Rec'd JUN 6 1912

210

Watertown, S.D., June 3, 1912.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Dr. Ingram informs me he is jumped upon and that I am held up, so I hereby apply to the Prudential Com. for permission to return to China this summer —

Am in the midst of a month's tour of the state and since my retiring hour was rather late last evening, and I had to take a ten mile auto-ride this morning to catch a 7:30 train, and I hear them talking now about a reception for me this

afternoon you will not be surprised to find me not in a letter writing mood.

Moreover, I shall be more glad than ever, if possible, to get back to the "rush of the East." Haven't things been moving on there with a rush ~~since~~ these last few months. The press of opportunities on every side a year ago was appalling and they are increased much now. I rejoice that I am permitted to have a small part in the moulding of that great new Republic.

Sincerely Yours

Jessie E. Payne
Vermillion
So. Dak.

Jessie E. Payne

Watertown - S. Dak. June 3 - 1912

Rec'd JUN 21 1912

211

Vermillion,S.D., June I8,I9I2.

.H.E.B.Case,

Boston,Mass.,

dear Mr.Case:-

As I have been away from home for some time your letter June 5 only reached me a few days ago. My brother had already writ- n to obtain my passport for me and as it has now come I will send it you to secure the vise' of the Russian Consul. I do not sail until ly 27 so there is ample time.

In answer to the questions appended to your letter I will say —

I. My parents are both living and at Vermilion.

2.Date of graduation from College,I90I.

3.I am a member of The First Congregational Church of Vermilion.

4.I arrived in Peking on Oct.I,I904.

5.I left Peking for America June 2I.and arrived in San Francisco July 27,reaching Vermilion on August I0,I9II.

Yours very sincerely,

Jessie E. Payne

Isaac C. Sague

Vermillion - S.D. June 18-1912

Rec'd FEB 24 1910

Pao Ting fu Jan 21
1910

Dear Mr Bell:-

This is in answer to your request for light on how the money is spent. I write for only the Eastern half of our field. Mr Aitken has agreed to write for his part.

Suppose we take not the past year but the present one.

I get for my share	$335.00
As we plan to go to the U.S. in July we will set aside for Mrs Perkins medicines	25.00
H.P.P. in making country tours will need say	30.00
repairs on compound walls etc	10.00
attending An. Meeting	7.50

Incidentals	18.00
Total	87.50

I will set off for my 4 preachers 110.00

leaving a balance of 137.50

335.00

There will probably be a winter Bible Class to which the native Church of P.I.F. will invite say 35 men from half as many places in our 2 fields. I would like to help them with food money say $20.00

This winter there have been 2 such men's classes held in my field & at least one more

is expected to open next month. They are proving very useful & helpful & we will write off $40. for them. The 77.50 I shall try to hold back for helping 3 or 4 of our small churches when they seriously set to work to provide themselves with chapels, school houses etc If we do not wait but put down money for them to add to we get the kind of churches that help to bring in Boxer massacres etc & I don't want to have any more of that kind in my part of the field.

We are expecting to attend

Rec'd JUL 9 1910

129 A Highbury New Park N.
London July 1
1910

Dear Dr Barton:-

Our little party of 3 reached this quiet spot June 28th - having left Peking on the 13th. We had a pleasant & uneventful journey & have now booked for New York & Boston per White Star line Cedric sailing July 9 - which seems to be the best we can do.

We shall try to get to Worcester 5-6 Pleasant St without going to Boston but will report to you soon after reaching my home -

We are in good health & are now well rested from the 2 weeks car ride

Cordially yours
H. P. Perkins A.B.C.F.M.

mission meeting in June following the new regulations. We hope to reach London about July 4 & spend say a week in that town.

We are not yet sending in our statistics for the reason that we cannot easily get our native church money returns until a little before the close of the Chinese year which is only about 1/2 month distant.

Please be patient with us

Very sincerely yours
H. P. Perkins

Rec'd. Feb. 21-1910
Answ'd Feb. 1910

Henry O. Perkins
London - July 1/1890

Rec'd JUL 20 1910

561 Pleasant St Worcester

214

July 19 1910

Dear Dr Barton

July 18

My wife, daughter & self reached this place yesterday forenoon. We left Peking the evening of June 13 & went thro Harbin, Moscow, London & New York.

We were delayed in London 11 days, not being able to get the kind of passage we wanted except by such delay.

Our trunks, sent by water, & due before the 4th of July did not reach London in time for us to bring them.

I cannot settle with Mr Wiggin until I get these trunks & probably will want to wait perhaps 2 weeks more so as to get 2 other trunks that were freighted from China.

Thos. O. Perkins
London - Ohio
July 17 1890

JUL 20 1910

561 Pleasant St Worcester

214

July 19 1910

Dear Dr Barton

July 18

My wife, daughter & self reached this place yesterday forenoon. We left Peking the evening of June 13 & went thro Harbin, Moscow, London & New York.

We were delayed in London 11 days, not being able to get the kind of passage we wanted except by such delay.

Our trunks, sent by water, & due before the 4th of July did not reach London in time for us to bring them.

I cannot settle with Mr Wiggin until I get these trunks & probably will want to wait perhaps 2 weeks more so as to get 2 other trunks that were freighted from China.

as to the journey, Mrs P. made the remark this morning that she had had or rather that the journey had been "awfully nice" from which you will gather that we really got along pretty well. Except from Peking to Ch'ang Ch'un we came 2nd class & have no regrets that we did so.

A. As to our home salary—

Susan is now 17 & I suppose will receive her separate allowance.

Myles (15) & Granville (18) — Myles lives here & G. during the long vacation at least.

My sister & her husband live here with my aged mother all the time. No servant is kept either in the house or outside which gives you a pretty accurate view of the condition of the family finances. I make no appeal for special favor but hope to be able to turn over to my mother & sister a fair price not only for our board but also for

our room rent.

The health of both of us is I think as good as that of people of our age (53 & 54) & I also think that we can do rather more for the Board this time than we c'd on either of the former home visits.

You must have rec'd the minutes of the An. Meeting. The motion wh. stated that we have no ~~eccl~~ ecclesiastical relation with the Chinese Church may seem to you rather uninteresting but I think will prove to have been like what they call a "strong move" in chess.

There are 2 topics (– (1) our paying half the salary of the doctor of the Presb. Mission in Pao Ting Fu & (2) the transplanting of the Pang Chuang station to Ts Chou & not putting <u>much more money into present buildings there</u>) upon which I have a fairly definite

opinion. If you like, I will give you my views upon either of these topics & also as you like — either viva voce or on paper — also when you like & finally where you like or if you prefer not at all.

Yours cordially

H. P. Perkins

H. O. Perkins

Worcester - July 19-1910

a

Rec'd AUG 1 1910

4

561 Pleasant St Worcester
July 30 1910

215

Dear Mr Bell:-

Your welcome note of the 29th just rec'd. I am sure the allowance will be enough. (If this seems to you a queer expression I hope you will not lay it up against me)

I suppose the South Cong'l Church of Brockton or Campello has been giving my salary the past 8 or 9 years. Perhaps it wld be a good plan for you to let them know that I am in W. and am very willing to "supply" a vacancy in their pulpit if the pastor is away. I wish all my appointments to come as much as possible thro the Board. I have accepted an invitation to speak at the Sterling Camp Meeting Aug 25 but have no other app't

Cordially yours

H. R. Perkins

H. P. Perkins

Worcester - July 30 - 1910

Rec'd JAN 31 1911

561 Pleasant St
Worcester

Jan 24
1911

Dear Mr ~~Eddy~~ Bell:-

I have been pushing as much as I have been able for the transplantation of the Pang Chia station for about a year & now am of course glad to sign this vote. "Better late than never" applies in this case as in many others. I am very glad that Mr Stanley has been converted on this point.

I am one of those who think that probably the opium den business had best be cut out. All around my part of China a District Magistrate in whose district should be found a public opium den would almost certainly be turned out of office. If the W.C.T.B. people know of any places in China where they are allowed - outside of foreign concessions - they should label their den with the name of that place

Sincerely yours H. P. Perkins

H. C. Perkins

Worcester-Mass. Jan. 29-1911

Rec'd FEB 4 1911

561 Pleasant St
Worcester Feb 3
1911.

Dear Dr Barton:-

Mr McCann writes from Pao Ting Fu "In regard to the new appropriation, we are glad to hear of the interest taken in us by the Franklin Co. Cong'l Ass'n & will try to do our part in keeping them interested. No word has come to us from the Board in regard to the arrangement. You might see Mr Bell or Dr Barton and ascertain just what the status is."

I attended the Conference meeting last fall. Rev Charles Clark of Millers Falls who is the chairman of their foreign missions committee said "We have raised this year the entire amount asked for by the station" This would be I think about $1300. Probably

he meant that this sum had been pledged. Later when I had talked with Mr Clark about our relations with the Conference, & with others I promised him and others that toward the end of the year we would send to them or to the Rooms a letter stating exactly what we had rec'd & how we had spent it. My question now to you is Is it best to go on in the old way by which our station gets only its share no matter how much is sent for "Pao Ting fu" or is it best to depend upon what they send us? But in any event we can only account for what we receive. And if they send in more than we account for there is sure to be disappointment.

Very cordially Yours

H. P. Perkins

Worcester. Feb. 3-1911

a. B. b. F. M.

d nt. —	52.00
Church —	973.69
J.A. —	26.48
b. E. —	102.50
	1154.67
	500.
	$654 67

Calendar year

RECORD OF GIFTS

Date of Record ..... **Board Year ends Aug. 31**

Town or City	Name of Church	Year	ABCFM				WBM	
			Ind	Church	SS	CE		SS
ering	Union, Farley			15.00				
Gill				15.00				
eenfield	First		5.00	42.00		25.00		
"	Second			500.00		15.00		
Hawley	First							
"	2nd West			4.15				
Heath				22.40				
Everett	Moores Corner							
Montague	1st				5.35			
"	Millers Falls		7.00	6.00	5.00	5.00		
"	Turner Falls		10.00	22.10				

RECORD OF GIFTS

Date of Record Jan. 1, 1910 – Jan 1. 1911 **Board Year ends Aug. 31**

Town or City	Name of Church	Year	ABCFM Ind	ABCFM Church	ABCFM SS	ABCFM CE	Total ~~WBM~~	~~SS~~	~~CE~~
Ashfield				96.45					
Bernardston				19.00					
Buckland				34.00					
Charlemont	First			20.00		37.50			
"	East			10.00					
Colerain				7.00					
Conway				45.13					
Deerfield	South			33.18					
"	Orthodox			10.00					
Erving				16.00					

RECORD OF GIFTS

Date of Record ..... **Board Year ends Aug. 31**

Town or City	Name of Church	Year	ABCFM				WBM		
			Ind	Church	SS	CE		SS	CE
Northfield	East					20.00			
Orange	Central			51.90					
"	Swedish								
Shelburne	1st			82.84					
"	Falls		30.00	180.00					
Shutesbury				35.00					
Sunderland				132.32	16.13				
Warwick									
Wendell				8.72					
Whately				15.50					

rec'd FEB 9 1911

561 Pleasant St Worcester

Feb 7 1911

Dear Mr Bell:-

Dr Tucker writes a letter asking me to argue the case of moving the Pang Chuang station. I think I did very little in this line when I sent my vote to you. If I can write anything to help on this business I will very gladly do so.

As I look at the matter I can see no good reason for remaining in Pang Chuang except the expense of moving. But in that bill of expense should not be included the salary of the man or men who give more or less of their time to making contracts. To do such work and do it well is one of the most valuable forms of preaching.

"Nature abhors a vacuum". The God of missions seems to abhor a large growing city in the same way — i.e. by sending a mission into it. The head quarters of a mission field of two million people should be in one of the large cities of that field

After my experience of mission work in Pao-thing fu and also in Lin Ching I feel this so strongly that I find myself unable to hold the opposite in mind long enough to argue against it. This is not to say that the mission made a mistake in working from a country village when it was that or nothing.

But now they can go to Tsechow.

I am very much afraid that if you do not make this change you will find increasing difficulty in getting first class men and women to go to Pang Chuang. As things work out in our mission men and women get changed around not very often. Mission work and life is hard enough but it is harder when it means a life spent in a country village. Don't demand unnecessary sacrifice from the men & women you send out.

To argue for this matter is to me like arguing for a general conformity to the Ten Commandments, so I think I will close —

Very sincerely yours

H. P. Perkins

Worcester. Feb. 7-1911

5 Copies

Rec'd FEB 27 1911

561 Pleasant St
Worcester
Feb 26
1911

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
Boston

Dear Mr Bell:-

I imagine the Mengs not very likely to return to Pao Ting Fu. The last report is that he was thinking of going down into Central China to work with Mr Trowsbury who is interested in getting all the children of China into Sunday School — a very worthy plan. We also learn that one or two of the mission ladies of Peking were determined that if he departed, Mrs Meng should go with him — also a very good idea & possibly a trifle easier of execution than the former idea of Mr T's.

I have little doubt that this change of work will be for their advantage. Pastor Meng had been made a great deal of & his hat was getting much too tight. In the way his wife was keeping up with him. The good Lord gently led them into a new set of circumstances

I think one of the chief causes of the "troubles" in the P.T.F. church is that up to the present a member of any one of the small "branch-churches" in any part of the great field is also a member of the central church at our P.T.F. church. Very few of the ordinary members would attend the church meetings to vote but the leaders have come & do come & as in recent months have not confined their expression of ideas to voting.

As growth goes on in the outlying churches these leaders will find full scope for their energies in their country churches but they have been "butting in" very unpleasantly & some of them have been hit back as it seems to me rather too hard. There has been a general shake up and two or three things have been done that will prosper the work, so I am keeping back my tears.

I have not seen as much of you - Mr Bell as I had hoped. One reason being that I do not pick up much work in your vicinity & so am in Boston very little.

cordially yours H. P. Perkins

H. A. Perkins

Worcester. Feb. 26 1911

Rec'd MAR 1 1911

561 Pleasant St.
Worcester
Mar 1 '11

Dear Dr Barton:-

Mr Wiggin writes us that before he can advance any part of our relief money we must be reappointed. We therefore apply for reappointment. We left Peking (coming from Annual Meeting) June 13 & reached Worcester July 18. We do not wish to reach Pasingfu before Sept 15, and would like therefore to delay leaving this city until the early part of August going by the Pacific.

I enclose the letter of Dr Smith re the relocation of Pang Chuang Station. I very much hope the change can be made & that the vote to do so will be given early. The vote is the main thing - the money and moving follow in due time.

Sincerely yours
[for self & wife] H. P. Perkins

H. P. Perkins

Worcester Mar. 1 1911

a

Rec'd MAR 21 1911

221

561 Pleasant St.
Worcester Mar 21 '11

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Can't you come up to our house some afternoon this week & we will sit up long enough to see some rather important matters exactly alike unless we decide to take another day for it.

This will be the best thing to do for I want my wife in the talk. If you prefer we will both go to your house but I am very sure that a talk in Boston will be too interrupted to be the best thing.

When we do see things alike I suspect that you will wish we were back in P.T.F. today but this is only a guess —

Very sincerely & cordially yours

H. P. Perkins

A. P. Perkins

Worcester. Mar. 21-1911

Rec'd MAR 27 1911

561 Pleasant St
Mar 26 1911

Dear Dr Barton:-

Mrs Perkins & myself plan to go to Campello Apr 20. If convenient we will plan to appear at your office about 10 a.m. that day.

In the mean time the Prud. Comm. can if they wish take action. The mission voted for our return before we left but is now asking the permission of the Prud. Comm. to allow them to meet in August and deliberate upon the question of our relocation while we are absent.

Now if there is any one doctrine that I have made prominent in my teachings this past ten years it is this "Be very careful not to do the smallest injustice to others but do not pay much attention to the injustice of others as it comes against you" I have said this too many times to allow myself to get very excited in the present instance.

SEP 8 1911

561 Pleasant St
Nov 26 1911

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of Nov 8th
complaining of the service we will
have a supervisor out from our office about 10
A.M. this day.

In the meantime the Pacific Express Co.
has made this action. The machinery will
not allow return from Mr. Leff but is now
doing the business of the Pacific Express.
Return there it must be signed and
returned when the question of delivery
will be set aside.

And if there is any one claiming that I have
made statements to you tendering the front
door. It is false. I did not contract
to do the installation in the 4th floor but
I put the small collection at the building
where the small collection at the building
I have said this to Mr. Jones. Make it called
up and it will not be settled in the present
matter.

Should we be sent back and find out on our arrival that we had been relocated we should expect to bow to mission action.

This would seem to call for 3 separate injustices. (1) The mission's in taking up the question while we were absent. (2) The mission's deciding the matter under the same circumstances. (3) That of the Prud. Comm in allowing the above.

If the Prud. Comm. wishes to wash its hands in innocency in this matter they can send us back to Pao Ting fu with instructions to stay there until the mission wishes to confer with us about relocation.

Every day that the Comm. delays action it is consenting to injustice No 1.

Sincerely & cordially yours

H. P. Perkins

P.S. Mrs Perkins says – "don't send it"
I think I will but if you think it is
too stiff please tear it up without reading
it to anyone.

You may wish to see me before Sept
20. If so I can probably respond with a
few hours notice.

But I have given in a few
words my outlook on this question

H.P.P.

K. H. P. Perkins

Worcester - Mar. 26 - 1911

1

Rec'd MAR 31 1911

561 Pleasant St
Worcester Mar 30 1911

Dear Dr Barton:-

Something over a year ago I found that Pastor Meng was interesting himself in working up an opposition to my return. He went to Tungchow, visited some of the missionaries & the B School i.e. the College. I understand that after a speech he asked the boys to vote on the question of our return.

I suppose that the point of this action lay in the fact that I had for several years exchanged, for a better policy, the policy of the northern end of the mission which was also being very loyally followed by Mr Aiken. This was to push as many Tungchow graduates as possible into the work of preaching the gospel - the mission paying all the bills.

H. C. Perkins

Worcester - Mar. 26 - 1911

1

Rec'd MAR 31 1911

5-61 Pleasant St
Worcester Mass
Mar 30
1911

Dear Dr Barton:-

Something over a year ago I found that Pastor Meng was interesting himself in working up an opposition to my return. He went to Tungchow, visited some of the missionaries & the B School i.e. the College. I understand that after a speech he asked the boys to vote on the question of our return.

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I had thoroughly satisfied myself that there was a better way which was to pay very little attention to whether a man had been to Tungchow or not but to pay much attention to the wishes of the country churches.

This policy had lifted the men on my pay roll down to 5. To each of them I was giving one half of a small salary & generally no extras. This meant 2.10 gold per mo.

One of these men had been definitely called by the Dee Ch'uen group of churches who furnished the other half of his salary.

Another received his from Mr Aiken for the Bible societies for superintending their work over all the P.T.F. field.

The last of the 5 men was living & working in newer territory & probably received very little from his parishioners.

Now please notice what follows.

Mr Liu Shun Tung graduated from Tungchow College & Seminary 7 or 8 years ago.

He was eagerly taken up by Mr Aiken & his full salary supplied by Dr Goodrich. After a time he became the leader in opposition to Meng, & later was disciplined & dismissed tho' left in full standing as a church member (I think) After this Mr Norris an Anglican (S.P.G.?) missionary of Peking asked for Lin to teach one of his schools & Meng agreed with us that it was best to recommend him. He was stationed a long distance from his home & after perhaps 8 months gave up his position. Then the Dee Ch'uen school committee invited him (with my approval) to teach their boys school which he did quite successfully until since my departure when he again appeared in P.T.F. & again got mixed up in the troubles of last summer. This has been narrated to show how curiously things work around, & that the most pressing need of our country churches is not Seminary graduates.

Mr Stelle told me that Meng when he came to Peking & Tungchow on his anti Mr Perkins mission found plenty of good soil. This was evident in our the visit of a deputation of 3. Miss Porter, Dr Goodrich & Dr Smith. They very soon found that Meng's efforts had developed a stiff reaction. Some men from or representing my country churches said to them "If you will go out for a week or 10 days into Mr P's field to look, see, we will pay all the expenses of the trip."

A lot of letters - perhaps 20 - were written from the same churches, all in the same line, but I fancy the committee did not take the time to read them.

All of this came as spontaneously as had the opposition & gave me full pay for my 28 years in China.

Dr G. sent back an early & cordial letter which I enclose.

When the mission took action they asked for our return & left out the health clause.

As I understand the mission now wishes to discuss our future location not with us but without us. This is not doing to others as they would like others to do to them.

Mrs P. says "That's all right" I will plan to show up Apr 6. She may go with me & may not but any way she appears in the above more in what I have not written than in what I have, which is really saying a good deal.

I find I have room for a few more lines.

Some days ago I saw this — "Old Jor Haskins isn't what he used to be". "No, that's so, an' he never was".

very cordially yours

H. P. Perkins

H. P. Perkins

Worcester. Mar. 30-1911

Rec'd APR 25 1911

Campello Mass
April 21 1911

Dear McCann:-

Your letter of Mar. 21 came to us here this morning. Our supporting church is here and yesterday Mrs P. addressed a ladies meeting in the ~~evening~~ afternoon and I a general meeting in the evening. Tonight we have a reception and on Sunday we each come on the platform once more.

The church has a big Sunday school -1328- raises a good deal of money, but I think has none of its membership on the foreign field. Last evening I appealed directly to them for a young M.D. (man) for Lin Ching.

There is an (almost fatal) tendency in this country to make ones main Christian business consist in going to meeting and getting others to do the same.

Your letter is an admirable one and now it is up to me to go you one bett

H. P. Perkins

Worcester. Mar. 30-1911

Rec'd APR 25 1911

Campello Mass
April 21 1911

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There is an (almost fatal) tendency in this country to make ones main Christian business consist in going to meeting and getting others to do the same.

Your letter is an admirable one and now it is up to me to go you one better

if I can. The Pao Ting fu station has taken several forward steps in the past and there are a lot more which it must take before its two million people are members of its churches. I quite approve of the unification of the field and of the station's general financial policy. I am the man to run its finances. I have my ideas and I have found that those ideas are acceptable to the conference that supplies the larger part of our general work fund. But I am perfectly willing, if it seems best to the missionaries of the station, to let them rely upon their reasonableness, leaving the other members of the station to do the deciding. I rather think this to be the best plan but do not urge it.

I think that my main work, if allowed to return to that station will be in turning over all the field. There are many open doors and there too are very

many doors never yet opened to any missionary which I very much hope to enter.

Afternoon. I had written the above, when I saw that the time had come to meet an appointment with Dr Dunkee the pastor of this church. I took with me your letter and my reply and read both to him. He approved of my position and suggested that I might add to it something more in explanation of why I did not do more to bring our two policies into one. I suppose the reason was that I had no idea that Mr Aiken was going into debt either personally or for his station work: I know that he always gave me to believe that he was making good progress in reducing his old debts:

Our policy of dividing up responsibility among the 3 ordained men was from the first cordially approved by Mr A. & by Pastor Meng. I remember at least one

occasion on which Meng came to me with the suggestion that Mr Aiken seemed to have forgotten that understanding.

But I do not feel like going further in making explanations about matters in which I feel that there is so little to explain.

If we are held back in this country even until August for mission "action" I cannot see how my ministerial standing in this country can avoid a set-down — at least temporarily. "Mr Perkins is said to be difficult to get along with." "Doesn't work in harmony with other missionaries" etc, etc.

I have written to Mr Ellis & Mr Stelle. May I ask you to send this letter to Mr Ewing. Shall I state what we both would like? We'd like to be restored to the status which we held before the cable-gram was sent.

This would send us back to Pao Ting fu

if we succeed in getting certificates of reasonably good health. And then if any larger field of usefulness should make its louder appeal, to that place we go.

I am making 2 copies of this letter, one to send to Dr Barton and one to keep for future reference.

May we all be led just right in this rather important matter.

Cordially & sincerely yours
H. P. Perkins

Copy H. C. Cerbino
to
Mr. McCann

Campello. Apr. 21-1911

3 copies

Moore

Rec'd APR 25 1911

561 Pleasant St 225
Worcester Mass
Apr 23d 1911

Dear Dr Barton:-

The question asked by you is answered in this enclosed copy of a letter sent to Mr McCann from Brockton (Campello)

& After reading it will you not kindly show it to Mr Bell. I rather think I will send another copy to Miss Porter.

I am bound not to monopolize the stock of unreasonableness in the North China Mission.

Cordially yours
H. P. Perkins

Dear Dr Barton:

I want to make some remarks - but if I showed with a letter such as I feel like I should have to take your advice and put it away -

Sincerely Yours, Estella A. Perkins

F. V. Perkins

Worcester. Apr. 24-1911

Rec'd JUN 28 1911

[Copy of letter sent to
J H McCann
Pao Ting fu China]

561 Pleasant St
Worcester Mass
June 26 1911.

Dear McCann:-

Your report came in the other day & I sent it at once to Mr Clark (Rev. Charles — Millers Falls) for him to look over and then send to Sec'ty Eddy. The request to duplicate, I thought, had better come from him than from me. I expect that he will want nearly all of it reproduced. X I notice in the last Herald a rather loud call from you for more money for the station work. You seem to imply that if individuals or churches sh'd send in specials for P.T.F., they w'd be rec'd by you and go at once into the station work. I do not mean that this is your thought but that it w'd be the thought of the average reader. What the churches are now working on is to come as near as possible to their apportionment and this means the

entire contributions of the churches going into the regular channels. I do not doubt that our General Work fund will slowly increase but do not believe that it is likely to jump away from those of the other stations.

We have lately rec'd from Dr Barton a letter in which he quotes from Mr Galt the following. "The message we wished to send was: 'The Mission desires that Mr and Mrs Perkins wait to hear what the action of the mission at its next annual meeting will be'. Thus interpreted, the cable leaves open the question of their return as well as the question of their location, in case they should return".

My comment upon this is not that I think it dishonorable but that it is dishonorable. It is this because it is dishonest. For a year or more before we left there were rumors that we were to be dropped from the mission. These grew into definite statements made in Tungchow that we were not to return. I had a short correspondence

with Mr Wilder and in a few weeks the mission sent to P.T.F. a deputation. They investigated and reported. The mission following their report gave us our recall before we left. "The cable leaves open the question of their return". It does not leave it open. As soon before we decided to depart the question was definitely closed so far as the mission c'd close it.

So far as I can see, there is only one honest and honorable thing for the mission to do at An. meeting. This is to refuse to follow up the mistake already made. I do not ask for a public confession that it was a mistake but only that we be left where the previous action of the mission left us. To do anything less than this is fairly sure to lead to more or less confusion.

I cannot deny the right of the mission to transfer us to another station. But I can & do say that to do this against our expressed desire is to treat us as no member of the mission wishes himself or herself to be treated.

I assure you that this desire of ours is not a mere whim or fancy. We have put some of the best years of our life into the P.T.F. station and field. We have more friends and open doors in that part of China than in all the other parts of China put together. We are sure that the remaining years of our active life will be more fruitful in this station than in any other.

But we are also sure that we are perfectly willing to consider on the field the needs of other stations and when we shall see to be desirable any change so seen by a majority of the mission, we shall not reluctantly yield ourselves to the new call.

Sincerely and cordially
yours
H. P. Perkins

Copy H. C. Perkins
to
Mr. McCann.

Worcester. June 26-1911

Rec'd JUN 28 1911

561 Pleasant St.
Worcester June 27 '11

Dear Dr Barton:-

After reading the enclosed (if you care to read it) may I ask you to hand it to Mr Bell (unless there is some good reason against doing so). In any case I hope you will find a place for it in one of your pigeon-holes and let it rest there until into next August.

The simple rules of right and wrong ought to be quite as binding on missionaries as on any other class and when any of us begin to ignore them we ought to thank the man who calls us down even tho that man is a brother missionary.

Please don't bother to reply to this but just stow away the McCann letter and wait.

cordially yours

H. P. Perkins

H. P. Perkins

Worcester - June 27-1911

Return

Rec'd JUL 1 1911

561 Pleasant St
Worcester June 30
1911

Dear Dr Barton:-

I am glad to have this opportunity to make a few more comments.

You criticize my "position that for the Mission to vote upon your return or non-return or upon your transfer to some other station is a dishonorable thing". I said that the mission did have the right to transfer but that to do so against our expressed desire was to treat us as no one of them wished to be treated. I cannot see that I was wrong in this statement.

Now as to the other part, I feel very sure that you have not focussed your attention very carefully on the fundamental facts which you will find in my letter.

This is not an ordinary case! We did not decide to come to this country until the mission gave us its vote for recall. I still insist that the mission has no right in our absence to reopen that question.

After making a contract with a man

I am not at liberty because of new evidence to go back on my contract. If I do so I must not complain of the man whom I have injured calls me "dishonorable".

In this case the prosecutors wish also to be judge and jury. I demur. They bring in what they call "new evidence". I again demur. The wife of one of the Professors in the Provincial College who lived several years in our compound wrote to Miss Jones that since our departure they were beginning to appreciate how much Mr Perkins had been sitting on the lid. I agree with Mrs Lattimore that I had been doing just this.

So I object to having the escaping steam brought in as "new evidence" of my incompetency.

The action re Pang Chuang seems to me just right. I am very glad that the Prud. Comm did not allow the cost to stand in the way. It means a long forward step in Shantung.

Cordially Yours

H. P. Perkins

H. O. Perkins

Worcester. June 30-1911

Rec'd AUG 4 1911

229

561 Pleasant St
Worcester Aug 3 1911

Dear Dr Barton or
Mr Bell —

I write for information. Do you think it would be time wasted if I were to visit you to present reasons for a request — the request being that you send a cable to the N. China mission to the effect that the Prud. Comm or the Secretaries or both request the mission to locate Mr & Mrs Perkins at ~~PTT~~ Pao Ting Fu for one year.

I do not suppose this is usual practice but neither (I imagine) is it usual practice for a mission to request you to hold back two of their members after they have voted to recall them. × × We gather from our China letters that the mission will probably relocate us in Tientsin. And the present question is if I can show you that this is probably an unwise step would you be willing to say so by

Rec'd AUG 4 1911

511 Pleasant St
Newton Aug 3 1911

Dear Dr Butler

I wish for information. Do you think it would be time Newton if I was to resign from the Park Commission? I feel I can do more for the Park Commission if I do not resign or the selectmen or both resign the Park Commission to become their own Park Commission. I do not feel I can do for Newton as much as I can if I am not employed by the city of Newton. Do you agree with me? If I do not employ the city of Newton I feel I can do more for Newton (I mean me) in a general practice for the city than I can if I resign or if the Park Commission or the selectmen resign. Do you think the Park Commission would be better off if I resign? Do you think that it would be better for me to resign? Do you think that it is probable or not that if I resign the selectmen will resign? Do you think that it is probable or not that if I resign the Park Commission will resign? Do you think that it would be better for me to resign? Do you think that it would be better for me to resign?

Do not employ the city of Newton but practice (I mean me) in a general practice for the city than I can if I resign or if the Park Commission or the selectmen resign. Do you think that it would be better for me to resign? Do you think that it would be better for me to resign?

Yours

Dr Butler

I wish for information. Do you think it would be time Newton if I was to resign from the Park Commission? I feel I can do more for the Park Commission if I do not resign or the selectmen or both resign the Park Commission to become their own Park Commission. I do not feel I can do for Newton as much as I can if I am not employed by the city of Newton. Do you agree with me? If I do not employ the city of Newton I feel I can do more for Newton (I mean me) in a general practice for the city than I can if I resign or if the Park Commission or the selectmen resign. Do you think that it would be better for me to resign? Do you think that it would be better for me to resign?

Yours

cable as indicated above or in some other way? The Mission meeting begins next Sunday & runs two (I suppose) the week.

What I thoroughly believe is that a request from the Romans could do no harm & would do a great heap of good & I would like the opportunity very early to explain to you why.

Very cordially yours

H. P. Perkins

P.S. All through our lives! So genuine, so good, so much interested in other people, so "common sense", so quiet and steady, so [illegible] the greatness of quietness. He was here? Who wants to measure it? He was a "demonstration".

My dear [illegible] Perkins

Miss Perkins sends her love = Barton for his letter

H. P. Perkins

Worcester. Aug. 3-1911

AUG 26 1911

561 Pleasant St
Worcester Aug 24
1911.

Dear Dr Barton:-

The news of the death of Miss Russell comes to both Mrs Perkins & myself not as something especially unthought of but certainly as something we are especially sorry to hear. Oh that she had been spared to us a few more years. And yet. will not her influence in the hearts of all who knew her remain as a positive and perhaps an increasing force all through our lives? So genuine, so sincere, so much interested in other people, so "common-sense", so quiet and steady. Who can measure the greatness of such a life as was hers? Who wants to measure it? It was a "demonstration".

Very sincerely yours
H. P. Perkins
Mrs Perkins says "Thank Dr Barton for his letter"

H. P. Perkins

Worcester, Mass. Aug 24, 1911.

WES

Rec'd SEP 9 1911

561 Pleasant St
Worcester
Sept 8 1911

Dear Dr Barton:-

We learn from Dr Williams that the N. China & the Shansi Missions have been united into one. Does this mean a real union by which mission action is taken in the same mission meeting?

I ask because I am rewriting my speech for Milwaukee & want to bring it up to date.

Have you rec'd mission statistics for the past year & could you give me our present total membership? 4,132

May I ask this favor for 6 copies of our Mission Report when it comes?

Cordially Yours
H. P. Perkins

4,132 communicants.

A. P. Perkins

Worcester Sept. 8-1911

Rec'd SEP 13 1911

13

561 Pleasant St
Worcester
Sept 12 1911

Dear Dr Barton

Mr Stelle sends me word that the mission has voted against our return. I think this releases us from service in China.

I plan to visit you Thursday about 10 a.m. If you are to be away at that time or busy you can let me know perhaps by mail or otherwise. I must go to Providence Saturday.

Cordially Yours
H. P. Perkins

H. P. Verkins

Worcester - Sept. 12 - 1911

Rec'd SEP 21 1911

(2)

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board.

Dear Sirs:-

A few days since I had a pleasant talk with Dr Barton in re the advance news from China that the Mission [North China] had not requested our return. He thought that I had better put on paper a condensed report of my part of that talk and forward it to you. I will try to keep this letter down on the ground i.e. as close as possible to facts and also to keep as much as possible on the near end of things.

Sometime last summer, one of the Williams College faculty sent me a list of printed questions as to my history before & since graduation. Question 13(!!) was something about my public offices or services etc & I now give you

from my note-book my answer to this question.

"There is doubtless a short answer to this question, but this must be written by others. My part w'd seem to be the furnishing of some details about which I know more than any other living person.

"I went to China as American Board missionary in the fall of 1882. Up to the year 1900 my work had been a mixture of evangelism, medicine and surgery. I returned to China, after my second vacation, in the fall of 1901.

"Now let me quote from a letter [Tientsin, Jan. 14, 1902,] to my wife then in this country.

"I am at present waiting word from Dr Peck as to what to take to Pao Ting fu, but I shall not wait much longer. As to "what next?" that remains to be seen. I want to find out a few things if I can about one or two large subjects + to do that

I must button-hole two or three men who are generally supposed to know something & who are living in Peking. The one question of importance is — Can China be reformed politically in any other way than the way which the United States took over a hundred years ago and, if not, why not start in pretty soon?

"That this is a large subject is hardly reason why it sh'd not be asked; anyway it is what interests me more than anything just at present."

"Dr Smith [Rev A.H.] had already told me that I was a hundred years too late. A little later, Dr Sheffield assured me that I was a hundred years too early.

Thus encouraged, I wrote a letter to the Chih li Governor, Yuan Shih Kai, thanking him for having protected and saved the lives of so many missionaries in his former province of Shan-tung, of whom I had been one, and then added that I wished to point-

out to him one of the great sources of power discovered and used by all the Great Powers, except Russia. This was, of course, Popular Representation as the Basis of Government. I also showed how China could begin in her smallest villages and send representatives to the larger towns and so to the District [Hsien] cities and thence to the Department [Fu] cities in which could be chosen the representatives to the Provincial Assembly.

The Governor thanked me very heartily, said China must first have education, etc.

The political program I had first worked out in English and given a copy to Mr Conger, then United States minister. He said to me, after thinking it over, that it was quite the best thing on China's reform that had come in to the Legation.

I had kept a copy of my letter to Juan and now began having copies written out

and put into the hands of the most influential men who would take them.

Soon I got copies into Shan si & Shan tung, also to Peking. I was then invited to meet Prince Su of the Royal family who told me that Prince Ching had already read my Outline. The leading Confucianist teacher of Pao Ting fu was present and Prince Su at that time asked him to go over to Japan, which he did.

What he said to the students I do not know but they gave him a very warm and enthusiastic reception.

I cannot remember how many months after this it was that I was invited to meet the Criminal Judge of Peking, a man of the highest reputation and who showed me that he was on the side of radical reform.

Somewhat later I translated the Constitution of the United States which was printed, I suppose, in Peking. I sent a copy to the College Library.

While it is true that the Chinese have not started at the bottom, according to my Outline, it is true that they have started toward the bottom and that they have already got Provincial Assemblies and the Upper House of a National Assembly. What they would have today had I not done what I did, I have no means of estimating.

Now as to Church extension work? It has seemed to me that the usual missionary attitude is about this.

"Let us hope and pray for a Native Church <u>sometime</u> but <u>now</u> let us keep the whole thing in our hands and continue to do so as long as we are able."

I have not been able to accept this as the highest missionary ideal. I think that I have had very good success in developing a genuine native Church. But

those who hold in their minds the other ideal would probably assure you that Mr Perkins' work is not so successful as he thinks. And what ever they may say, what they are doing is the holding of ourselves back in this country until they can decide whether to allow us to rejoin the mission. Here then is another fact to be ruminated upon by any one who would decide upon the value of my public services."

Worcester, July 5, 1911; in letter to Prof. John H. Hewitt, Williams College.

A part of the above, especially the part containing the observation about the usual missionary attitude, I sent to Miss Jones who came away from Pao Ting Fu nearly at the time that we did, having been in our home there since the fall of 1903 and having worked with us all that time very

energetically, very enthusiastically and very nicely. I wrote her that I wanted to be as fair as possible in a matter of this sort and asked her for her candid opinion as to whether I had or had not been fair.

She wrote me a reply as you will see straight from her heart and all the more valuable on that account. Please remember that this is strictly a private letter and must not come as from her to the mission. All the more as, were it not for her invalid mother, she would probably be today in the mission.

"I'm not able to view the Paoting fu situation with any degree of satisfaction. That the people have always been of the "up start" disposition is true and not easy to get on with if you are going to try to "boss" them, yet on the other hand I love them and their upstartishness a whole lot.

Yes, a whole lot more than the blatting old "sheep without a shepherd" variety that I met down at Chang Sze Ma (This is an old offshoot of Tientsin & later Pang Chuang).

Pao Ting Fu people may be upstarts but I'm going to stand with them for all I'm worth until they get onto their own little native feet there in town and at Nan I and any other place that is trying to be their own church instead of a foreign dependency. More than that, if I were there, I'd toss over board any crowd that showed the intention to be just hangers on.

The "mossbackwardness" that the woman's work has taken under the present management makes me want to grind my teeth. Look at Tung Du Tsun which was coming up so nicely, all the older people from there recognising that the only way to get the school together was to make the parents

give something to its support. The moment it gets into other hands, that very moment they are just pee both a teacher and Bible woman. I'll wager a tuing tze the work is not as alive at heart down there this minute as it was two years ago and, as I've said, I grind my teeth every once in so often and vow I'll never go back to take over the old spoiled mix up, especially to try to run it in their old spoiled way. It's, in my estimation, just plain "huai la" (spoiled.)

And that brings me to my opinion of what you say to your old classmates [This word was of course a mistake]

What you did in China was right regarding the native church; was right and is right and less than that you cannot do, should you ever go back (good 'cess to your going). I'm not so sure of the wisdom + good policy perhaps would be

a better way to say it — of your letting fly at the old order of things until you are sure you are turned down by them for if you could get back you c'd do just as you think best in spite of the "mossbackedness" × × × × × Knowing what you do of the need and of the advanced thought of the home constituency ~~and~~ you would be just as well off and the Chinese vastly better off for your getting back for another term of years."

Letter rec'd Sept 9 1911 from Miss Laura N. Jones Riverside Calif.

On this vital matter of self-support The Prudential Committee, The N.C. Mission and myself are on practically the same ground on paper. What we do for the cause depends upon whether we are warm or cool toward the policy, so that if you look carefully at what the missionaries do

in any case, you will be able to decide whether they are really warm or cool toward the policy which they all profess.

During the last year there have been two marked cases, i.e., that of Mr Liu & that of Mr Yang that have come to my attention from the Pao Ting fu field, in wh. the Mission has struck a quick blow at not the principle but the practise of self or better partial self support. The details are too many for this letter but I can give all that may be desired later by either letter or viva-voce.

It seems to me that there is only one general policy to be followed out in all cases where the missionary in charge of any field is using the mission money. Let him in all cases of importance carefully deliberate with the leaders of the particular church and then leave the responsibility of decision to the church. This ed-

ucates them and brings on the church as nothing else can. "I have the balance of power in this matter because I can and will cut off this grant of 20.00 dollars per year if you dont do exactly as I think you ought to." This tends to make the church not go but go out, just as it would here. Doing as some one else thinks I ought to because he has the "balance of power" makes me a slave and the Chinese who stand outside and look on but who are learning to follow their consciences and to do what they ought to because they ought to and more or less in opposition to the balance of power are not joing into the "foreign dependency" church very rapidly.

Gentlemen of the Prudential Committee of the American Board:

I feel very sure that the time has come for you to deliberate carefully and then do what you ought to because you ought to.

respectfully submitted

Henry P. Perkins

Providence R.I. Sept 18 1911

H. P. Perkins
to Fred. Corn.

Providence R.I. Sept. 18, 1911

(a)

Rec'd OCT 5 1911

185 Bluff ave.
Edgewood
R. I.
Oct 3 1911

Dear Dr Barton:-

In your letter of Sept 28 to Mrs Perkins you say "I would certainly like a copy of the letter of Miss Jones to Mr Perkins, a part of which he read to me here in my office on his last visit."

This part is what I copied into my letter to the Prud. Comm. It will, I am sure repay a rather careful reading by all who are interested in this particular case or in the wider subject of missions & the non-Christian world. If the object, the final end & aim of missions is the mission then I am likely to get some more hammering by people who have discovered this important truth

Very cordially yours.
H. P. Perkins

H. C. Perkins

Edgewood - R. I. Oct. 3 - 1911

Rec'd NOV 2 1911

/4

561 Pleasant St
Worcester Nov 1 1911

Dear Dr Barton:-

This is in reply to yours of Oct 31, suggesting my resignation.

Will you kindly furnish me with a full list of reasons why this is asked for?

When the people of the Brockton church, on whose calendar my name appears as their foreign missionary pastor, ask me why I resigned, what shall I say to them?

"Say to them that your own mission turned you down". But before we came away a few members of the mission tried to turn us down. One of them - Mr Wilder - publicly said that we were not coming back. We wrote him that we expected to come back and before long the mission sent to Paoting fu Dr Goddrich, Miss Porter and Dr C. H. Smith. They had a full talk with all

all the Chinese they wished to meet as well as with the other missionaries and myself. They reported to the mission a recommendation that we be recalled if our health permitted and the mission passed the motion to recall us at the following annual meeting.

Now most men will say that any subsequent action reversing such carefully considered action could be justified only by very solid reasons. These solid reasons I now request from you not only for my own enlightenment but also that I may take them to at least two men for their advice. These two men are Dr. Dunkee, pastor of the Brockton church & Rev. Charles Clark chairman of the missionary committee of the Franklin County Association. Their advice up to the present has been in general that I do as I have

been doing. But they are reasonable men and will I am sure be open to conviction. I am also sure that they are not men to be pulled around by flimsy reasons and I - Dr Barton - am another of the same sort.

After all I guess a missionary has rather an easier time of it in this resignation business than most of the home pastors. You must not give me <u>too</u> easy a time <u>this</u> time lest I grow soft.

Very sincerely yours

H. P. Perkins

P.S. The letter which I sent from Providence R.I. to the Prudential Comm. to Mrs Perkins she sent to you.
I am taking it for granted that some of the Comm. have seen it but have had no need of its reception or perusal by either you or them

H. P. P.

Yours

H. P. Perkins

Worcester. Nov. 1-1911

7

Rec'd NOV 15 1911

336

Feb 18

561 Pleasant St
Worcester
Nov 6 1911

Dear Dr Barton:-

I have thus far not felt much anxiety for the missionaries in China & have noticed that both parties are particularly anxious to keep all foreigners on good terms with them. I have been very much surprised at the violence shown against the Manchus in Han Kow and even more at that shown by the Manchus in Nan King. This latter argues very strongly against the probability of the throne being held by a Manchu. And the going over of such men as Wu Ting Fang & the Revolutionists looks as tho some of China's thinking men were thinking of trying to get along without any throne. Perhaps the very best thing to do is to try it and thus find out just what they can do.

And now for some of the other questions & problems. This last word reminds me that I said more than once several years ago "I really don't care very much about the problems of mission work"! This was said because it seemed to me that many of the problems were simply knots tied to show the skill of the man who was untying them. And even now when I find myself tied down in this part of the good old state of Massachusetts I do not seem to feel particularly out of place or especially anxious to be somewhere else.

You say that to you this subject is most painful. I guess there are two people in 561 Pleasant St. who have been getting a long steady look down into that word and getting a very intimate acquaintance with grief. And I should not wonder if one of those days some men and some women over in China began looking into one another's

faces and asking one the other whether this thing had not been carried about far enough. And perhaps either before or after that time some of the men who hold places of responsibility in the Board Rooms will begin to ask each other the same question.

Without any doubt it is possible for the Prudential Committee to push men back on the foreign field who should not be there.

Is it not possible for a mission to make the contrary mistake?

Is there any sign or symptom which will fairly safely guide us in our daily doings as to whether they are right or wrong? I know of no better or more trustworthy sign of wrong than this quality of pain. The duties that are painful duties are probably not duties at all. Certain I am that the older I grow the more I feel myself to have passed out of the zone of duties that

are distinctly disagreeable.

Again it is certain that all the rights are not on the side of the mission as against the individual missionary. Is not a mission simply a collection of individuals?

It is also certain that now and then I run across instances of people who feel and say that in their own case or that of a friend something has or has not been done that should not or should have been done.

Mr Pierson said to me a few weeks ago "I have always felt that I was not justly treated." Not very long ago my cousin Mrs Ballantine mentioned Mr Hume who died in this country. I asked as to the cause of his death. She replied, "I always felt that he was almost done to death by the mission". Surely it should be one of the ambitions of every secretary as well as of every member of the Prud. Comm. that such cases should be very few and far between.

"If his colleagues do not wish him back sufficiently to give him an invitation to return" etc

As I start in again at this place, I have very little idea as to how much paper I am going to need but I will try to avoid diffusion. It does not seem to me that the unfinished sentence from your letter strikes quite the right note. This missionary business is not quite like the playing together of a lot of boys and girls and the larger group saying to two others "You needn't come over to play with us any more".

The question of our future for the next 7 or 8 years has naturally been before our minds not a little during the last few years. I have, I think, pretty uniformly taken the position that the great question is simply this "Where ~~can~~ will our lives count for the most in the work of God and of His Christ? And I am sure that every time the feeling of both of us has been that we <u>ought</u> to give at

least another term of service to China.

Now supposing that any of the members of the mission two years ago felt that either or both of us had been doing things which we ought not to do or not doing things which we ought to do just what was their duty toward us? Was it to coolly announce to the public "The Perkinsses are not to come back", or was it to come down to Paoting fu - find out whether what they had been thinking was true or not true and then staying in Paoting fu until we had come to a position of practical unanimity or else to an open understanding as to just what our disagreements were? In the light which comes to us out of the Good Book and especially from the New Testament, how do you, how does the Prudential Committee answer this question? All this would have cost time but the doing of it would have been the very best kind of missionary work and its fruits the fruits of the Spirit.

The fruit of the Spirit is not grief & pain and the trickling down of tears on the inside of our hearts but as you know as well as I do they are very different from all these things!.

I remember a very pleasant visit from Miss Porter a few years ago but there was, so far as I remember, no particular differences of opinion between us.

I remember your visit and also your expression of doubt as to the wisdom of our division of the field.

I remember that once or twice Mr Aiken has said to me something like this "There are those who say, "We must keep them in our hands'." In my dealing with the Chinese, whenever a man tries to <u>whisper</u> something into my ear, I almost instinctively turn down the advice no matter what it is.

And these very few instances are all I can remember of anything that can be construed into an approximation of the idea written on page 6.

Except of course the official visit already described. This really came too late to make a very loud claim to be one of the fruits spoken of above. However I really think we were standing pretty close to one another before we separated.

Now about the reversing of the mission action which was based upon the finding of the committee. One of Mr McCann's criticisms of my mistakes was that I should not have given Mr Aiken so much liberty of action. But Mr Aiken was following mission policy much more carefully than was I. And I honestly think that the above criticism is a not very unfair sample of

the small lot.

Do you not think that this letter had better go with the other "papers" before the Prudential Committee?

One more word about our "health". Evidently the mission when they sent the cable were not looking at this subject as you seem to be.

Very sincerely Yours

H. P. Perkins.

A. P. Perkins

Worcester. Nov. 6-1911

a

Rec'd FEB 5 1912

561 Pleasant St.
Worcester
Feb 3 1912

Dear Dr Barton:-

Please excuse me for not acknowledging your last letter before. I wish the whole matter settle a little longer in my mind before drawing off. For I think that "a principle is at stake" and I am quite sure that there are two people in this house who have been & still are uncomfortably near something that looks like a stake. So much may depend now on getting things just right which needs very considerable care and deliberation.

Very sincerely
H. P. Perkins

F. C. Conlevie

Worcester - Mass. Feb. 3 - 1912

FEB 2 1915

C'd FEB 6 1912

/17

561 Pleasant St.
Worcester, Mass.
Feb 5 1912.

Dear Dr Barton:-

Let me set down your proposals that I may refer to them in detail. (1) To retire us from service under the Board. 2) To bring to this country any pieces of our furniture which cannot be sold in China. 3) To continue our salary up to July 7, at which time two full years of "vacation" will be completed. 4) To make us a grant of two thousand dollars.

As to 4-3 & 2, we can do better than to say "thank you". We can and do say that they seem to us just and honorable. Whether we accept them or not depends upon whether we are forced to do so. In other words, upon your reply to our present proposal.

We are no more satisfied that the mission action upon which you are basing your action is right and good than we were satisfied with the word which was passed around the mission two years ago; "The Perkinses are not coming back after their vacation".

We do not expect nor do we ask to be satisfied.

We do ask that the sub-committee withdraw its recommendation; that it request the Prudential Committee to continue us on the present salary; and that the Prudential Committee appoint two or three of its members to conduct further correspondence with the mission to the end that the entire Prudential Committee may be satisfied either that the mission action was right and good or that it was not right and good.

This is assuming that the committee,

has not satisfied itself upon either side.
Certainly it has given us no expression of its opinion.
What we wish and ask for is an independent expression from the committee.

Hoping and praying that you will grant these our great requests

Sincerely and cordially Yours

Henry P. Perkins, Estella A. Perkins.

Feb. 5 1912

P.S.

I send this mission letter, written about a year since, for your perusal, also for the perusal of any one to whom you may care to show it. I hasten to say that it is sent under restrictions. Please see to it that no allusion to this letter goes from the rooms to the mission. Mr Stelle is Dr Sheffield's son-in-law and would feel indignant if this letter, which has been round the mission, were not now treated as at least a semi-private statement of his views. But on the supposition that he is looking at things accurately does it not help you to see why we are so stubbornly standing on our ground?

I wish you would hand this letter to Dr Moore unless you think it best not to do so.

H. P. P.

Worcester - Feb. 5-1912

E.E.E.

6 copies

Dr. Morse

Col Hopkins

MAR 8 1912

561 Pleasant St.
Worcester
Mar. 8 '12

Dear Dr Barton:-

Both Mrs Perkins and myself thank you very sincerely for your cordial words which we wish most distinctly to reciprocate.

And now the question is "what next?" Yesterday I went out farm-hunting. The one most nearly suited to me was about 3/4 mile from a little "Christian" church where services are quite irregularly held. Perhaps some such place will prove to be my next missionary field.

Possibly I may try helping the real estate man who took me out.

Any suggestions from yourself will be very carefully considered.

Very sincerely yours
H. P. Perkins

Worcester - Mar. 8 - 1912

M. No.

Peking.

August 21, 1912.

Edgar Pierce Allen, Esquire,

Tientsin, China .

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 16th. instant, enquiring as to the present status of the claim of Mrs. Estella Perkins against the Peking-Hankow Railway, which was forwarded to the Department of State, March 2oth. last, I have to inform you that no reply has been received from the Department, but presumably until the Government is recognized the Department will not sanction any discussion of the question.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Calhoun:

G. J. Summerlin,

2rd Secretary of Legation

804.46

M. No.

Peking.

August 21, 1912.

Edgar Pierce Allen, Esquire,

Tientsin, China.

Sir:

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Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Calhoun:

G. J. Summerlin,

2nd Secretary of Legation

804.46

M. No. 66

Peking,

March 20, 1912.

Harry A. Lucker, Esquire,

Tientsin China .

Sir:

With reference to yuor letter of November 23, 1911, inquiring as to the status of the claim of Mrs. Estella Perkins against the Peking-Hankow Railway, I have to inform you that the case has been referred to the Department of State, with request that the Legation be authorized to take it up with the Chinese Government. You will be duly advised of developments in regard to the matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Calhoun:

E. T. Williams

Secretary of Legation.

Peking,

M. No. 66

March 20, 1912.

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Tientsin China.

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Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Calhoun:

E. T. Williams

Secretary of Legation.

C'1 SEP 26 1912

242

Abst

50 High St. Westboro

Sept.25, 1912.

Am.Board Secretary,

Dr. Barton or Mr.Bell.

Dear Dr.Barton:-

With these two enclosed notes sent me by our lawyer,Mr Allen,of Tientsin,is a letter from him at the end of which he writes,"I should advise you to have some friend take this matter up with the State Department direct to prevent this needless delay." I suppose he means the delay of passing the formal motions regarding the new Republic of China.

Mrs Perkins's accident was on Feb.19. 1907.

Congressman John R. Thayer of Worcester says that it would be quite in order for a note to be sent from the Board rooms to Senator Lodge and thence to our Secretary of State. I intended to send him a letter and have one already written. But a more careful reading of the enclosed Peking notes decides me not to send this letter. The details have already entered the claim and this has entered the legislative grist-mill. What is now needed is a few strong hands placed on the right wheels.

Can you not include with these three notes which I have pinned together another from yourself and send all to Senator Lodge. Perhaps you may think that a few more names would add weight to the total enclosure,only don't make it so heavy that we will be defrauding the Post Office.

Cordially yours,

Henry P. Perkins

SEP 26 1912

50 High St. Westboro

Sept.25, 1912.

Am.Board Secretary,

Dr. Barton or Mr.Bell.

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Cordially yours,

Henry T. Perkins

Westboro - Mass.

Sept. 25-1912

JUN 12 1911

56 Pleasant St.
Worcester, Mass. June 11th 1911.

Dear Dr. Barton:

You are doubtless tired of turning your mind to the Perkins problem but I feel as if I must trouble you for a minute to answer one question. What do you really think is the prospect of our being recalled to the North China mission this fall? — For while all the letters are very lovely and mention the great sympathy &c — which the writers have for us while we are waiting to hear how we shall be re located, it appears to me that they mean down in their hearts a shorter word. It would be absurd to keep us here until the autumn if it were merely a matter of relocation — for even if they

wished to do so unusual thing as leave us without consultation with us — they must know that we would not expect to be at Missouri meeting.

But what I was going to say was this. It makes considerable difference to us — tho perhaps not so much to my husband as to myself — whether we know sooner or later what is to be the outcome of this "sitting".

As soon as the cablegram was given us our oldest son — Harry, took the matter quite seriously, and some weeks ago wrote to us that he had made up his mind to leave College — as he thot he ought to take care of us. His suggestion was that he take up Govt land in the southwest where the climate would be good for his father — perhaps in the Hot Spring region — and make a home for us — He is ~~in~~ the a junior — or perhaps I should say, Senior, now — in Arts — and first year Agriculture. He is

engaged to work on a farm in N.Y. state this summer and he thinks that with what he already has in the way of preparation he could be able to make use of books and camp or farming operations in a new country to a successful issue. We have also had a letter from Mrs. King asking about our furniture. Do we wish to sell? I suppose Miss Phelps is planning for the fall & I haven't answered that letter for I fear I should say I didn't wish to sell - and I wished to use it - just where it is - which might not seem to indicate the beautiful Christian patience and fortitude which we are supposed to be exercising. I have heard the word "team work" until it has become a sad way to

me — There are some members of the mission I, just now, don't love — even "in the Lord" — I don't know who they are — and doubtless my unloving state is temporary — but to be told how lovely you are and how good and how devoted — but your loveliness and goodness and devotedness spoil the "feng shui" out here — Yes — I learned the day I listened to your discourse in the Committee room — ~~that talk~~ — I did enjoy it — for really I do very much wish to know what you think we are likely to do. Mr. Perkins is very sanguine — He does not think Western missionaries could be so cruel — nor in a way so wounding in sense as to keep us from going back and he has written a most reasonable letter or rather letters — but I know when people get notions in their heads they sometimes do not come out easily — Sincerely Yours E. A. Perkins

Mrs. H. C. Perkins
Worcester.
June XI-1916

AUG 22 1911

/23

561 Pleasant St.

Worcester, Mass. Aug. 21 - '11.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Can you excuse the cruelty of the North China Mission in keeping us on the rack while waiting for their honorable decision regarding us, to come by mail - after making miserable five months of our furlough? That is a long sentence, but I think it fits and hard. It seems to me the very least they could do would be to cable.

You say the Mission has a perfect right to reconsider a "practically unanimous" recall - Have they, when they prefer no charges? - And have they the right to keep people for months in the uncertain position in

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to

hich we have been?
I am very sorry to trouble you,
r. Barton - I know you have about
s much as you can carry
at you have to bear - but I
think it will relieve my feelings
somewhat to tell somebody what
I think of the North China Mission
and of course one can't make
remarks out of the family!
e postal from Miss Reed from Victoria
ay they find the Kamakura Mam "very
nteresting" - and "food good" - We ought
to be with that party, instead of
sitting around here where I at least
am getting ready for a sanatorium.
My nervous system is getting worn
to a frazzle - Most sincerely yours
Estella A. Perkins

Worcester, Mass. Aug 21, 1911.

Rec'd SEP 21 1911

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561 Pleasant St.
Worcester, Mass. Sept. 20th

245.11

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have in hand Mr. Perkins' letter to the Prudential Com-
If there were time I should like
to write Miss Jones asking her
permission to send in the quotation
from her letter — If you think
that what she says about
the woman's work is likely to
come to the knowledge of anyone
outside the Prudential Com. please
as a favor, have the letter copied
and that part left out — for
which it is what she thinks, and
I agree with her, she would not
like to have it put just that
way to her friends in the work

in China. What they do they do
with much prayer and care and
while I think they are mistaken
I sympathize, and this Jones sympathizes
like them to feel that they deserve
appreciation for their efforts for
the Chinese — their way is good —
it doesn't seem to me the best —
that we can use the best.

Yours very sincerely

Estella A. Perkins.

Sept. 20-1911

Miss H. C. Perkins

Worcester.

Rec'd OCT 5 1911

561 Pleasant St.
Worcester, Mass. Oct. 5th 1911.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I enclose a note from Mr. Perkins which he wished sent — if I had not already written to the same effect.

You were probably too busy to get the meaning of my letter which carried the communication of Mr. Perkins to the Prudential Committee. I asked you to have that communication copied and Miss Jones' letter left out if there was any danger of its being seen by any one except the members of the Committee. Your reply showed

that you didn't understand —
but I thought you would wh
you came to think about it, s
didn't write again.
Am planning to go to Provi
tomorrow — was very sorry not
to be able to go last week a
hear you speak. I intended
but this household is bus
Festival work and I couldn't w
learn —
Hoping the meeting at Milwa
will be all that you
can wish. —
Sincerely Yours
Estella A. Perkins

Mrs. H. C. Perkins
Oct 5-1911
Worcester

Pao-ting-fu, North China
December 12, 1912

Dear Dr. Barton:

If it be true, as I have been told, that a quantity of Peloubet's Notes are presented to the Board to give away each year to its missionaries, I should like to enter application for a copy, since none comes to our station and I teach in the S.S. of our church here. It would be quite a help to have Peloubet's notes for 1913.

Please thank Mr. Bell for his letter which I shall endeavor to answer some day when leisure is less rare than at present.

You may be interested to note the recently issued stamp of the new Republic as shown on this card.

Things are prospering well with us at Pao-ting-fu: schools are large and attendance at Sunday services excellent and constantly increasing. We feel encouraged. Just now a men's station class with attendance of about forty-fi

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being held in the compound.
I took my first country tour, a week in length, — this Fall. It was most interesting.
Political excitement runs rather here, the Chinese being very eager to see the integrity of their country maintained. I hope war may be averted.
The famine is quite bad, I understand, in our country field and famine relief will soon be given out.
With kindest regards, Isabelle Phelps

Rec'd JAN 28 1913

CARTE POSTALE — 片信郵政 郵便葉書

中華郵政郵便葉書

Rev. Jared Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Room 708, 14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.,
U.S.A.

PAID 13 DEC

Rec'd JUL 14 1913

Pao-ting-fu, North China, March 26, 1913.

Dear Dr. Barton and Mr. Bell:

I find I have on hand letters from both of you unanswered, reminding me of my duty to the Board in the matter of correspondence, which I have indeed sadly neglected. I have tried to keep in close touch with my Eastern Maine Branch which supports me here, and with the W.B.M., but the days and weeks have been so tremendously full the past two years that correspondence with the A.B.C.F.M. has failed to be kept up. Briefly stated, the principal events of my missionary career the past two years have been language study (a good deal), mission work (in increasing quantity as the months pass), plus plague quarantine, revolution, floods and famine. This makes a fair sized schedule, does it not?

You ask about Mr. and Mrs. Price. We have very much appreciated having them with us this year, and hope it may be possible for them to remain on. They have fitted in pleasantly with the station life, and been quite an addition to our social life in the depleted condition of our station. Mrs. Price's health is so poor that she has been able to do but little mission work: at present she teaches one English class per day in the boys' school. Mr. Price's help has been very valuable. He has done quite a good deal of touring and has taken charge of the colporteurs, besides helping Mr. Galt with his counsel. While he doesn't speak Chinese fluently at all, yet he is able to preach simple helpful sermons, and the Chinese out in the country seem to have greatly appreciated his visits. Mr. Galt, of course, is not able to tour at all yet, so Mr. Price's help has been quite a boon. We have also greatly appreciated the three visits which Mr. Ewing has made during the winter. He has helped greatly in the maintenance of our work.

I am enclosing two pictures in which you may be interested. One shows a business street in Pao-ting-fu as it appeared a year ago after the looting and burning. In place of these ruins we now have handsome two-story buildings,- far nicer than the old ones ever were. Our city ~~now looks~~ appears quite fine with so many modern looking structures. The other view illustrates the punishment meted out to a man who ~~spread~~ circulated rumors that the city was to be re-looted. He was compelled to march through the streets with this board around his neck, proclaiming that he was the man who had spread these base reports. (June 4th)

An amazing number of changes have taken place this past year among the people themselves. Practically all the student class have cut their queues, and many others also. Old and young are adopting the foreign bow, in place of the various picturesque forms of salutation which were universal a year and a half ago. Many articles of foreign clothing are to be seen on the streets, displayed with manifest pride by their fortunate possessors. A great many Chinese now wear foreign caps, and, to my joy, they are learning to remove them when they enter the church. A short time ago five soldiers attended our Sunday morning preaching service. It was "positively their first appearance" for some of them. One soldier, however, was determined to show that he knew the proper etiquette for the place. He glanced

around and saw that other men had their hats off, so he promptly removed his own. He ~~glanced~~ looked meaningly at the caps still reposing on the heads of his comrades, but they paid no attention to his hints. Thereupon he rose with dignity from his seat and approached his friends, one after the other, removed their caps and smoothed their hair, for all the world as our American mothers smooth the locks of their two-year old sons. This accomplished, he went back to his own place, visibly puffed up with the satisfying consciousness of a noble deed well done.

A Young Men's Christian Association has recently been organized in our city, with gratifying enthusiasm. The lectures which have been given on a variety of themes in the city have been well attended and have paved the way for this organization. The meetings held by Mr. George Sherwood Eddy were richly blessed. One of our Bible helpers, Mr. Ting, was set aside for three months to prepare the way for and to conserve the results of these meetings, and he is the one who has now been called to be the Chinese Secretary of the new Y.M.C.A.

Certainly, in both the central station and the country field, in both the men's work and the work for women, the opportunities are tremendous and constantly increasing, so that our most pressing problems now are the fewness of the workers and the lack of money with which to properly carry on the work. In one place in our country field four years ago a number of men registered as Inquirers. Owing to changes in the personnel of the station, scarcity of workers and lack of sufficient touring money, no visit was paid again to that place until a few days ago, when Mr. Price sought them out. He found twenty-eight men, all able to read and intelligently familiar with the leading truths of the Gospel, eager to enter into covenant relations with the church. After careful questioning, he was glad to permit them to take this step.

A Chinese doctor who was received into the church last Easter has a great reputation throughout one section of our country field for his medical skill. He is a very warm-hearted Christian and says: "I take time from my practice to preach the Gospel. I think that is what church members ought to do. Why there are some business men who could give half their time to preaching just as well as not." As a result of the work which this Christian physician has done, Mr. Price found several villages where people were very eager to receive his teaching and where they besought him to send them a preacher to stay for several months.

A Bible class started in a men's normal school in the North suburb began with three men in attendance. A week increased the number to six. Now there is a regular attendance of forty or more, with an enrollment of about sixty.

Many other illustrations might be given showing what a crucial time this is in the history of China, and how many are the doors wide open, waiting for God's people to enter in and take possession. China's men of education and culture are saying: "We want to know more of this religion on whose principles the greatest nations of the world have been built up. Perhaps this is the very thing which China needs to make her strong and great." We know that this is true. God grant that the workers and the money may be found to vigorously carry on this evangelization of China, until Jesus Christ rules as King in every corner of this young Republic.

A letter, begun Mar. 26th was laid aside because of the heavy pressure of work until to-day, June 4th, when I finish and send it on. I am sorry there has been so much delay. Our work and health are very well and happy in my work. With kindest regards and best wishes, sincerely yours, Isabelle Phelps

Rec'd FEB 3 1913

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Mrs. L. C. Porter

La Mesa, Cal.
Jan. 25, 1913.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Thank you very much for your kind letter of January twenty-second which reached me yesterday.

It is good to be in the Homeland once more and to find so warm a welcome awaiting us. Best of all, our little boy is gaining surely though slowly. The first three weeks he gained so fast, I began to wonder if I really needed to have come, but

since then he has had
three or four set-backs
and shows my plainly
that his trouble is still
to be reckoned with,
though on the whole
he has made a real
gain. We could not
ask a more suitable
place than La Jnesa
as for climate, and
we indeed most
fortunate to have

dear a home nest to
fly to, in our time
of need, as you
who know. Father &
Mother Porter are
aware.

My plans are of
course entirely de-
pendent on Dudley's
health, but I hope
to go on to my own
home in Wisconsin

in the late spring, spend the summer there and go back to China in the early fall, if the doctors think it expedient, as I hope and trust they may. I am anxious to get back to my half-learned Chinese before I lose

the hardly-won half
I have! With Miss
Porter's help, I am
trying to keep at it
a little here, but
time for study is
hard to find with
two little people
to care for and a
lonely husband to
cheer by letters as
often as possible.

Thank you for your interest and offer of any help I may need. I shall remember it. As for financial matters, I don't know what arrangements would be best and would suggest that they be left as they are until you hear from Mrs.

Porter. I can get what money I need from my father in the meantime. Mr. Porter told me when he left me, that he would arrange the financial matters, so I have given them no thought. Will that be satisfactory?

Thanking you again for your interest I am

Very Cordially Yours

Lillian Dudley Porter.

Rec'd AUG 7 1913

Mrs. L. C. Porter

250

Mt. Pleasant, Wis.
August 3, 1913.

My Dear Dr. Barton:

When I wrote you last winter soon after our arrival in La Mesa, I did not expect to let so many weeks and months go by, without reporting to you the progress of the small boy who brought

us home last fall,
but American life is
strenuous, especially
when two small children
take up most of one's
time. I am glad my
report, tho' late, can be
so good a one. We have
steadily built up all
this year, - with a good
many backsets at first
to be sure, - but with
a steadiness that has
been most encouraging

The last real return of his trouble was the latter part of April, just before we left California. He has stood the spells of extreme heat in good shape and is better now than at any time since we came. With his regained vigor & my assumed care and anxiety, it has been only natural that I showed feel for the first time the

full force of the year's strain, so that I have been somewhat below par all summer, tho' much more like myself now. Having that Dr. Chas. Young of our Peking Station was in Chicago, I asked him to come up and look me over and advise us about the advisability of our going back in the fall, for

2. it is pretty hard for
Doctors who do not
know the conditions
in China to know what
to say, and I have the
greatest confidence
in his judgment. He
thinks Dudley has
done finely and can
now safely go back,
by waiting, as I had
planned, until Fall
to start, and that I

will pick up more rapidly in China than here, living in a more normal fashion, with Mr. Porter to help share the responsibility of the children, so that I am feeling very happy over the prospect of getting back to Mr. Porter & our beloved China. I long ago asked Dr. Terry to make a

reservation for me
on the Pile, (which
I thought was to sail
on Sept. 27, but which
has changed to Sept.
20) thinking the state-
room could be given
up if it was best not
to go, so that I shall
not have to trouble
the Boston office to
get a reservation for
me, though I fear
I shall have to trouble

them for some help in
paying for it. I can
manage my railroad
fare myself, but that
is about all. You see
I am taking it for
granted you want me
to go back, tho' I can
hardly expect you want
it so much as I do!
The family wardrobe is
ready for winter, so that
I am planning on a
solid winter of study.

Very Cordially Yours
(Mrs. L.C. Porter) Lillian D. Porter

Rec'd APR 24 1918

244 Campbell Ave.,
West Haven, Conn.
April 22, 1917.

My dear Dr. Strong: Since my passage is engaged to return to Lima Aug. 15th, perhaps it is none too early to pass my physical examination. I am staying now for two weeks in the home of my brother a graduate of the New York P. & S. College, and a practising physician of large experience. Would it be all right to have him give me my physical examination? If so, please send the necessary blanks.

How soon should steps be taken to secure my passport? The Board attends to that, does it not?

Do you care to tell me if any new decision has been reached with regard to Mr. Price's finances?

Sincerely,

Isabelle Phelps

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RECEIVED MAY 4 1918

644 Campbell Ave.,
West Haven, Conn.
May 3, 1918.

Dear Dr. Strong:

Thank you for your word with regard to the organ and other matters. I have written Mr. Goddard thanking him and asking him to send on the money to the Board. I have a friend who will make up whatever balance may finally be needed.

It was good of you to publish my plea in the "Missionary Herald", and I appreciate it.

I expect to be in Boston for a day and a half the first of next week.

Cordially,
Isabelle Phelps

Isabelle Phelps

AUG 23 1911

Peitaiho, July 23, 1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of April 20, reached me just as we were in the midst of the wind-up of the college term, with examinations and other extra work. Since then there have been other special tasks so that this is my first opportunity to respond. I feel the justice of your kindly reprimand for failure in correspondence with your office. I can only plead the difficulty of writing during the first years on the field when there is little to report personally save results of language study which are very meager, and the further fact that relations to a supporting church demand frequent letters so that that correspondence has been allowed to take the place of letters to the Board. I recognize the right you have to hear from each of us on the field as well as the privilege I have not made use of in corresponding with you. Let me register, in writing, the determination to do better.

We have rejoiced to know of the part you have hadand now have in the great movement which was expressed in the Edinburgh Conference and its Continuation Committee. I have just read your impressions of the committee meeting atAuckland Castle. It is an inspiration to feel that the Christian Church is approaching a larger and more effective union. More and more do I feel that we are but beginning to understand what God is to do "thru the Church", if only the church may become what the Father purposed it to be, One Brotherhood.

You speak of the educational union in North China. To many

of us it seems far from complete. In Nanking and notably in Szu Chuan they have unions that include the Methodists and other bodies, and in West China they are working on plans that are ahead of anything we have yet done in Chihli or Shantung.

My feeling for union has been intensified by experiance at the first Student Conference for the students of Government Schools and Colleges. Under separate cover I am forwarding to you the program of the Conference. It was held under the leadership of the Y.M.C.A. which is so well fitted to be the nucleus around which uni on work can crystalize. It was a privilege to have a share in that conference. Whiles the number of students was not so large as was expected the conference was a great success and will be followed by another and probably become a yearly event. 38 students came from 12 different institutions of Peking and Tientsin, ranging from the Imperial and PeiYang Universities to Middle Schools. The tone of the conference was fine. There was intimate fellowship between leaders and students and a serious inquiring attitude on the part of the students toward the subjects presented and particularly toward Christianity. It was interesting that no one refused to attend the study classes to which men were assigned in order to make the cla sses workable, and not only so but the attendance was practically perfect. A list of questions was given out to the students near the end in order to get a line on the impression felt by the delegates. All favored another conference next year and many directly said that the plan of leading every discussion up to its spiritual and religious aspects was good. That this arrangement was good was also shown by the fact that we were able, earlier than we had planned, to make direct personal appeals for Christianity and found many ready to use opportunities for private discussion on religion and the Christian life. It was a rich experience to have such conversation with keen- minded young

men. We distinctly felt the hand of the Lord upon our work and rejoice that He has sent us into this new door of service. It means that we can push work directly for the vast number of students in the Government Schools. At the Conference several decisions for Christ were made and as many more declaration of purpose to study Christ's teaching. An incident of special note was concerned with the "spies" sent down by the high officials to watch us. They all took careful notes and must have learned much of Christian truth. At the closing meeting one of them gave spontaneous testimony to the fact that his view of Christianity had entirely changed as the result of what he had seen and heard. Where he had formerly regard Christianityyas a religion for lower classes only he discovered that it had a reasonable and deep messages for scholars as well, and he had becomes much impressed by the statement that only in the Christian religion was there hope for China.

I greatly enjoyed the fellowship with other workers, Anglican, Methodist , Presbyterian, English and Chinese, and felt most distinctly that what God had wrought thru that group was done because we had become one. If such results come from so small a band of united workers what great things may we not expect when the disciples of Jesus truly become one body i n His exalted service!

We are just facing the annual mission meeting. A number of problems are up. I will reserve mention of them and of the special problems of our Tungchou station work for a later letter which you may expect within a shorter time than a twelve month.

Very faithfully yours,

Lucius C. Porter

LUCIUS C. PORTER,
NORTH TUNG CHOU,
CHINA.

men. We distinctly felt the hand of the Lord upon our work and re-
joice that He has sent us into this new door of service. It means
that we can push work directly for the vast number of students in
the Government Schools. At the Conference several decisions for
Christ were made and as many more declaration of purpose to study
Christ's teaching. An incident of special note was concerned with
the "spies" sent down by the high officials to watch us. They all
took careful notes and must have learned much of Christian truth. At
the closing meeting one of them gave spontaneous testimony to the
fact that his view of Christianity had entirely changed as the result
of what he had seen and heard. Where he had formerly regard Christi-
anityvas a religion for lower classes only he discovered that it
had a reasonable and deep message for scholars as well, and he had
become much impressed by the statement that only in the Christian
religion was there hope for China.

I thoroughly enjoyed the fellowship with other workers,
Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, English and Chinese, and felt
most distinctly that what God had wrought thru that group was done
because we had become one. If such results come from so small a band
of united workers what great things may we not expect when the dis-
ciples of Jesus truly become one body in His exalted service!

We are just closing the annual mission meeting. A number of
problems are up. I will reserve mention of them and of the special
problems of our Tungchow station work for a later letter which you
may expect within a shorter time than a twelve month.

Very faithfully yours,

Lucius C. Porter

Peitaiho, China July 23 1911.

P.S.

DEC 18 1911

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
院書和協
州通北

Nov. 19, 1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Mr. Galt is busy with special tasks this week and so gives me the first opportunity to write you in an "official" capacity as assistant mission secretary.

First let me acknowledge receipt of the special edition of the Miwaukee Sentinel, with its full reports of your fine Board Meeting. There was evidently much to mark it as a special occasion We rejoice to feel the quickening of enthusiasm as the Board swings into a $1,000,000.00 pace. The success of the year should prove contagious. We pray that there may be many who will see the new vision and push the work forward.

The engrossing topic in the thoughts of all in China is the next move in the political game. The newspapers will keep you posted as to the main events. We will add our own view point and the news of our stations. In general the situation is much less tense here in the North than a week ago. With Yuan Shih Kai's arrival in Peking there was relief on all sides. We do not know what plans he has, tho it is known that he has conferred with the WuChang leaders, but the mere presence of a strong personality is reassuring. That he is willing to undertake the priemiership indicates that he sees some way out. His cabinet was announced two days ago. It contains many varieties of reformers; one wonders if it can act as a unit, but it represents a definite effort to meet the situation. A most interesting movement is that of the Consolidated Parties Society which was announced in the Peking papers last night. It represents the efforts of both republicans, representing the Wu Chang government, and constitutionalists, representing Peking, to hold the people of the country together while the proposal is made to them that they decide, not by arms, but by ballot as to which form of government shall be adopted; The difference between the two parties now being simply as to the monarchy. There seems to be promise in the plan. The Chinese have great gifts, as well as traditions, in the matter of compromise.

Whatever the ultimate outcome it is certain that the people of China will win a larger life and opportunity for development. No friend of the country can fail to secretly favor the forces that are working the changes. The judgement of the Lord against un-

righteousness and evil has overtaken the Manchu dynasty.

Reports within our own field show that there is no danger imminent at the moment. At Hsi Ku the ladies have returned with the permission of the Tientsin Consul, and glad they are to get back: Tientsin hasnot yet gone over to the republicans, but even when it does it is not likely that there will be any great disturbance as the republicans are taking great pains "that everything be done decently and in order." The crimes of barbarity so far are all to be laid against the Imperialists. We feared there might be trouble at Paotingfu, as there was an engagement between rebulicans and Imperialists to the south at the Shansi Railroad Junction. The latest word from Mr. Elmer Galt is, however very reassuring. He claims that the city is quiet and reports Miss Chapin in the country again touring. At Peking there have been many rumours but all is quiet. Regular work has been interfered with somewhat by the remarkable exodus from the city. Newspapers report as many as 400,000 having left. This is doubtful but it is certain that thousands have gone and much of the business of the city is at a standstill. You have doubtless heard of the interesting Red-cross, and refuge or asylum work that has been undertaken by various societies of Chinese ladies with a view to preparing for the disorders that may follow fighting around the city or its fall. Women and children can register to receive protection at various authorized asylums, provisions have been stored and other preparations made. The government has sanctioned and helped in the movement. Is not this a sign of progress, that many of the leaders of the city have united for such unselfish and public-spirited work. The idea was entirely Chinese tho the leaders consulted with Miss Miner and one or two other missionary ladies. When formal organisation was effected Miss Miner was elected president and Miss Porter treasurer of the society. Both were busy for many days ~~in~~ with details of registration and provisions and personal matters involved in securing suitable buildings for refuge. Mrs. Ament has also helped. It is most appropriate that The Hall of Enlightenment, Miss Russell's center for social work for women has been made the central office for the refuge societies.

Here at Tungchou we have taken precautions to have extra night watchmen. One week an extra squad of volunteers , villagers students and foreigners, guarded thru the night. We mustered quite a squad of riflemen. Owing to the large bodies of troops here we feared some trouble. But the excitement has passed now and we have withdrawn the special guard. There have been reports that Manchu princes have passed thru here escaping eastward. We are watchful but unalarmed. We do not count the revolution over yet, however. From the Shantung stations we here of nothing unusual. Even at Techou, where there is an arsenal, there has been no sign of undue excitement except among the bankers.

From this brief survey, you will see that you may report for the North China Mission," All safe. Conditions quiet". We are grateful for safe-keeping, and pray for grace and guidance thru whatever may arise.

The Mission again wishes to call the attention of the Prudential Committee to the case of Mr and Mrs. Ebeling

As you know Mr. Ebeling is no longer teaching in the College. The Committee ad Interim has not yet reached a final settlement in regard to the College Press. In the meantime a new factor appears in the continued ill-health of Mrs. Ebeling. It may very likely happen that, before Mr. Ebeling's term is ended, the condition of Mrs. Ebeling will be such as to require a great deal of special care. To avoid adding the burden of such care to any of our busy ladies it seems to the station that it might be wiser to allow the Ebelings to return to America. The term of service as arranged with Mr. Ebeling was for five years ending Feb. 1913. The Tungchou station and Mission would ask the Prudential Committee if it would not be wiser and a saving as well to allow the Eblings to leave in the spring of 1912. There would be no difference in travelling expenses but the Board would save the year's salary. Possibly money could be allowed from this amount to pay the salary of a single man as instructor in English in the College. At present the English work is carried by dividing it among several teachers but with the new year, beginning in Feb 1912, it will be imperative to have a man for that work. We feel that the College is already suffering a loss because its students are not up in English. Dr. Love has examined Mrs. Ebeling and feels that she should leave China if she does not improve thru the winter.

Very cordially yours,

Lucius C. Porter

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Very cordially yours,

Nov. 19-1911

JAN 26 1912

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
院書和協
州通北

Jan. 1, 1912

Rev James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

We wish you the best joys of New Year's Day and pray for you and for the Board a rich, joyous and blessed year. Several Chinese friends have been in to call this morning; you know the New Year's Day is their great festival, — they have not often called on our day in the past, but now they wish to prepare for the changed calendar which is to go into effect within a year. This is a slight indication of the momentous changes that are going on about us. We give thanks that we have been able to go on steadily with all forms of work and are in great hopes of finishing our college year according to schedule. Our graduation comes Feb. 12. the 25th of the twelfth moon. Another year we shall have to alter our college calendar.

I cannot add any late news in regard to the revolution. No doubt you get reports from Shanghai and the south more directly than we do here. Unfortunately there seems less hope for a settlement and compromise than there was a week ago. One caller this morning said he felt it was a mistake to feel that the disturbed conditions are about to end, to his mind the real revolution has only begun. My friend is a well trainde gentleman who has had experience in Manchuria. He feels that the

revolutionists know not what they ask for. He tells of a friend of his who has for years held revolutionary beliefs and hopes; a real patriot. This man went south at the beginning of the trouble expecting to take part in the movement. He was, however, so disappointed in the men who are leading the new party, and so disgusted with the petty rivalries that appeared at once that he threw up his commission and has returned to his home in Shantung quite hopeless for good from this movement. My own feeling is not so pessimistic as that. The revolutionists are sincere I believe, but they do not understand the difficulties before them and the impossibility of forcing republicanism on a people utterly unprepared for it. I have the greatest sympathy with the idealism of the young men who are working for a new China, but cannot support them if they determine to fight to the end simply to remove the Manchus. Really they have gained already far more than was to be expected. The people have asserted themselves and the throne listens. A thoro-going constitutional monarchy is, to my humble view, the best outcome, for the people can then gradually learn the meaning and use of democratic forms of government. The experience of the United States shows how difficult it is even with the best material to develop true democracy. My only excuse for stating these views at some length is that they are in line with the views of most of our missionaries. You may be asked how we regard the situation. We stand for the best for China and are no friends of the Manchus. But it is surely a psychological impossibility for a race that has been trained for centuries in a code that exalts obedience to authority as the virtue par excellence suddenly to throw over old standards and set out upon democracy. The difficulty our students have in managing their

Christian Association, or dining mess on democratic principles convinces many of us that the race is not yet ready for pure democracy.

Your recent letter reporting the appropriations for next year was received with much satisfaction. We rejoice in the increase tho/ it is not large. It contains the promise of more. I feel that some of our missionaries do not appreciate the position of you secretaries who run the risk of being ground between the upper and the nether mill-stone. I rejoice that you secure so much from the churches. Of course they should give more and someday they will. When they do it will be because of the sacrficing work you have done in patiently winning them to the large visions of service.

One point is raised in the changed basis of salaries for educational workers that I wish to ask about. If my own salary is now assigned to the Educational Endowment Fund what becomes of the relationship between Mrs. Porter and myself and the Clinton Avenue Church ? As you will recall these relationships were begun under special circumstances. I,myself, was able to work in the church for one winter and thus became acquainted with its membership; later I was ordained there and when Mrs. Porter came to Brooklyn the church gave her a royal welcome. We have greatly enjoyed the connection with that church , with its able pastor with its various organizations. A very real stimulus has come to us thru our sense of belonging to that church. We trust that the church has also gained something from the relation. I very much hope that you have arranged a plan by which these ties of friendship and cooperation in service are to be continued and

C. Porter

strengthened. I assume that such is the case and shall say nothing to Dr. Boynton about the matter until after hearing from you.

I presume Mr. Galt has told you of our satisfaction in the extra $1000.00 assigned to the College. As college treasurer I was especially interested in that. Thanks to that lift we are able to close our books with a small balance on the right side, which is a new thing in the history of the college. I have been trying these last two years to classify our accounts so that we can have a real budget and plan our work according to what funds we have. I believe that it is time to get a larger sum from the students. They ought to pay for their board at least, at present they pay a fee which covers about ¼ of the board. We certainly need to improve our equipment in many ways. In this respect we are far behind the medical college. I should like to be able to assign an adequate sum each year to Mr. Biggin and to Mr. Corbett for use in building up the labratories that are in their departments. There are also general repairs and some improvements in the way of tinting walls, providing good foreign desks etc that would give us all a fresh sense of the worth of our plant. With plans on foot for a Union University we must be careful about extra expenditure here at Tungchou but you may be assured we can wisely use any extra moneys you can send us. One item should be noted. For the last two years we have drawn upon William's Dictionary sales in order to make ends meet. The wise policy would be to reserve the proceeds of these sales until we have covered the cost of the last new edition. Otherwise we are spending our principal. If you send us the $1000.00 this year I should wish to draw from that enough to cover what has already be taken from the dictionary fund.

Very sincerely yours,

Lucius C. Porter

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Very sincerely yours,

Lunger Chan

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
院書和協
州通北

Feb. 4, 1912

Rev James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Mr. Galt is away on famine relief work in the Paotingfu region and has asked me to report to you the events of the last few weeks.

Mr Galt's cable of Jan 19, will have informed you of the fact that College was dismissed early, but that all our working missionaries are still at their stations. You will be interested to hear of the events that led up to the sudden closing of the college within three weeks of the end of the term.

Ever since the revolution began it has been evident that our students were deeply interested and for the most part were revolutionists at heart. Surely no one blamed them for their very natural feelings. In their essays and debates political subjects were ffequently discussed; at times their oratory and patriotism went to extreme statements and there was need of proper criticism, but for the most part our student body seemed to be attending to regular tasks in eannest fashion. We had been able to overcome the alarm students had shown once of twice when events seemed to point to trouble near Peking, and we were in great hopes of holding on regularly to the end of the term without a panic or trouble of any kind. In Nov. it was reported that one student, a senior, had left and was intending to go south to join the rebels, but his comrades persuaded him that there were other and better ways in which to manifest his patriotism. At morning chapel and other occasions the faculty had tried to show the students the wisdom of a service of one's country that was more devoted than service in arms. While sympathetic with the effort of the people to gain fuller recognition we could not but point out the mistake of upholding war and death as the highest forms of devotion to native land.

On the 9th of Jan. a college freshman named Ts'ai Te Ch'en came to Mr. Galt asking to be excused to go to Peking for the day. He was questioned as to his reasons which, while not entirely direct, still, were not suspicious. This boy was 18 years old, one of the few boys from a southern province. He is a native of Hupeh. He returned to college late in the term just as the revolution began at Hankow, not far from his home. His family suffered from the floods of the summer. The boy has been aided by Dr. W.A.P.Martin, as his father was an old pupil and later assistant to Dr Martin in the ~~Imperial College~~ Educational work

in Wuchang ~~In Peking~~? Mr.Ts'ai had hardly left Mr. Galt's office when other students appeared asking for excuses to go home and look after their families . The reason given for going was that something was about to happen in Tungchou and Peking. When pressed to explain more fully how they knew ~~this~~ of this coming danger they were unable to give adequate reasons. Three of these fellows were upper-classmen who were thoroly reliable boys. In spite of inconclusive reasons Mr. Galt allowed them to go. One other lad, a freshman, answered Mr. Galt's questions so poorly that he was not excused but was asked to return later and re-examined. He appeared very nervous and finally confessed that he had heard from Mr. Ts'ai that the troops in Tungchou were to revolt within the next few days. He said Ts'ai knew this because he was a Hupeh man and had been warned by Hupeh revolutionists, some of who had visited him att the college the week before.

Pulling on this clue Mr. Galt got further information to the effect that Mr. Ts'ai had talked to his fellow students about the revolution urging them to equal their fellows in the South, that he had held meetings, one in particular the day before, at which Hupeh revolutionists had addressed the students, that Ts'ai himself had had interviews with soldiers from the camps in Tungchou ~~Upon this evidence the faculty suspended~~ Meanwhile Ts'ai had not returned but had overrun his leave by several days, consequently the faculty suspended him from classes pending an explanation from him. He had left his clothes, books etc in his room. The faculty felt certain that students knew more details of the affair but none came to the surface. For a few days after Ts'ai left the students were much wrought up expecting something which did not happen. The boys excused the same day as Ts'ai wrote Mr. Galt asking an extension of leave and within five days all had returned. In most cases they got back as promptly as possible after going home. They were very shamefaced about their fright, but did not add any testimony in regard to Ts'ai. It seems best to give you as fully as possible this introduction to what followed. As far as the faculty knew Ts'ai had had dealings with socalled revolutionists and had talked rather wildly to his fellow students.

Ten days after Ts'ai left Mr. Galt received a letter from him saying that he was on his way home by way of Tientsin and Shanghai and giving the name of a market town near Tungchou thru which he had passed on his way overland to Tientsin. The same day at noon Mr. Galt received word from a military officer in Tungchou that his men had captured six men, they were deserting soldiers but among them was one Ts'ai who said he was a student at Union College. The card sent with this message was that of General Chiang, he was in Peking at the time but was expected back on the afternoonntrain. Mr Galt replied that on the arrival of the general he would call upon him. As the general did not return that day Mr. Galt waited until next morning. Most foreigners when they heard of Ts'ai's arrest thot that a word from Mr. Galt would secure his release and felt that the boy would learn a lesson and be wiser as to his revolutionary talk. When Mr. Galt went to call on the general Mr. Corbett went with him, as Ts'ai was a Presbyterian student.

Arrived at the general's camp Mr. Galt and Corbett were first met by a colonel and the civil official of the city. From these two they heard that Ts'ai was seriously involved. The colonel had evidence, secured by a spy whom he had sent to Ts'ai's meetings, that Ts'ai had been meeting with soldiers, had been urging them to revolt, to kill their officers and attack Tungchou first and then Peking, and had furnished weapons to some of them. The spy gave the numbers of Ts'ai's room at College and that of a room in which meetings were held. They band of men arrested had been taken at the near-by market town Chang Chia Wan, where Ts'ai said he was to pass. It appeared that Ts'ai had rented a place there in which to receive bombs and weapons and money from Peking and from there was planning to lead the revolt of Tungchou troops. He was waiting for weapons and money. In the group with him was a nephew of the general, a few soldiers and the owner of the rented house. As the arrest had been made the day of the bomb attack on Yuan Shih K'ai the situation was especially complicated. General Chiang was anxious, also, to clear himself and severly punish his nephew. As Ts'ai was the acknowledged leader the General felt he must punish him also. Ts'ai had confessed everything, he was proud of all he had done. The gentlemen pleaded for mercy but were not allowed to see the lad. While they waited a telegram from Peking ordered that severest punishment be dealt to the offenders. The case against the lad seemed complete, nothing but a bluff of foreign authority would have availed to secure his person; such a bluff was not properly within the rights of any foreigner at such a time. The general asked if Mr. Galt would guarantee to hold Tungchou and its district quiet if Ts'ai should be delivered to him. Of course he could guarantee nothing. The general was so determined that it was evident nothing would avail with him; probably the wildest bluff could have secured nothing. Later the American Legation assured us that it could take no action in such a case. There was nothing to do. The lad had acted contrary to law and order, he had planned an awful revolt of wild untrained troops. Alas, that he should have thot this showed his patriotism.

* I mention a bluff of authority on the basis of extra-territoriality because the Chinese Christians often expect us to use such means in extreme cases.

The situation was reported to the faculty who in turn reported to the student body. Before this was done we heard that Ts'ai and his five companions had been beheaded. The faculty still hoped to continue college work.

Almost at once after Ts'ai's death information began to come forth showing that other students were involved with his plans. Rumor was that there was a group of forty with him, that he had the names of 1000 soldiers, and it was said the officers might come to search the college. All this showed that the students were on the verge of panic. They sent delegations requesting the faculty to close college. The day after Ts'ai's death classes met but little work could be done as most students were un-prepared. Ts'ai's body was secured,—it had been buried,—and was properly cleaned and prepared for burial in a good coffin. By the end of this day the students were greatly alarmed, they felt in grave danger and did not believe that the foreigners could protect them. The faculty then decided to close college and

Very sincerely yours,

Lucius B. Porter

send the students home under foreign escort. The relief and gratitude of the students was manifest. Next day all the students left. Mr. Elmer Galt went with the Paotingfu group, while Mr. Corbett and I went to Tientsin and P'angchuang. We were not molested but spies at the stations in Peking and Tientsin showed that it was well to be careful. Undoubtedly the attack on Yuan Shih K'ai was the cause of these extra precautions.

Looking back on the incident we cannot see any other way of action than that taken. Had the students been willing to give even a little information about the affair and the actual work done by Ts'ai it would have been possible to ~~present~~ meet the officials with some plan for holding Ts'ai and guaranteeing to keep him. We might have dismissed college to do that. But without previous information Mr. Galt and all of us were working in the dark. Had we known a little earlier still it would have been possible to warn Ts'ai or send him off to Dr. Martin and so have cleared the name of the college. The students did not realize that we could protect them only as long as they held themselves to regular college work. Probably the faculty is severely criticized by most Chinese for not saving the boy. But the blame for not saving him rests more heavily on those students who knew but said nothing. I cannot see how the faculty could have done more to win the confidence of the students. Probably most foreigners uphold the faculty action. Certainly the American Legation regarded Ts'ai as a man who had planned anarchy and was rightly dealt with accordingly.

We shall not cease to regret that we did not know what was going on in our midst.

We have not yet learned much more of Ts'ai's group of fellow revolutionists, if there was one. The story will come out some day. In days to come Ts'ai's name may be honored and his patriotism applauded. We learned that he met death bravely and said, " You may kill me but you cannot root out our cause." How much better had he lived for that cause.

Your cable to Mr Galt has come and we note that you approve of paying the travelling expenses of the Ebling family. In regard to a substitute for Mr. Ebeling in teaching English Mr. Galt has arranged with Mr. Malone of the Ch'ing Hua Indemnity College to take the work for the Spring term. Mr. Malone is a very fine young man. Owing to the present crisis the Ch'ing Hua College is closed. Mr. Malone is glad to have this chance to work with Chinese boys. He looks forward to remaining in China for a period of years and , I believe, would be glad to enter missionary work. After all the regular gets on better than the special volunteer who is out for this or that under the Chinese government. Old line regular missionary work stands the test of all sorts of times. We have arrangedto meet ~~the~~ Mr. Malone's salary from the special grant to the college but that will seriously cut in to the amount needed for other lines of improvement. I will leave Mr. Galt to enlarge on this matter .

Aside from the college all forms of work are going on regularly. The special situation opens special opportunities in many places. We look to the future with large hope.

Very sincerely yours, Lucius O. Porter

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Lucius C. Porter

Feb. 4-1912

JUN 10 1912

EASTERN NEWS
T'ungchou
May 13
1912

This week's story must run back to May 4th for an item omitted purposely by our special Home correspondent in the last sheet. The event in question was a memorial service for Ts'ai Te Ch'en, our freshman who lost his life for participation in active revolutionism . You will recall the evnts leading up to his capture and death last January. In spite of the questionable methods he may have planned many of us admired the spirit of the boy and the fine loyalty he showed to the cause. We hoped that a time might come when we could properly recognise our appreciation of his devotion to the end. At the time it was evidently unwise to plan anything public. The burial took place quietly and in an out-of-the-way part of the compound as there was no telling what search might be made by officials of the Manchu dynasty. But before College opened in March it had been suggested that the body be removed to a place nearer the College and that we have appropriate exercises in connection with the removal. As that time seemed too near the Peking mutiny the matter was not carried on. The unrest among T'ungchou troops made it unwise to consider it again for some weeks. By the middle of April, however, the matter was again discussed informally . Mr. Fei, one of our strongest alumni, had returned from HanKou and was consulted He favored the plan on the grounds that Ts'ai was worthy of remembrance in a public way for his ardent patriotism, and, that such a service, planned or inaugurated by the faculty would help to clear-up a serious misunderstanding of its attitude toward the whole incident which was general among alumni. The faculty took the matter up, appointed a committee to unite with a student committee and arranging details and pushed the matter along. At this point we learned that a memorial had been planned in Peking under the auspicies of the Hupeh revolutionary group with which Ts'ai had worked. These plans included the removal of the remains to Peking and then to Hankou, to be buried at the boys home. The President and vice-president of the Repulic were said to have been consulted and to have given approval and support. The day had been fixed. In view of this situation it was simply necessary for our committee to arrange for our service a few days earlier than had been originally planned. We had previously consulted with the American Legation and with the T'ungchou Taotai, the highest authority in the city; from both sources we were assured there was no reason for not carrying out our plans. The Taotai said that only his relation to the troops prevented him from attending in person. I give these details by way of introduction because of the criticisms that have been made for hastily planning a memorial for an anarchist in order to anticipate the service planned by his friends. As you see from this account our plans were made without regard to any other plan until a slight change was required at the end,; while from the first we respected and praised the truly devoted spirit of one willing to die for his cause.

The service was held on our campus in a matting tent erected for the purpose just beyond our little hillock. The Chinese mat-awnings are certainly superior to anyhting we have in the west for temporary structures. The tent was well decorated with the national flag, white, the Chinese color for mourning, and the many memorial mottoes sent for the occasion. The casket stood in front of a platofrm for the speakers. It was covered with a white pall on which the national flag was embroidered. It was also covered with greens and a cross of roses stood before it. Beside it stood the headstone and a piece of white marble that may be used later for a monument. A large audience had gathered. The schools of T'ungchou were well represented and many gentlemen of the town. There was a group of Mohamedans who came to honor there fellow Wang, who had perished with Ts'ai. This Wang was also mentioned in some of the speeches.

JUN 10 1912

EASTERN MAIL
Tungchow
May 15
1912

This week's story must run back to May 4th for an item omitted purposely by our special Ichowfu correspondent in his last sheet. The event in question was a memorial service for Ta'ai Te Ch'en, our fellow-citizen who lost his life for participation in active revolutionary work. You will recall the events leading up to his capture and death last January. In spite of the unmentionable methods he may have planned many of us admired the spirit of the boy and the fine loyalty he showed to the cause. We hoped that a time might come when we could properly recognize our appreciation of his devotion to the end. At the time it was evidently unwise to plan anything public. The burial took place quietly and in an out-of-the-way part of the compound as there was no telling what sacrilege might be made by officials of the anti-dynasty. But before Colleges opened there had been suggested that the body be removed to a place nearer the College and that we have appropriate exercises in connection with the removal. By that time seemed too near the ending, unless the matter was not carried out. The market among Tungchow troops made it unwise to consider it again for some weeks. By the middle of April, however, the matter was again discussed informally. Ta'ai, one of our strongest alumni, had returned from Nanking and was consulted. He favored the plan on the ground that Ta'ai was worthy of remembrance in a public way for his student patriotism, and that such a service, planned or inaugurated by the faculty would help to clear-up a serious misunderstanding of its attitude toward the whole incident which was general among alumni. The faculty took the matter up, appointed a committee to unite with a student committee and arranging details and pushed the matter along. At this point we learned that a memorial had been planned in Peking under the auspices of the Republican revolutionary group with which Ta'ai had worked. These plans included the removal of the remains to Peking and then to Nanking, to be buried at the boys home. The president and vice-president of the Republic were said to have been consulted and to have given approval and support. The day had been fixed. In view of this situation it was simply necessary for our committee to arrange for our service a few days earlier than had been originally planned. We had previously consulted with the American Legation and with the Tungchow Taotai, the highest authority in the city; from both sources we were assured there was no reason for not carrying out our plans. The Taotai said that only his relation to the troops prevented him from attending in person. I give these details by way of introduction to one of the criticisms that have been made for hastily planning a memorial for an emeritus in order to anticipate the service planned by his friends. As you see from this account our plans were made without regard to any other plans until a slight change was required at the end; while from the first we respected and praised the truly devoted spirit of one willing to die for his cause.

The service was held on our campus in a matting tent erected for the purpose, just beyond our little hillock. The Chinese mat-sheds are certainly superior to anything we have in the west for temporary structures. The tent was well decorated with the national flag, white, the Chinese color for a mourning, and the many memorial mottoes sent for the occasion. The speaker stood in front of a platform for the speakers. It was covered with a white pall on which the national flag was embroidered. It was also covered with green and a cross of roses stood before it. Beside it stood the basalstone and a piece of white marble that may be used later for a monument. A large audience had gathered. The schools of Tungchow were well represented and many gentlemen of the town. There was a group of Chinese who came to honor there fellow man, who had perished with Ta'ai. This Yang was also mentioned in some of the speeches.

The coupling of Ts'ai 's name with Wang's was the only feature of the service which we would have wished changed. Mr. Feng of our faculty presided well and kept the meeting in good order. For the most part he was able to keep the speakers from over-running either their time or the proper limits of their subjects. Among the speakers were Mr. Chin, of the Self-government Council of T'ungchou, representing the city; Mr. Lo, a Hupeh man who spoke for the revolutionary group to which Ts'ai had belonged; Mr. Wang, director of the T'ungchou City Normal School; speaking for the schools of the city; Mr. Wang, son of the Mohamedan who was beheaded with Ts'ai; Mr. Galt, representing the Americans; several of our students who told of Ts'ai Te Ch'en's life, character and revolutionary plans; and a number of impromptu speakers. There was a prayer and the singing by the Glee Club of two memorial songs. The whole service was truly a memorial of the lad whose ardent loyalty and devotion, cost him his life. To the students he is a true hero, whose spirit will, we pray, help them to live for their country with the same loyal devotion he showed in dying for her. At the close of the service the casket was carried to a special car that had been duly decorated for its reception. A number of our students escorted the casket to Peking and remained for the service there. This meeting we heard was not of the same character as our. It became an occasion for wild talk much of which was critical of the government. Our students felt very strongly the difference between the two meetings. We are glad they had the opportunity to express their regard for Ts'ai Te Ch'en and could also see for themselves some of the less attractive aspects of the revolutionary radicals.

We shall keep on the campus a cenotaph and the original headstone of Ts'ai's first grave. It may be the students and alumni will wish to erect a more pretentious monument later. The immediate results of our memorial have been good. The students had seriously misunderstood the caution shown by Mr. Galt at the time of Ts'ai's death. We were glad of an occasion in which faculty and students could cooperate heartily in his memory. The effect has been to set at rest many slight unpleasantnesses. There has been some inevitable criticism but I believe much of it is due to inaccurate reports of what actually took place. Mr. Galt and the College faculty felt very well satisfied with the whole affair. We have heard of absolutely no trouble from the soldiery on account of the meeting and are pleased that it passed of so quietly.

Immediately after the Saturday train had left and our memorial was fully ended the writer set off by wheel for the east. That night was spent at Hsi Chi. Next morning he reached Pao Ti, that interesting conservative city that has so high a reputation for scholarship. The object of the visit was to assist in holding a meeting for the discussion of the new principles of government that are being introduced. It has seemed as tho the church might do much to help the outlying districts to a quicker understanding of democracy. The results at Pao Ti quite surpassed all expectations. We had a big crowd including many scholars both new and old style, and many good questions were put. We will follow this meeting with another in which the relation of religion to citizenship will be discussed. The story of Pao Ti and this trip there is worth a special number, which will appear later. On the return trip on Tuesday plans were made for a similar lecture at Hsiang Ho and other centers. This work helps us to realize the new era in which we are living.

The last part of the week has been devoted to social engagements and College work. Mr. Galt is away, attending the Educational Association in Shanghai so I have some extra cares. The noted Translation Committee has been at work amongst us for some weeks. They let up last week to see Dr. Maclagan off for England. There were several dinners for the English members of the committee. We have much enjoyed meeting Dr. Maclagan, who is from Swatow and Mr. Pierce of Canton. One dinner was given the writer by the director of the T'ungchou Normal School in honor of our Union Graduate who has recently been appointed

JUN 10 1912

The coupling of Ta'al's name with Sun's was the only feature of the service which we would have wished changed. Sun of our faculty presided well and kept the meeting in good order. For the most part he was able to keep the speakers from over-running either their time or the proper limits of their subjects. Among the speakers were Dr. Sun, of the old-government connection of Tungchow, representing the city; Mr. Lo, a Chinese man who spoke for the revolutionary group to which Ta'al had belonged; Mr. Sung, director of the Tungchow city normal school, speaking for the schools of the city; Mr. Liang, son of the Chinaman who was beheaded with Ta'al; Mr. Tsai, representing the Christians; several of our students who told of Ta'al's life, character and revolutionary plans; and a number of impromptu speakers. There was a prayer and the singing by the glee club of two memorial songs. The whole service was truly a memorial of the kind where earnest loyalty and devotion to noble ideals are the dominant note. To the students he is a true hero, whose spirit will, we pray, help them to live for their country with the same loyal devotion he showed in dying for her. At the close of the service the casket was carried to a special car that had been duly decorated for its reception. A number of our students escorted the casket to Peking and remained for the service there. This meeting we heard was not of the same character as our. It began an occasion over which much of which was critical of the government. Our students felt very strongly the difference between the two meetings. We are glad they had the opportunity to express their regard for Ta'al. Yen and could also see for themselves some of the less attractive aspects of the revolutionary radicals.

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JUN 10 1912

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
院書和協
州通北

May 14, 1912

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Congregational House, Boston,

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Your letter of April 16 has come duly to hand. I am glad to know of the arrangement of funds that allows me to still count as the missionary of the Clinton Avenue Church. Thank you also for the general news of your letter.

I am replying somewhat over promptly to your letter in order to forward the enclosed account of the memorial service for our patriot student Ts'ai Te Ch'en who gave his life for the revolutionary cause. I send it on especially to forestall criticism from other members of the mission which is, I believe, basedon inaccurate information in regard to the develpoment of our memorial plans. You will have to judge on the merits of the case but I wish you to have the facts of the case before you. I do not know whether or not Mr. Galt has written of the feeling among the students in regard to our failure to rescue Ts'ai. In view of his position the onus of this criticism fell on Mr. Galt. The students failed to appreciate the point of view which required caution on the part of foreigners in dealing with a difficult situation. One gain from our service was the cooperation and mutual appreciation between faculty and students in carrying out

L. Porter

JUN 10 1912

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
協和華北
通州北

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the memorial. We did not feel that we were honoring an anarchist but properly recalling the brave, devotion of a patriot. Our dis approval of the means the lad was planning to use remains and the students appreciate it now. But the object of the service was not simply to restore good feeling between the students and Mr. Galt. And the plans were not rushed thru in order to anticipate trouble. As I have tried to say we had the plan ~~from~~ in mind for several months.

Mr. Galt has been unfortunate in being the center of several collisions with student feeling. Some people think there is trouble ahead for him because he happens to be the man appointed by the faculty of the college to teach evolution. Eventually that work will fall to some one else as Mr. Galt's specialty is mathematics. A good deal of feeling is appearing in Presbyterian circles over the matter because they do not understand the relation of science to religion and are all the way from 50 -80 years behind the times. Some students have been unsettled in their faith by Mr. Galt's teaching, while many others have found a new foundation. A theological student told me only last week that he could have no faith now had he not found help in Mr. Galts presentation of spiritualized evolution. I hope these remarks of mine will suggest to you some of the problems ahead and give you a cue on which to work at the home end.

Work is going on well in the college. June 1-4 we have the annual meeting of out Tungchou Missionary Association, the body that controls our work here. I made a trip last week which was of such interest I hope to send a special account of it to Dr. Barton as soon as I can find the time. Mr. Galt is atte ding the Educational Association in Shanghai so I have a few added jobs.

Faithfully yours,

L. Porter

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Faithfully yours,

Galt

Shanghai

May 14-1912

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
院書和協
州通北

Aug. 28th 1912

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House, Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The cablegram I sent on Sunday gave you the bare fact that a mutiny of troops had occurred here. Today I have your reply, for which we thank you. I am glad to say that Mr. Galt is now back. Altho there is little to be done it is a relief to have companionship and counsel. He was able to leave Peitaiho on Sunday and reached here Monday, tho he had to walk from Peking. Sunday and Monday we had no regular train service; special trains came for Red Cross work and to carry troops. Tuesday there was no train service. This morning a train arrived on the usual schedule. We have not heard whether or not regular service is to be continued.

I enclose an account of the events of Saturday night and Sunday. This will give you the general story. I will add a few details now.

All has been quiet in the camps for the last three days. The most distressing fact about the incident is the indifference of the troops to any sense of shame. They calmly returned to camp as tho their looting were a part of regular service. Officers are unable to control them. Altho we hear of punitive expeditions from Peking, I fear the reports are unfounded rumors and do not dare to hope that the Government will really take determined steps toward punishing the real offenders. Order is restored in the city. The Chief Magistrate is taking measures to enforce restoration of property where the looters were civilians of the lower classes. Various bodies, the of citizens, the gentry, merchant guilds, Self-Government Club, and others, have formed a United Relief Society and are taking steps to assist grain-shops to open, open a few banks and establish a pawn-shop. This will help to meet immediate needs. ¶ The Relief Society of Peking, of which Miss Miner is the head, has sent down a carload of rice. As soon as a list of real sufferers can be prepared this rice will be distributed thru the Relief Society. The Chairman of this society is a member of our church, Mr. Sui Chao Po. He has business interests here and in Peking. Mr. Kung, another of our leaders, will assist in the rice distribution. It most fortunate that these Christian gentlemen are able to work with their fellow-citizens at this time and are recognized as those best fitted to manage affairs. Mr. Sui suffered heavy loses Saturday night. His home and shop were looted. He himself was slightly wounded when trying to save his home from being fired. Mr. Kung lives in the village adjacent to the compound, he was a leader in our volunteer company that patrolled the grounds Saturday night.

Today the Red Cross men returned to Peking. They occupied our hospital. Every effort was made to advertise the hospital, and several parties went into the city to search for the wounded. The total number who came was not

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
華北協和學校
通州

Aug. 26th 1912

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House, Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The cablegram I sent on Sunday gave you the bare fact that a mutiny or troop had occurred here. Today I have your reply, for which we thank you. I am glad to say that Mr. Galt is now back. Altho there is little to be done it is a relief to have companionship and counsel. He was able to leave Peitsing on Sunday and reached here Monday, tho he had to walk from Peking. Sunday and Monday we had no regular train service; special trains came for Red Cross work and to carry troops. Tuesday there was no train service. This morning a train arrived on the usual schedule. We have not heard whether or not regular service is to be continued.

I enclose an account of the events of Saturday night and Sunday. This will give you the general story. I will add a few details now.

All has been quiet in the camps for the last three days. The most distressing fact about the incident is the indifference of the troops to any sense of shame. They calmly returned to camp as tho their looting were a part of regular service. Officers are unable to control them. Altho no **punitive expeditions** from Peking, I fear the reports are unfounded rumors and do not dare to hope that the Government will really take determined steps toward punishing the real offenders. Order is restored in the city. The Chief Magistrate is taking measures to enforce restoration of property where the looters were civilians of the lower classes. Various bodies, of citizens, the gentry, merchant guilds, Self-Government Club, and others, have formed a United Relief Society and are taking steps to assist grain-shops to open, open a few banks and establish a pawn-shop. This will help to meet immediate needs. The Relief Society of Peking, of which Miss Hiner is the head, has sent down a carload of rice. As soon as a list of real sufferers can be prepared this rice will be distributed thru the Relief Society. The Chairman of this society is a member of our church, Mr. Sui Chao Po. He has business interests here and in Peking. Mr. Kung, another of our leaders, will assist in the rice distribution. It most fortunate that these Christian gentlemen are able to work with their fellow-citizens at this time and are recognized as those best fitted to manage affairs. Mr. Sui suffered heavy loss Saturday night. His home and shop were looted. He himself was slightly wounded when trying to save his home from being fired. Mr. Kung lives in the village adjacent to the compound, he was a leader in our volunteer company that patrolled the grounds Saturday night.

Today the Red Cross men returned to Peking. They occupied our hospital. Every effort was made to advertise the hospital, and several parties went into the city to search for the wounded. The total number who came was not

very large, however. We hope that there were not a large number of wounded.

College is to open next week Thursday, Sept. 4th. Mr. Galt and I are trying to get information enough to decide whether ~~or not~~ it is advisable not to assemble the students. If communication with Peking is regularly established I do not think that the dearth of shops in Tungchou will cause great difficulty in securing grain and food. We hope that there will be no further trouble with the soldiery, but the presence of such a lawless element in our midst wil make the place doubly liable to uprising. Our radical republican students will not add much to the situation, at least not on the side of peaceful order.

In closing let me acknowledge your letter of July 2nd. I thank you for your suggestions and am resolved to profit more in the future than in the past from the opportunity of more frequent and intimate correspondence with you. My only excuse for negligence in the past is that I have been busier at language study than anything else and felt that my opinions should be kept to myself for a longer time before exposing them.

We are grateful for the cordial interest and faithful oversight you give to our work, which is your work and the work of the Church. In spite of the uncertainties before us it is good to be at worl in China now.

Very cordially yours,

Lucius C. Porter

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Very cordially yours,

Lewis C. Porter

Tungchow

Aug. 28-1912

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Rec'd MAY 7 1913

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
院書和協
州通北

April 12, 1913

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

In spite of their rather personal character I am again sending you copies of my general news sheet as it gives the story of my work and may be of interest to you. I shall not feel hurt, nor will I know it, if you send them directly to the waste basket.

Before going further I want to say how glad I am and how glad we all are in Tungchou over the engagement of Miss Browne and Mr. Frame. They will make a truly stellar team; both are remarkably fitted for effective work.. I had the pleasure the other day of sending, thru your office, a cablegram to Miss Browne which voiced the felling of the station. I wonder what you made of the Chinese words we put in. I have seen much of Mr. Frame in the work of this year and know him to be of the finest quality in ability and temperament.

Today I wish to add to the general news some remarks on the needs of our College. You will recall that you have asked for some such expression of opinion in your letter of Jan.1,.

As to the criticism which graduates of the college who are now in America have made with reference to the courses given I would say that they probably have in mind the courses as they stood when they themselves were in college. Today we think we have advanced considerably from the old course and are offering a course that is much better related to the needs of the time. But I can appreciate what they have to say and sympathize with much of their view-point. I have been so fortunate as to have had recent opportunity to talk very intimately and frankly with Mr. Fei, Fei Ch'i Hao whom Miss Miner took to America, about the college of his day as well as of our needs today. He says that the students of that time felt that the policy of the college was deliberately intended to cut them off from opportunities of training that looked toward extra- Christian work. The men of that period feel particularly crippled by the lack of English in their training. Without English they were practicaly restricted to purely church work. The college was planned to be simply a feeder to a theolgical seminary. I think there is little doubt that that was the case and that both Dr. Sheffield and Mr. Tewsbury felt strongly they were following the right policy. Today we can see that such a policy was wrong. My own ideal fro a

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
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Today I wish to add to the general news some remarks on the needs of our College. You will recall that you have asked for some such expression of opinion in your letter of Jan.1.

As to the criticism which graduates of the college who are now in America have made with reference to the courses given I would say that they probably have in mind the courses as they stood when they themselves were in college. Today we think we have advanced considerably from the old courses and are offering a course that is much better related to the needs of the time. But I can appreciate what they have to say and sympathize with much of their view-point. I have been so fortunate as to have had recent opportunity to talk very intimately and frankly with Mr. Fei, Fei Ch'i Hao whom Miss Miner took to America, about the college of his day as well as of our needs today. He says that the students of that time felt that the policy of the college was deliberately intended to cut them off from opportunities of training that looked toward extra- Christian work. The men of that period feel particularly crippled by the lack of English in their training. Without English they were practically restricted to purely church work. The college was planned to be simply a feeder to a theological seminary. I think there is little doubt that that was the case and that both Dr. Sheffield and Mr. Tewsbury felt strongly they were following the right policy. Today we can see that such a policy was wrong. My own idea is a

Christian College or University on the Mission Field is such an institution as Roberts College, or the Syrian Protestant College or St John's University in Shanghai, an institution that gives the most thoro and broadest training for large usefulness in any sphere of activity, but a training that is saturated with the Christian spirit. Men will go from such training into the ministry and will be stronger men because they might have gone into other professions but deliberatly chose the ministry as the highest. But men will also go into educational, commercial professional and political life carrying the influence of their Christian training into the life of the nation, even when they may not be Christians by profession or may have slipped back from their earlier promises. Our college, with its fine advantages so early in the field, ought to have had such an influence as St John's University has now, with graduates in Government Boards and influential commercial positions. But it was confined to the grade of a seminary and cared only to educate the poor sons of poor Christians. I believe Mr. Fei and others are quite right in feeling that their education was defective and that they themselves were crippled because the outlook of the college was too small. Some made up for the loss in other ways. Some have become strong men of wide influence in spite of the lack. I do not wish to unduly criticize the splendid pioneers who built fine foundations here but I do sympathize with the older graduates.

Peking University has had a larger vision and ranks higher in the estimation of outsiders for that reason. But I imagine that the quality of its work has often been rather superficial. In real scholarship we have always thot the Union College was ahead.

Another hindrance to the college has been the very limited income upon which it has been carried on. I wonder if you realize how small the appropriations have been. The amount from the Boards Treasury has never exceeded about Gold $ 2,700 to this has been added about Gold $600.00 from endowment, and the last two years $1000.00 from the Special Educational Endowment fund. Special votes have brought this up a little. But when you understand that a large part of this has been used for the support of students, you will see that we have been very cramped. I feel that we have not lived up to our responsibility to the other members of the Union as regards equipment in the College. For example we have not been able to allow the London Mission instructor in Biology or the Presbyterian Instrcutor in Physics and Chemistry more than a few tens of dollars for laboratory equipment. We are trying to do better this year with an item of about $250.00 Gold for our four laboratories, but even that is very small. We feel the same lack of funds in every department We ought to have a modern library of both Chinese and English books and we are working toward it but can advance only very slowly. Our total income (say $5000.00) would not pay for heating of American not much larger than ourselves. We have 100 students now in college classes.

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April 12, 1913

Since Mr. Galt became head of the College much advance has been made. We have brought t ings up to a better standard in every line I believe. The students pay fees that are more than 100% higher than what were paid; courses have been standardized and are beign brought up to a real college grade; English has been made a required study and begins in the lower schools so that we hope soon to be able to use English reference books for the higher classes - our policy still is not to teach in English an that I thoroly approve of, altho we may be forced to it because of the ~~pnta~~ necessity to be in fashion with government schools, a fashion which I believe is only temporary, tho necesaary , perhaps for the next five years; we have introduced new courses that meet the needs of the new times; we would like to open our doors to outside students, non-Christian students, and want to have a standard of scholarship that will be recognized as superior to that of government schools. There is much to be encouraged ~~over~~ in our present situation; but we must enlarge our vision and our equipment soon to meet the larger needs.

One difficulty is that we have never had the best quality of students. Those who come from the Christian homes are not on the average of really good mental caliber. I hope we may attract a better class and win them to Christianity for the church needs a better class of leaders.

Again, we suffer from our situation. In Peking we would be much better known than we are now. The Methodist University gains on us there. We cannot secure visitors or audiences for public gatherings easily as they can. In Peking I think even now we could hold or own or surpass them. But here we cannot. They have the advantage of situation, have a larger income, and have opened their doors to non-christians and are thus better known. But they have never been able to send out men as St. John's at Shanghai has done. They have not held men thru their college course as we have done.

Well, I did not mean to write so much. In conclusion let me say that I believe in our college still and believe it can do better work in the future, but I should not care to work here or in Christian education as a rival to another Christian institution in this province. I believe most in a union universi ty in Peking. I believe that we Congrgationalists, and American Boarders have a direct and vital contribution to make to Christin education in this province but we should make it in a union university. I am eager for the consummation of such an institution. If it could not be arranged for in any other way I would be quite willing to sacrifice pride and loyalty and become swallowed up by Peking University, Methodist, much as I dislike some of its ideals and methods. I believe, however, we could, from within

improve many elements in their institution. I cannot believe that union will fail. It must come and in it our Board will have an honorable part. Hitherto our Board has done a good work in education but I do believe it has limited itself in scope and has failed to see the vision that would have made it the first institution of this province one that should be now honored by graduates trained to take important places in the life of this new era.

The future lies in Union. and the problem of arranging Union is now laid upon the Home Boards. We pray for you that strength and vision may be given to consummate the ideal. I can imagine a strong Chirstian University in Peking which will be a model in scholarship and organization to which all the schools of the city will come for ideals. We ought to have an institution standing side by side with the Government institutions, as Yale and Harvard and Chicago stand beside our State institutions in America. Only ours would stand more firmly for Christian character and would send forth men, trained as thoroly as any men in the Republic for any profession or vocation but filled, withal, with the Christian spirit of service and sacrifice, and in moral character superior to the product of other schools. For such an ideal we are eager to give all the strength we have and are willing to sacrifice many things that personal sentiment and loyalty to the our own past count as precious. We shall hope to hear of a fortunate consum ation.

I had the opportunity of seeing the new National Assembly open on Tuesday of this week. It holds the promise of the future in its councils. The youth of the members was most noticeable, but with their youth they seemed also dignified and in a real measure conscious of their responsibility. It was a great day for displaying frock coats and high hats. The actual ceremony of opening was extremely simple but not unimpressive the most significant thing being the triple bowing in honor of the national flag. The oldest senator presided and pronounced the assembly opened. We are anxiously waiting for the formal organization and first business sessions. The mixed feelings of hope and anxiety are characteristic of our attitutude for the last twelve months. We long to see signs that real constructive work is soon to take place. Meanwhile one is very glad to be at work in this place under such significant conditions.

Very sincerely yours,

Lucius C. Porter

P.S. April 13, 1913

I venture to add a sheet. First let me acknowled ge the receipt of Mr. Bell's good letter of Mar 21 just received. I am glad to know that the question of the best use of my furlough has been considered and that it is probable that you can arrange to let me have the time to devote chiefly to study. I await the later adjustment of the matter with considerable interest.

I will also add a few words about the college problems.

One need I did not mention yesterday is this. We greatly lack the counsel and active help of foreign-trained Chinese. I do not mean to say that our present staff of Chinese instructors is not made up of good men. We receive much help from them now. Two are graduates of the Theological course and have had several years experience in teaching. But they feel themselves the disadvantage in which they stand in relation to the students because they have had so little real specialized training. Had we a man like Mr. Fei, a man trained in America, with the prestige that would bring him, and also with the active initiative of the stimulus of such a training I think we would be better able to deal with the students and have a better means of receivin frank statements of the Chinese point of view. Peking University has a strong corps of Chinese instructors one of whom has studied for two years in Columbia.

Another need and one that is quite immediate if we are to go one as an independent institution is for an athletic director and physical director. We need a professional man to look out for health, physical training and athletics. I have given some time to these lines since coming to Tungchou and have had much pleasure in doing so There has been some success in athletics. But with increasing class work it is quite impossible to attend to this other work. Tsing Hua College has its Medical Inspector and Physical director and is pushing ahead in both lines. We cannot keep up unless we have one too. The matter of student health and development is quite important enough to warrant having a man for this work. He should also be able to lead the musical work. Mr. Corbett and I have been doing that also these last years. But pressure is too much for us now and we are dropping it. The singing of our college has been quite a feature of our life and has been a real enrichment of thestudent life as well as a reputation bringin asset. Could you find us a young fellow to come out on a short-term contract to do this work ? It would add greatly to the good-feeling of the students and make it possible to push up the scholarship in consequence.

It is time to finally end my "say".

Sincerely yours,

L. Porter

P.S. April 18, 1913

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Sincerely yours,

Tungchow

Apr. 12
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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
院書和協
州通北

Oct. 14, 1912

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D,

Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Thank you for the letter of Aug. 30 enclosing a clipping showing what the Associated Press sent on about the Tungchou mutiny. It may interest you to know that the dispatch was made up from the word I sent to the Associated Press reporter in Peking. He had asked me to be the representative of the Associated Press here in Tungchou some two years ago.

As to the cablegram I do not wonder at your surprise that I should as for acknowledgement. I was surprised to receive one. The explanation lies in the mistake of one letter by the telegraph operator. My message was:

Tungchow rioted, Mission property lives safe

Notify all concerned, L.C.Porter alone.

The letters for this were:

YIXEDAZEPE CAJIYAMEKE VEZOPAZUGA WEYOJILAJI

In the second combination the operator sent GAJIYAMEKE; the change of C to G made the corresponding numbers 00 instead of 135ee. I am very sorry that the error involved you in extra expense. The message was sent to the telegraph station in a typewritten form to avoid errors. I added the words "Notify all parties concerned " in the hopes that you would send a postcard reporting the message to the

relatives of all missionaries located in Tungchow. I presume you did so altho I have not yet heard that Mrs. Porter's family received any word from your office. I ventured to add the word because I knew that the parents of Mrs. Love, who are Canadians, were alarmed by the wild newspaper reports of last winter and were not able to secure accurate information from ~~Boston~~ anywhere.

You have, long ere this, received my account of the looting. Today I am forwarding two pictures of Tungchow streets after the burning. One of these shows the desolation on the main street looking toward the Drum- tower, the other shows how our Street Chapel was respected and with it the neighboring shops.

Since the mutiny we have had some opportunities of meeting the gentry and merchants of the city in new relationships. Immediately after the looting an Emergency Relief Society was formed of townspeople. Our deacon Mr. Sui Shao Po we elected head of this organization. IT investigated the conditons of those looted and arranged for the distribution of rice to sufferers. It also collected funds from various contributors, many of them officials, which were used in helping grain shops and banks to re-open so that business could be revived as quickly as possible. Miss Miner as head of the relief association of Pekinf was able to send down a car-load of rice. She sent it to me so I had a chance to meet the gentlemen of the relief committee and observe their methods. There has been some criticism but on the whole I believe the whole business of relief was conducted fairly honestly. Some weeks after the mutiny effective measures were taken to punish the looters and mutinous soldiers. Many of these were dismissed and eventually a large number were executed including several officers. Among the latter were a lieutenant-colonel, several majors and captains and under officers

making over 50 in all. In this effective punishment the Taotai of the city, Mr. Li Hsiang Ch'en, had a prominent part. He is a very progressive man and unusuaaly vigorous in speech and action. I have known him for three years now. He frequently comes to the college to attend lectures or sports. It was he who held the lid down in Tungchou last spring.

The city is slowly recovering itself. The Relief Society is anxious to encourage industries to start here in the hopes of developing a normal life in the old place that may lead to a restoration of its old importance. But without a thru railroad line it is a hard matter.

We have been much pleased to have new opportunities to unite with the gentlemen of the city in public af airs. I attended an open meeting of a Public Improvement Club, the members of which were eager to get suggestion and help . They elected a Mr. Hsueh as their president. He is the new instructor in Chinese Classics whom we engaged this autumn to help in College work. We think we have found a valuable man, and now it seems he can help us to touch the civic life of the place. I have recently been invited to help several other gentlemen in forming a branch of the International Reform Society which attacks opium, cigarets and liquor and works for such public improvement as parks and good roads, lights and reading rooms. Mr. Frame and I are very anxious to make larger use of our city chapel in touching the life of the city. It is really surprising that with all the years of work at Tungchow we have made so little impression on the city life. We are still too largely "without the walls". Pray that we may now enter within.

You have heard reports of the Mission Meeting and of our requests for new workers. We truly hope that you can find the men to help us

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I wonder if you realize that Tungchou is still without a proper special evangelistic missionary . Mr. Frame is just about ready to do splendid work. But, as you know, his previous training points directly to educational work for him, and the desperate need in the college, now that Dr. Sheffield and his wife and Miss Andrews have withdrawn from teaching, marks him as the man to take Dr. Sheffield's work in history and economics Mr. Wickes is soon to be here, we rejoice in having him. Probably the Mission will appoint him to the College to take Miss Andrews place in Bible Study. Even with these two additions, and Mr. Wickes cannot help for two years at least, we will still be fewer in number than when Mrs. Sheffield also taught. And all this while there is no provision made for the training of a man who will devote himself to the evangelistic work. Frame and I will work at it as we can. I find that my interest in it has grown as I have become more involved in the college. I shall always want a share in some form of direct evangelistic work. But that is not what we need. We need, imperatively need, a man to be the special guide and leader of the city and c country work as Wilder was. Cannot you find a man for this splendid parish ?

May I add a word about Mr. Hubbard. The Mission has been counting on his help as soon as he finishes his theological work. He is engaged to Miss Ellis, who has proved a fine worker. He is interested in our mission's work and has had three year's experience in China already. I hope there is no question on the part of the Board as to the wisdom of send ing him out at once. We hear that he wishes to come, and also that the Y.M.C.A has made him an offer to hold him at Oberlin. We know that the

Association gets good man and likes to keep them. We hope that the Board will not lose its hold on this fine man. I have heard indirectly that Mr. Hubbard is ready to come at once after finishing the seminary course and of course Miss Ellis is eager to get back.

And for the others of that company of 12 or more new recruits whom we need we earnestly pray. Is it true that there are not enough of the right kind of men ready to come ? We missionaries are writing to men whom we personally know who ought to be in line for appointment and hope for some results. I do not know just how the Prudential Committee deals with applications but from what we hear of some men who applied and did not come to the field one gets an impression that sometimes the delays in correspondence, which have been misinterpreted as lack of interest, have been responsible for some losses. I am not meaning to criticize for I do not know the facts. at the home end. I can only testify to the reports that some friends of volunteers who did not come to the field, even after applying to our Board, have given We know that you have to exercise great care in appointing men and women and often have reasons that we cannot know of. Some time I would like to have a conversation with you on some of these matters and clear up some of them.

You have, of course, heard of the serious illness of Dr. Sheffield I am glad to say that he seems brighter lately and can speak more coherently. He attended a communion service yesterday.

With warm greetings to your colleagues and yourself,

Sincerely yours,

Lucius C. Porter

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
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北通州

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With warm greetings to your colleagues and yourself,

Sincerely yours,

Lewis C. Porter

Chungchowfu

Nov. 14-1912

dFEB 1 3 1913

EASTERN NEWS
Tungchou
Oct.14
1912

The events of special interest this week were those connected with the celebration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution at Wu Ch'ang. We followed the government schools in granting three days of holiday. Our celebrations were realyy very good. On Thursday Oct. 10th, the real day of anniversary, there was an elaborate dramatic production by the members of the sophmore class representing several scenes from revolutionary historsy. The schools days of Sun Wen, Huang Hsing, and Li Yuan Hung were shown, their determination to free their countrymen, the vicissitudes thru which Sun passed, his dreams and ideals, in which he heard the call of Chinese sages and of Luther and Washington, and finally, the events in Wu Chang and Han Kow, given with great gusto and much explosion of hydrogen gas, and the abdication of the Ch'ing dynasty. The boys much enjoyed it all and so did the spectators. The actors put much real spirit and originality into their work. In spite of much that is crude such a representation certainly helps one to see the events that led up to the revolution. Surely we make a great mistake in not using for all our educational work the advantages of dramatic presentation. This Revolutionary play was given by the same class last year among the Christmas entertainments. At that time Ts'ai Ye Ch'en, one martyr to the cause, helped on therevolutionary side. His picture hung on the wall above the players; beside it a case containing the fetters that were rivetted around his ankles.

Friday Thursday evening our celebration continued with a lecture by Mr. E.W.Thwing, of the International Reform Bureau, Mr. Twhing has some characteristics that some of the foreiggers do not quite like but he has shown himself able to win the regard of Chinese in a really noteworthy way. He has had much influence in the anti-opium campaign and has organized branch Reform societies in several cities both north and south. At present he is in Peking arranging for head-quarters there where he can have a reading room and gathering place for holding meetings to encourage anti-opium, anti-cigaret and anti-liquor activities. At the same time he is full of suggestions for postive improvements such as encouraging the development of a park system in Peking and elsewhere, suggesting to the board of education the custom of having students salute the flag, and devices for making the wrting of Chinese easier. Mr. Thwing was born in Canton, he speaks Mandarin with an odd accent, his manners are at times quite strange, yet he gets hold of a Chinese audience. He addressed us on the significance of the revolution and the obligations that rest upon the citizen of today. The audience greatly enjoyed all he said. We had invited the gentry, mercahnts and officials of the city to attend our celebrations. (Ours was the only celebration in Tungchou) They were well represented at this lecture. Taotai Li was present and consented to address the audience after Mr. Thwing finished. He showed that he had follwed the speech closely. He one special applause when he referred to the portrait of our Ts'ai and urged the boys to follw his example in serving their country. There were more of the scholarly and influential gentlemen of the city present than we have had before. Several of them remained to meet Mr. Thwing. I hope that we may have closer relations with them hereafter.

The Saturday celebration took the form of a baseball game with the team from Tsing Hua College. This game was the first we have seen here between two Chinese teams. Our boys have not been playing baseball for the last few years so they had little more than four weeks of practise. Last week they had played the Tsing Hua team at Tsing Hua. The day was perfect for baseball. In spite of the one-sided score the game was really interesting. To those of us who were watching for signs of progress in our team it was a most satisfactory game. Our lads showed about 150% improvement over last week. They begin to sense the game. Another very satisfying aspect of the game was the excellent spirit shown by our team and our students in the face of defeat. We welcome every sign that our boys are

learning the meaning of "sportman". The crowd cheered the good plays of the vis. and joined heartily in the yell for them after the game. We are very glad to h athletic relations with this new and promising school begun in such pleasant and hearty good-fellowship. Perhaps our vistory in tennis last June helped the boys to act the part of sportsmen this time. The Tsing Hua fellows had come with their physical director, Dr. Shoemaker, Friday afternoon and so had shared in the lecture that night. They all wear western style clothes when away from home, most of the team have been students at St. John's University, Shanghai , and have had training in base-ball and other sports. Of course they come from homes that are wealthy as compared with those our boys know. It was reassuring to see and feel the gentlemanly and democratic spirit of these fellows. One of them has been in America already, having studied at Andover. He said he remembered Chappel. His name was .S. Kuang. Now understanding all these conditions you will not be surprised to hear the the score was 34 - 11 in favor of Tsing Hua. But such was the spirit of the affair that our boys played to the end as well as they could. Such a game teaches them a lot of baseball. Another season I believe we could make even this old team hustle to win, and could certainly win from almost any team trained from the ground up as we have been. Tsing Hua will not ~~have~~ receive upper class students very much longer. They have done so in order to fill up the classes. Eventually they will receive only preparatory students and carry them thru the course before sending to America, in other words examinations will be set for the preparatory entrance requirements only and each province will send up its quota each year. Dr. Shoemaker will have a bigger problem when his material consists only of students from government Middle Schools. On the other hand the influence of Tsinghua standards will be felt in every department of school life in all the provinces.

I must not omit from the record of our celebration the dinner given by the student's Mess to the faculty, and the tea given by the faculty to the students The dinner came on Friday. Tables were set in out assembly hall. It made on ethink of an Oxford Commons. On the platform were tables for the "Masters" the boys sat below. We enjoyed th whole thing very much. The tea was more ordinary, it came on Saturday after the ball game and wound up our celebration.

You may hear from others of the celebrations in Peking, of the great crowds at Liu Li Chang, of the sports and exhibits. I did not attend but heard that there was much lack of organization, as one would expect, but that the crowds seemed to enjoy it all and had some notion of the meaning of it all. There were portraits of the revolutionary heroes and martyrs. Slowly a public sense will develop, all these gatherings help to develop it, to make the people realize what a body they are. President Yuan gave a reception on Thursday, and held a review of 1[illegible],000 troops. Mr. Galt attended this, but only saw Presodent Yuan from a distance, he simply showed himself to his guests for a brief moment. His message to the nation is a truly noble document. It states very clearly the aim of the new government to seek steadily the good of the people. It might be called the latest expression of that democratic spirit, the Chirstian principle of government, which has been growing thru out the world since July 4, 1776. "Democracy thru-out the World", so Dr Lyman Abbottnames it; it is inspiring to study its history and watch its present development. Truly we rejoice at the twelve-month passed. None could have anticipated a year ago the real progress that China was to make. Each added day of orderly government makes more sure the future of evolutionary growth.

With the Tsing Hua party on Friday came Miss Julia and Miss Beatrice Pickett to be guests at the East End House. They come from Connecticut, one home is in Cheshire, and they know some of our New Haven friends. They teach history and German in the college. We found them pleasant friends. They had heard of Von Vogt at Cheshire thru a brother who spends part of his time in the old home there/ Dr. Shoemaker who came with his team is a very pleasant and able man. He is perfectly square, an admirable trait in a physical director, and has much ability. He is doing

He is doing a great deal to introduce physical training among his students by original methods. With a new body of students who have as yet no traditions his problems are harder than ours. But he hopes to teach them the importance of the physical basis of life. We amatuers are finding his suggestions very useful and are following his lead in planning systematic physical measurements etc.

In our country work we have not yet been able to get the plans previously made carried out. Mr. Frame's sickness and my business have prevented. Now Mr. Frame is steadily improving and we soon hope to get things going. Of course the country preachers are going on in the same old way. But we are anxious this year to push out into larger things. The voice of the Lord can be heard behind the opening opportunities of the new era "Put out into the deep". Last week we held the autumn meeting of our Evangelistic Association and elected new officers. We hope this association will grow in strength and accept more responsibility for carrying on the work. The treasurer made an excellent report, and we hope that this method of distributing our funds will go on successfully. We turn all the funds for general work into the treasury of this association, so that all expenditures are made by the Chinese treasurer. Unfortunately our funds are much to small for our work. We suffer especially because the special gifts Mr. Wilder used to receive do not come to us now. We shall have to find about $400.00 to finish the year without debt. The Chinese will, we hope, contribute some of this sum. Remember this means we are not able now to carry on the old work on the Board's appropriation. Imagine how crippled we feel as we note the opening opportunities which a few extra dollars would enable us to make large use of! We have asked for more appropriations next year and hope for larger gifts from the Chinese. A great disappointment has been the resignation of Mr. Li Yung Kuei, the most efficient man on out staff of preachers. He has been out of the Seminary three years and has done splendid work at Hsiang Ho Hsien. His withdrawal now is inexplicable; we cannot cease to hope and pray that he may receive new light from Above and find a way to use his talents in our field. Mr. Fan, a new man just from the Seminary, is also uncertain about his work. His first six months have not been so successful as we hoped, and he has lost his courage. Remember us in our need. This probable crippling of our staff is especially disheartening as we were planning to have the help of both these men in pushing into the big district of Pao Ti Hsien visited last spring by Frame and myself, and making a vigorous campaign in the district city and its main market-towns. We pray that some way may open for doing something still.

College work goes on, except when we have Holidays, with interest and progress. The students have a more earnest spirit, it seems to me, than ever before. At the class-prayer meeting with the sophomores we felt more of uplift than we have had at any previous meeting.

I am struggling to get proper Chinese terms for philosophy, and am searching about for all possible helps. Dr. Moses Chiu has promised to send a list of terms. I had hoped to meet Dr. Yen Fu, but he has left Peking and is no longer head of the National University. Opium smoking is the reason of his dismissal.

We recently had the reading of letters from Dr. Sidney Gulick of Japan, in which he described the most interesting and significant meetings of a society formed for discussing the spiritual problems of life. The membership includes many noted men, barons, intellectual leaders and men of religion as well as men of affairs. The mere fact of such a society shows that Japanese thot is turning to the fundamental questions. Dr. Gulick is a leading member of the society. Someday we will have an organization of this kind in Peking.

DCP

e is doing a great deal to introduce physical training among his students by
original methods. With a new body of students who have as yet no traditions his
problems are harder than ours. But he hopes to train the instructors of the
physical basis of life. e students are finding his suggestions very useful
and are following his lead in planning suitable physical measurements etc.

In our country work we have not yet been able to get the plans pre-
viously made carried out. Mr. Frame's sickness and my business have prevented.
Now Mr. Frame is steadily improving and we soon hope to get things going.
course the country preachers are going on in the same old way. But we are anxious
this year to push out into larger things. The voice of the "or" can be heard behind
the opening opportunities of the new era. ut out into the deep. ant week
we held the autumn meeting of our Evangelistic Association and elected new officers.
e hope this association will grow in strength and accept more responsibility
for carrying on the work. The treasurer made an excellent report and we hope
t at this method of distributing our funds will go on successfully. e turn all
the funds for general work into the treasury of this association, so that all
expenditures are made by the Chinese treasurer. Unfortunately our funds are
much to small for our work. e suffer especially because the special gifts
Wilder used to receive do not come to us now. e shall be e to find about $40.00
to finish the year without debt. The Chinese will, we hope, contribute some
of this sum. emember this means we are not able now to carry on the old work
on the board's appropriation. Imagine how crippled we feel as we note the opening
opportunities which a few extra dollars would enable us to make large use of! e
have asked for more appropriations next year and hope for larger gifts from the Chinese
ere. A great disappointment has been the resignation of Mr. Yung Kwei, the
most efficient man on our staff of preachers. e has been out of the country three
years and has done splendid work at Siang Ju Hsien. His withdrawal now is inexplica-
ble; we cannot cease to hope and pray that he may receive new light from above and
find a way to use his talents in our field. Mr. an, a new man just from the semin-
ary, is also uncertain about his work. He first six months he e not been so success-
ful as we hoped. He has lost his courage. Remember us in our need. This
double crippling of our staff is especially disheartening as we were planning
to have the help of both these men in pushing into the big district of Ho Hsien
with the help of Frame and myself, and making a vigorous campaign in the dis-
trict city and its main market-towns. e pray that some way may open for doing
something still.

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success. The students have a more earnest spirit, it seems to me, than ever before.
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head of the national University. Perhaps a visit is the reason of his disappearance.

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Yours

Rev. Tengchow

Dep. 14-19/32
Wd
Porter

FEB 13 1913

EASTEND NEWS
Tungchou
Oct. 27
1912

This week has seen the inauguration at the Gospel Hall, on the main street of Tungchou, Drum Tower Street by the Fish Market, of plans for evening preaching, lectures and Sunday School which we have had in mind for almost two years; lack of time, and the revolution interfered before. New with energetic Mr. Frame to keep the machinery running we hope to be able to go ahead securing the active cooperation in the work of a goodly number of the able men in our midst. On Monday a committee met to outline the new program. The present Gospel Hall preacher and his assistant, gave valuable suggestions as to the time best suited for the shop-keepers and their employees, as well as adding much light on the general problems of securing interest etc. Mr. Frame and I added the ideas that have been simmering in our thots ever since Uncle James gave the money to repair the Hall and make it an attractive place for all classes of people. The Hall has done good work in a general way thru these years, but it has drawn largely from but one class of people, the rather ignorant, poorer folk and soldiers. Mr. Li the preacher has shown real gifts in bringing such folk into the church. We want these but we want others also, those of the more educated and more influential classes. We want the city as a whole to know that we are here to help all so far as we can and to lead men to God. Our final program calls for evening (6.30 P.M.) preaching three nights in the week, English classes on the same three nights but an hour earlier, A regular lecture on Thursday nights the subjects for which will be chosen from the wide field of science, travel and government, and a conversation club on current topics. It is our aim to have all the work done in the spirit of neighborliness, we do these various things because they are means thru which we can express the desire of the church to be of service to the community. All the work heads up into the purpose to bring men into the Christian faith. The preaching nights are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Mr. Corbett and I hope to have a regular night each week. The third night will be given to various speakers. Mr. Frame will be in charge of the whole plan and give most time to it. Having one such leader the rest of us can get to other and help. This plan was duly set forth in an invitation to attend an opening meeting on Saturday night at which each of the four divisions was to be presented by a special speaker. Mr. Kung was to preside and college students to sing. A special invitation for the opening Sunday School session was also printed and the schedule of meetings for the whole week.

So much for plans. On Friday Mr. Frame and I set forth, with Preacher Li for cicerone, to present the invitations to the shop-keepers on North and East streets and with them leave our calling cards. It was the old game we had first played a year ago at Yen Chiao, and later at other out-stations. There was a special satisfaction in doing the calling here where we hope to really make more intimate acquaintances with our neighbors. With two of us and Mr. Li we made the work a merry task; it was most interesting to study human nature as we ran into it and as we tried to win a response even from these who were evidently irritated at an interruption jsut when they were closing accounts for the day. When the sun set we found we had given out 220 invitation at as many shops.

We were favored with good weather. The pleasant audience room was crowded almost an hour before the time set to begin. When Mr. Kung came we could just squeese him into his chair on the platform. Ten boys from the College Glee club helped on the singing so that we could have a national anthem as well as the special pieces they sang. Mr. Kung was in a happy mood and gave just the right introduction to the meeting; the speakers were; Mr. Corbett on the Sunday School plans, Mr. Li on the general topics of the lectures, Mr. Chou outlining the intentions in the English class and Current events club, and myself on the place and purpose of the Gospel preaching in relation to the other meetings. Following correct Chinese precedents we gave an opportunity to our "honorable guests" to

supplement our remarks. Three availed themselves of the opportunity, each one gave an appreciative resume of what he had heard. One announced himself as a man without a religion but said he was glad to have the Christian church begi. such work as that outlined. The interest and attention of the audience didnot flag during the whole evening. It was really inspiring to speak to a group of men who looked on so eagerly. The windows even were filled with faces and many stood outside in the street. We feel that the new plans were well started.

Today Mr. Corbett, who is to be superintendent, began the children's work. We all went over to help at the start. There were 35 or more children to whom we gave the front seats. A group of college students were on hand to help. The back of the room was filled with adults who were interested to see what we were going to do to the children. A dozen or more children hung around the edges but w were driven off by personal invitations to come in closer. Three hymns were sung a lesson read in concert, the Lord's Prayer repeated and lesson pictures, the work of Mr. Tewksbury's S.S.Union, were given out and explained. The chiddren picked up the singing very quickly, they were remarkably well-behaved and gave close attentio At the end of 40 minutes they marched out, the men were invited to take the front seats and the college fellows went to work preaching, as they do each Sunday afternoon. We felt well pleased with the start made. We will soon be able to keep the adults out s during the children's hour and hope to have more children each Sunday as parents and children learn what it is we do. We feel very grateful for the successful launching of the new program. Tomorrow night the preaching will begin with Mr. Galt on the platform. I come on Wednesday, Corbett Friday. This week the lecture is also assigned to me, I can work off the material used last spring in Hsiang He and Tao Ti. Remember us in this work and pray that we may have patienc to continue it and may be able to lead many into the Truth, into the Way. Last Friday we only visited half the shops on the main streets so we plan another calling day for South and Wst streets; we hope ,too, that the calling may be continued as the week's go by so that we may gain many real friends. So far we have met chiefly the merchants and their men; we mean also to have special visits with the gentlemen scholars of the town, with special subjects in lectures for them. We want Tungchou people to realize that we are in earnest in our business, which is God's business.

When things are running well here we hope to have lecture and preaching teams visit the outstations and larger towns in our field.

While the new program is carried out at Gospel Hall the old schedule will also be followed and preacher Li and his helper will keep the chapel open every afternoon and s end time in conversation with inquirers.

We are glad to have the encouragement of the new plans to off-set the discouragement that has come from rediscovery the coldness of the church members and their indifference to every appeal for a little financial support of the evangelisti work. Somehow this church must be stirred to realize that it cannot perpetually lie back and receive.

The visitors last week were Mr. Whallon and his bride. She came out a month ago. He met here and they were married in Yokohama. He is in the Presbyteria Mission stationed at Paotingfu. A Rhodes scholar, and Oxford tennis team men he is in every way a splendid man. e had grown to like him greatly and rejoice that his wife is equally gifted and charming. Lillian and I counted ourselves favored that they should come to us for the day's visit. Our dinner for them on Wed. also celebrated Mrs. Corbett's return to everyday ways.

Removed as we are from Peking and its gossip on current events over here I will not attempt to present the political situation. Pres. Yuan is running things well we think. But I wish you could read the finely written editorials of our Peking Daily News, which takes a vigorous pro)Chinese stand on every question of the hour. Just now it is vigorously upholding the Crisp loan and attacking the Sextuple group. I must confess much sat sfaction in the brilliant and sharp remarks that appear. The editor is Mr. Ch'en, once a Methodist Chirstian and educated -- Ann Arbor.

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The visitors last week were Mr. Shallon and his bride. He came out a month ago. He met here and they were married in Yokohama. He is in the Presbyterian mission stationed at Nanking. A Rhodes scholar, and Oxford tennis team man he is in every way a splendid man. We had grown to like him greatly and rejoice that his wife is equally gifted and charming. Lillian and I counted ourselves favored that they should come to us for the day's visit. Our dinner for them on Wed. also celebrated Mrs. Corbett's return to everyday ways.

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8C'1 DEC 19 1912

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Shimonoseki, Nov 24 1912

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

This is the first opportunity I have had to report to you our decision, following Dr. Ingram's advice, to send my wife & little ones to California for the winter. You may have heard of the serious illness of our son Dudley beginning as long ago as June 1st. He had dysentery, but seemed to have nearly recovered when we

Continued

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Shimonoseki, Dec 31st 1912

Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Esq.
Imperial Home Department
Government Office
Calcutta

Dear Sir Fletcher:

Yours of the 1st ult. duly to hand.

Regret to inform you that we have not been able to find a suitable house for you in the neighborhood of Shimonoseki.

Hoping to be favored with your valuable patronage at any time in future, we remain

Yours very respectfully

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Shimonoseki, 19

returned to Tungchow from the seashore in September. Three weeks later bad symptoms reappeared and after watching the case a few weeks the doctor ordered the lad home. By rushing our packing we have been able to send Mrs. Porter and the children on the "Persia" due in San Francisco Dec 10th. She sailed yesterday from Yokohama. This was less than three weeks since Mrs Porter first considered going.

I am now on my way home and hope to be at work the day after Thanksgiving. I will have lost only 3 weeks from the term & by assigning reading hope to have kept my classes out of idleness. Altho the separation is not easy to bear I am truly glad it was not absolutely necessary for me to leave my work at this time. I hope within 10 days to write again reporting the good things Mr. Frame is pushing in the Tungchow work.

Very sincerely yours
James A. Porter.

P.S. Enclosed a note for Mr. Higgin.

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Shimonoseki, ... 19.....

Shimonoseki-Japan-Nov. 24-1912

Rec'd FEB 13 1913

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
院書和協
州通北

Jan. 13th 1913

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

My promise to write you soon after reaching Tungchou got as far to fulfillment as the addressing of the envelope and placing therein of the story of our Gospel Hall work, after which it got snowed under. I must now not only redeem my word but reply to your very interesting and full letter of Dec. 9th and to Mr. Bell's of the 20th, the last being a reply to mine of Nov 24th from Japan.

First as to the Gospel Hall work. You will find the latest sheets of the story of our work there (enclosed) I will just add a few comments. Mr. Frame has carried the leadership of the work and the oversight of the details of making the plan go. He is giving a fine eagerness and efficient stimulus to the work. The preaching, lecturing and Sunday school work is done by volunteers. Mr. Corbett and I each take a regular evening each week for preaching and help on the lecture staff. The thing we are most pleased with is that the whole plan has been carried out for two months without a break. We are getting better in touch with the people of the shops and the educated classes. I believe we have helped a lot of younger men to a "taste" for new ideas and for religious ideas : the whole city knows, now, where to

go to find good entertainment and fresh ideas. A group of intelligent young fellows has already joined the church on probation and this week we are organizing a Young Men's Association for them; it's purpose will be to minister to their religious, intellectual and social needs; it will give them opportunity for further instruction in Chirstian truth and will hold them together for united service in winning others. A condition of membership will be having taken the step of declaring a purpose to become a Chrsitian and join the church. We have a feeling that it is as easy to get men right into the church as to get them into a Christian Association as associte members. Aside from the results of this work on the city and for the church we are finding it's effect upon ourselves extremely stimulating. I quite agree with you in your feeling of delight in the attractiveness of direct work for individuals and groups as against the indirect Christian service of the teacher. We mean to keep in some form of contact with the evangelistic work however large a place the teaching work must take in our thot and time.

It is good indeed to hear that Mr. Hubbard is surely coming to us. I was also glad to have you state so frankly your view of the relationship of the Board to candidates. I raised the point with you becasue of what some of the younger men now on the field had told me of the experiences of some friends . I am sure that the secretaries do all in their power to secure the needed recruits. Having mentioned the word again you will not blame for restating the imperative need for a strong man to give all his time to the Tungchou field. We will need Mr. Frame in the

college to begin next Fall. He and I will continue to do what we can for the evangelistic work, but you will understand the difficulties of trying to do anything regular when fettered b y time a schedule. With a man to guide and direct the evangelistic work we can all take a hand and help as we are doing this winter. But without one man who unremittingly keeps watch over the machinery and keeps the fires burning it is very difficult to get ~~the~~ value ~~of~~ from the occasional work of volunteers. Our man ought to be on the field now studying the language. Of course we are delighted with Mr and Mrs. Wickes and anticipate the day when Tungchou will have their efficient help. They will also be in the college; even with them and Mr. Frame we will be only as strong as when we had the sefvices of Dr and Mrs. Sheffield and Miss Andrews. For the sake of the effect on the college men, so many of whom will go into some form of Church work, Tungchou station should be a model of efficiency in standard methods of modern evangelization.

As to the college we are all hoping and praying that the larger union plan will be consummated. You have the matter to deal with at home now. May you all have tact, and stength to win the Methodists to the larger cause of union. Out here the problem seems to be to get the Methodists and London Mission to work together, or better said, the English and the Methodists. The somewhat soaring methods of the latter the tendency to speak larger than the facts warrant and the failure to do solid work in education are thorns in the side of the Britisher who is a trifle prejudiced agasint American education at its best. If Christian education is to maintain itself in competition with the Government system and conserve

a Christian influence in the intellectual life of this province we must have a fine, thoroly equipped , modern university in the capital. We have a magnificent opportunity; it is given to us to help in planting an institution in the capital of the republic which may grow on with the growing nation and become what Oxford or Harvard and Yale have been and are. Those were religiouc foundations. May Peking Union University be realized. Reports from educational centers like Tientsin Paotingfu and Peking indicate that there is a wide-spread movement among students to study Christianity. We feel it in a small way here. Two students from the Tungchou Normal School are already on the rolls of formal inquirers. If there is such a movement already in progress I believe we would see a great influx of non-Christian students into a strong, Christian institution. Get the men into the Christian atmosphere as they do at Robert College , as Dr. Bliss does at the Syrian Protesteant College and with God's help we may send them out to be leaders of the nation, examples of the stalwart, honest character that the Chinese need most of all.

We are all greatly distressed over the desperate state of affairs at Pangchwang. You will have full reports of that from those who know at first hand what the facts are. It is most distressing. In the earthquake the work of a lifetime seems endangered. We pray there may beopened a way out. I wish Dr. Arthur Smith had more of a constructive ability and that we could rely on him to meet the conditions in that station to which he and my father have given their lives. But Dr. Smith's magnificent abilities are along other lines than those of leading and managing men in the concrete. Mr. De

Haan is having a hard experience.

Altho it may seem to you that I mention the subject rather early I wish to say a word about my furlough which is scheduled for 1915 according to the Mission vote. There is an advantage in having the date fixed for we are able to plan the work with reference to the coming furloughs and can also plan for the best use of the furlough time. As it seems certain that my future work is to be educational, and as it is possible that it will be in a union Christian university in Peking it is necessary for me to ~~plan~~ prepare for doing the most effective teaching of which I am capable. My trip with Mrs. Porter to Japan gave me the rare advantage of a visit with Dr. Gulick of Kyoto. He said emphatically that every Christain educator in the Orient today must be a specialist along some one line. We will soon be surrounded by professors in Government Colleges, Chinese professors, I mean, who will have taken specialized degrees in the West. They will know more than we about their subjects. If we are to hold up our heads, if we are to meet them as equals , and more than ever if we are to be able to win them to Christ, it is necessary for us also to be specialists; to have one field in which we know something more than they. Dr. Gulick has won the place he now holds among the Japanese, a position in which he is able to influence in a wonderful way the religious thot of the empire, because he is a specialist in Evoultion. Well, you know all this as well as I. I need not become so vehement in asserting the fact. My idea is simply that , in view of my future work, it is essential that I devote my furlough to specialized study on some problem in the field of philosophy or psychology. In

looking ahead I have hit upon the following plan which I wish to submit for your approval. As I am connected with Dr. Boynton's church I hope to have some time while on furlough for being in his church and becoming reacquainted with its people. Would it not be possible for me to repeat what I did the year before I came to China? I then worked in the church on Saturday and Sunday sharing in its life as a member of the regular staff of Assistants. At the same time I was studying at Union and Cloumbia. The two men I should like most to study under are Prof. Thorndike in pschology and Prof. John Dewey in philosophy. Both are at Columbia. ~~I could~~ If you and Dr. Boynton approve of this plan I could write to these professors within a few monthstelling them of my plans and asking for suggestions as to my work with them. It is my hope that I can find a thesis along the line of Chinese philosophy ~~and~~ or the psychology of the Chinese student mind for which I could secure the material of study, the experimental data, during the next three years of my work here. If the worthy professors approve and are willing to block out a problem or two, and to suggest the materail to be investigated I could hope to make fairly good progress before my furlough. Then I could take all the possible time while at home to study under the direction of the distinguished mentors mentioned and might have the prospect of a degree within sight before my return. Making my studying a "major " I could "minor" as it were in Dr. Boynton's field. Probably the church would be willing to take me on as they did in 1907 and I would be of no expense to the Board while at home. As to missionary work I am sure none

could be better than to cultivate the spirit of missionary giving among Dr. B's flock. There are many wealthy men in it who might become interested in our larger university and missionary plans. If it seemed wise it would also be possible for me to use Saturday or better Sundays for occasional speaking , such as could be done from New York as a center. For that I could arrange with our New York office. The one thing I would like to plead for is to be released from every call to go out on any speaking campaign. In the first place I would not be any good at that work. In the second I feel strongly that it would not be right for me to use my furloug for any other purpose than for rest and study that my work here may be as effective thru the years to come as it is possible for me to make it. I am sorry to say we have more than one illustration in the cases of individuals of our mission of the danger of doing so much missionary work while at home on furlough that years, I do not speak beyond the facts, are needed for rest before full and effective work can be taken up again. I am writing to Dr. Boynton proposing to him just the plan I have outlined. Possibly you may see him sometime and can consult with him. It seems to me that circumstances have worked together to make it possible for me to have an ideal vacation, with the very best combination of specialized study and actual contact with home churches and people.

Will you kindly thank Sec'y Bell for his letter of Dec. 20th. I much appreciated his sympathetic interest in me and my family. I hope to reply to him personally later.

With apologies for taking so much of your time with my own affairs,

I am, very sincerely yours, Lucius C. Porter

Angelini

WEB Jan. 13-1913

APR 7 1913

EASTEND NEWS /TUNCHOU
Feb. 9, 1913

Last Sunday my trip to Yungletien interfered with letter-writing. That is one of the longer trips, ø50 & more li - 17 odd miles - so there is not much left after going and coming. I mean not much left of the day, tho when the trip involves a head-wind there is not much left of me. Mr. Frame and I are planning to swing around among our country stations fairly often thru the next months, to give the preachers and their groups of Chrisitans visits of encouragement and fellowship. We think that we can already note some good results. At Yungle tien Pastor Kung has a group of probationers of whom he is very proud. He has 24 names added since last Novemeber. My last trip to this place was the day we decided to arrange for Dudley's return to America. Mr. Kung's children are as charming as ever. H3 is anxious to have another lecture. We ought ot get some of our Tungchou lectures out on the road and do "Extension " work around our circuit. The new methods are wanted by all our men.

In the week before that trip there was not a great deal to report. Having reached the week of exams college work was comparatively easy for the teacher. The sharp up-turn in the curve of kerosene used b y the students showed that "Midnight oil" is not altogether out-of-date. As my exams did not come until the end of the week and the first of this past week I had time to read ahead on new work, and time for a trip to Peking. I was glad to have the chance to attend a graduation of the Methodist's Peking University. The profit by their metropolitan location and can have representatives of the Government and of the Board of Education on the platform, the Cusoms Band for music and a reception to which guests from the legations , the government Boards, others institutionsand missionary friends are glad to go. Caps and gowns, with hoods, give a touch of form and color that I rather like. The class of nine men spoke in the Wen-li style, which is not adapted for the ear, or in English, only two spoke the last. We shall try to have more speaking in understandible Chinese. I think we ought to have a prize for the best Mandarin oration. We still hope that the larger union plan may be successfully arranged. The whole matter has been referred to the Mission Boards in America and England. We grow more and more convinced that union must come if Christian education is to stand where it should in influence in the Church and outside of it.

I spent the night at Mr. Winans quarters and was glad of the opprtunity to see more of him. He and I at least are ready to unite wherever we can.

The work at Gospel Hall goes on. That week it happened that I had the preaching on Friday and the leadership of the discussion on Saturday. It was interesting to note the difference in the two audiences. For the discussions we are trying to present topics directly connected with the problems of Tungchou life. "Why the price of corn-meal is rising" " How may we make Tungchou better looking" " What does religious liberty mean " are the recent topics. The last was chosen because a shop-keeper dismissed one of the young fellows who is coming regularly to our meetings for no other reason than the fact of his coming. The time of the dismissal, a few days before the Old style New Year had a great deal to do with the feeling roused by the incident.

APR 7 1913

EASTERN NEWS /TUNGHOU
Feb. 9, 1913

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had a great deal to do with the feeling aroused by the incident for at such a time, just before the end of the year, one dismisses an employee only for very serious and improper misconduct. Our new Young Men's Club is undertaking to direct the discussions on Saturdays. We hope that the club can soon take charge of the whole evening.

Did I mention the case of a church-member, Mr. Lü, who got into trouble with his daughter-in-law's relatives in the ya-men,-the courts- owing to the part Mrs. Biggin took in his family affairs ? Mrs. Biggin finally asked to have him released from the "reformatory"; but the result, as he feared, was that he fell again into the clutches of his enemies, the Ya-men underlings, who accused him to the court, arrested him, and contrived to have the case delayed so that they might mistreat him and squeeze him for money. The whole thing seemed so flagrantly unjustthat I finally broke our rules of non-interference in law suits and called on the Chih Chou, our Chou magistrate. The fact that foreigners were implicated in getting Lü into trouble was a further justifcation in going. I called twice. The poor magistrate is a miserable invalid, his health undermined by opium. It was a grim sort of a call. I had come for business and intended to see something done so did not waste much time on preliminaries. After stating the facts as I knew them I asked him to see to it that the case was called soon and asked him to make a definite decision, of course I did not ask simply for the result I wished. I simply went to push the matter to the point of decision. After stating my case I waited. We chatted on his health, the state of the union, etc, etc. He was pessimistic about China's future. I optimitstic. I said the people were all right, all they needed was honest, capable leaders ! ! I went on to mention Mr. Wang Chen Ting and other fine young men of character who had been or are connected with the Government, some of whom I knew. Then another caller came, one who wished to get money out of an enemy. Still I stayed. Finally the old rascal said" You needn't stay because you doubt me; I'll have the case called tonight." I left. Next day old Lü came to thank me. He had been freed, he said the case was conducted very well, each side presented it's story and the official settled it after showing from their own testimony that Lu enemies were wrong. At least I like to think he settled it so. I give the details of this incident to show how much of the old still clings to the republic. There are not enough men for the new government to set new officers in every place. The growing public opinion of Tung-Chou willdo away with these old methods before long.

We were glad to have a revival of the Pastime Club on the Thursday just passed. Miss Leavens gave us a talk on the Flemish Schools of painting. She enjoyed seeing many of their pictures last summer and has brought with her many fine copies which she has had framed very artistically. All who had other copies of Flemish or Durch paintings brought them and said what they wished about them. It was a very pleasant evening. I was especially glad to be reminded of old friendslike the Van Eycks, Vermeer and Hals. The great Ghenter altar-piece by Hubert Van Eyck was one of my special delights the winter in Berlin. The Pastime club is going in for art and music this season. We decided on music for the next meeting.

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Thursday last was the old style New Year's Day. In spite of official recommendations to refrain from observing it the people of Tungchou and especially of the countryside held to old customs. We heard that the Government was trying to enforce non-observance and there were rumors that the soldiery threatened trouble again if theold customs, including a New Year's gift , were not duly continued. The change must of course be allowed to come slowly. It is interesting to see how large the cnahge already effected. All the ya-men and government offices were open for business dis regarding the New Year. The celebration by use of fire-crackers was much reduced and the red papered door mottoes comparatively few in town here. Our circle of friends had called on Jan 1, not more than 4 or 5 cards were presented to me Thursday. We did not hold the regular Thursday lecture in St. James's Hall, but the preaching on Wed. and Fri. went on to audiences of pretty good size, tho reduced from the usual number. ON Sun. I went to Niu Pao T'un for the communion service, and there I found the holiday spirit regnant. We had a big audience for that place with many new inquirers. After service there was a general exchange of cards. Yesterday Mr. Frame and I rode down there again to call on all the shops. We found the usual smiles and New Year cordiality. Calls in such a small market town seem a small affair since we tackled Tungchou streets. It is just a year since we began making such rounds together. We stayed long enough, an hour, to receive return calls and then rode home against the wintry wind that has been blowing the last three days to remind us that the cold is going but unwillingly. In the country one sees all the old signs of New Year. But the request for extension lectures and the eagerness for news and new ideas shows that the current is already setting toward things republican. In the newspaper I saw an appeal to Manchus to keep the old day and maintain true worship of the emperor while he lives.

On Saturday evening the College gave a farewell reception to Mr. Feng . He leaves us to join Mr. Tewksbury's staff of Sunday-school workers. He has been a teacherin the colleg for 5 years and with his student days has lived here 14 years. He feels it is time to get away and see new places. He says he would like to return after further experience and study. He has been an addition to our forces and has given much to enliven our life. A very quick minded, and clever man he has been able to plan plays to make speeches on short notice and, in general, to give us many pleasant ideas and sensations. He was constantly presentin unexpected combinations in ideas as in costume. His use of a derby for a bicycle hat , worn with a khaki uniform was the most striking combination I remember.

Turning to the political situation we find opium, the loan and the permanent government are the chief questions. I don't know enough about any of them to discuss them, but wish to register the opinion that the foreign nations are most unprincipled and un christian in their present treatment of China. It is a shame that the U.S. have become linked up with such a conscienceless company as this "Six Nation Group". England and ourselves out to be free to do the square thing by this strug ling government, instead of joining in the manouvres to bleed it for all it is worth. As to opium, tho there may be some re-growing, it is certain that the Government is sincere in efforts to put down the growth as well as sale. England has no right to claim any damages. Her claim is absolutely indefensible. With this outburst I close

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Feb. 11, 1913

Carter

APR 7 1913

EASTEND NEWS

Tungchou, Feb.18,1913

T

Tientsin, Feb. 21, 1913

The two dates indicate that this has been a busy week. The last was also. I will begin with its' story, simply saying that we are here as a Glee Club to help in the Eddy Meetings for students.

Last Monday the second semester of the college year began. We had had a few days respite after exams . We managed to put the recess at the time of the old New Year so the boys kept both festivals this year, altho there was very little celebration beyond a special meal. Monday I was busy taking in fees. The first days of the week are free for me as my classes all come on the last three days of the week. Wed. the 12th is Achinese anniversary as well as Lincoln's birthday. As the Government schools all kept the day we followed suit and planned some special addresses. The military band of the Loyal legion - for which I secured the purchase of some music recently, Aunt Ellen bought the music, came to add to the excitement. By putting them in one of the labratories off our main hall and shutting them in when playing we greatly improved the sound effect. Addresses were given by Mr. Hseuh of our staff and by Dr. Smith. Mr. Hsueh also read an address by Mr. Wang Chih Hsiang, the distinguished Tungchou man who has been an official in a southern province for 20 years. He himself spoke to us the Staurday for before. He is a fine man, quite progressive in ideas and strong in character. Dr. Smith told of the beginnings of the American Republic and emphasized the fact that conditions were very discouraging with great differences of opinion for several years after the establishment of an independent state. Our meeting was the only celebration in Tungchou it was attended by some of the other schools of the city and many of the city fathers, socalled, and citizens.

On Thur. we settled down to steady work again with no recess or anniversary i sight untill the end of Mar. Thur. is now one of my b busy days, with four classes, and Fri and Sat. are like unto it. One advantage of this massing of my classes is that I am obliged to get the preparation done in advance. The work promises to be as interesting as last term and somewhat easier, for Ethics, a class I've had before, takes the place of senior psychology .

Fri. evening Frame and I ran up to Peking to hear Dr. C.R. Henderson, of Chicago University. Dr. Henderson is the Barrows lecturer to India and the Orient for this year. He is giving more time to China t than any previous lecturer has done. If his schedule for Peking is a sample of what he has done in other places it is evident that he has had an unusual opportunity of meeting the leading citizens and governmental officers. He has given a stron presentation of the Social message and has, undoubtedly, given to many new visions of the means and methods to be used in uplifting and enriching society. A few years ago at Washington he had entertained Chinese representatives to the International Prison Congress. Some of these men are now in government offices and wer able to take Dr. Henderson to the new prison and other institutions whic few westerners have seen. Dr. Henderson's address before the Peking Missionary Association, which is the one we heard Fri. evening was a spl splendid speech. Dr. Henderson is a real orator and a man of broad sympathy and simple earnest Christianity. He helped us to feel that the social gospel is central in Jesus' teaching; he showed us a glimpse of our opportunity in Peking. A strikingly used illustration was taken from his trip to the Peking Prison that very day. He said it was a modern prison, much superior to many jails in America, where men, tho offenders against society are treated with real humanity. What had struck him most forcibly was the decorations on the walls of the "ethical lecture room"

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where he saw, among the sages, Buddha, Confucius Lao Tzu and others, who represent the ideal men in the mind of the criminal painter, he found the face of Jesus." Surely that painter had received some impression from the story of him who died, and himself chose to die so, between two convicted men. He knew something of the spirit of love and service for men that Jesus exemplified and taught to others. And one day other painters will put Jesus in the central place." Mr. Frame and I both felt we had not heard so strong an address since coming to China. We spent the night with the Burgesses and were glad to get the news of the Y.M.C.A. circle. All the secretaries are rushing to complete arrangements for the meetings of the week when Dr. Mott and Mr. Eddy are in Peking. It is interesting to see how they plan these big affairs. It does us all good to see the work of the Kingdom done on a large scale once in a while. The week before Mott's coming, Mr. Robertson was booked to give his entertaining lectures on the wireless instrument and othere scientific topics in many of the schools at several important centers about the city. He is like a loose engine sent down the line to clear the track. Dr. Mott is to devote most of his time to meetings with the special committee of workers, Chinese and westerners appointed to give information for the use of the Continuation Comm. of the Edinburgh Conference. But for a day and a half he will give himself to the students of the city. Reports have already come showing that Dr. Mott has had marvelous success in great mass meetings for students recently held in Canton. He himself is reported to have said he has met with no such eager response anywhere. It is said that he spoke to 13000 students.

The rush wuth which we began Sat. in order to catch the early train for Tungchou continued thru the day. After a full morning of class classes I went to St. James Hall, our Gospel Chapel, to assist in the public meeting at which our Tungchou Young men's Club was established. Admission was by ticket and yet we had a full hall and needed the police to help take tickets and guard the door. One our members is the second officer of the police force. Two representatives from the Peking Association brought greetings from there and gave us much information of the aims of the association and its relation to society. The glle club helped with singing, and there were other speakers, including one of the guests who spoke for the citizens of the city. I was glad to do no more than preside. The meeting was a full success. After the inevitable picture Frame and I hurried off, it was then 3.00 P.M. to get a lunch before our next engagement.

This was a lecture at YenChiao, seven miles east , one of our country preaching centers. We got there to find a fine audience in which the leading men of the town were fully represented. I was the speaker and gave the talk on the duties of citizenship in a democracy which I used last spring in othere places. The audience gave close attention. When the meeting ended, just after sunset, we were quite ready for the luxury of the quiet leisure and rest of an evening in the country. Frame and I get a great lot of pure delight in these trips we take together. Next day we had planned a study of the idea of the Kingdom of God with our Christian friends. It began with Frame's good sermon which tried to show what the kingdom is, where it is, and how it comes. We followed this up with Bible study classes in which we helped our hearers to find for themselves the gospel verses that explain the kingdom. When we propsed dividing the company into two classes good Mr. Liu said "Yes"Men and women." and the women fell to me, the first time I have led a meeting for women in China. There's an advantage in having mouse colored hair, they all think I'm old. Our study ended with an evening meeting in which I tried to show how the

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LCP

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LCP

Feb. 2/2-09/13

L. C. Porter

note

W.S.

Rec'd APR 7 1913

EASTERN NEWS
Feb.27th 1903

y story must go on from Feb.17, on. , the day we got back from the Yenchiao trip. The days from Mon. to Thur ran according to regular schedule, the days given to preparation for classes, the evenings to glee club practice and Thur. to class work. The glee club boys worked well drilling on songs, new and old, and hymns for the Tientsin meetings. I have told you that we were invited to help in making the special Eddy Meetings for students more attractive. We left for Tientsin Fri. morning reaching there at noon. I had taken bedding so that I could stay wherever the boys did and be with them more than I Have been on previous trips. Mr. Chia T'ing Hsiang, a graduate now a Y.M.C.A sec'y had been appointed to look out for us. We were put up at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and werea as comfortable as possible. I was fortunate enought to find a little balcony for my cot so I enjoyed all the outdoor sleeping I usually get at home. It was really very pleasant to be right with the boys. Some of you can imagine how much I delighted in the food.

Our first singing was at the large meeting Fri. in the Canton Guild Hall. Mr. G.Sherwood Eddy, as some of you know, is one of the splendid, vigorous workers of the International Y.M.C.A. He was for several years General Sec'y for India, at which time he had a special field for direct missionary work in a part of our Amer. Board Madura district. Now he gives his time to the work that Dr. Mott was doing before the Edinburgh Conference, namely that of visitng students the world over. Mr. Eddy is especially interested in students in China and the remarkable opportunity to meet and influence them now. He and Dr. Mott have had wonderful success in speaking in Canton and Hongkong on this trip. This Tientsin trip will show you what is attempted.

The Canton Guild Hall is the largest assembly room in Tientsin, it is located in the native city just south of the Drum Tower. Thehall holds 2500. It was filled three successive evenings with crowds of eager attentive listeners, while a large audience of inquirers gathered for the special meeting on Sunday that marked the close of the campaign. The meeting Fri. was the second meeting addressed by Mr. Eddy. The purpose of our singigg at the meetings was to attract and entertain the audience before the address and to illustrate to students the possibility of singing and its place in student life. Friday we gave a chort concert of about six numners using our college songs, like Ole Virginny Old Black Joe, We Meet Again etc. The boys thorol enjoyed the big audience and sang weel. After the address we sang Schneider's Band as the audience dispersed. Saturday evening we did about the same while during the day on Saturday we visited four different schools. Our singhad the double function of advertising the evning speaking and of illustrating what singing can be. The schools we visited were, the Intermediate school at the new Methodist Mission, ouside the South Gate of Tientsin City, the NanK'ai Middle School near by, of which Mr. Chang Po Ling is head, and the Army Middcal School north of the river near the viceroy's Ya Men. We were well received at all these places. Mr. Chang was especially anxious tohave us in his school and gave us a most cordiall welcome. He has already added singing to the classes taught in the school. Mr. Sun who was at T'ungchou is teaching the singing. He was glad to have us give the boys an idea of how to sing, of what good singing sounds like. I made a few remarks there and showed how our ongs presented different emotional feelings. Mr. Chang kept us all for a delicious tiffin. I may as well finish with the glee club before taking up the meetings themselves. On Sunday we sang at the Methodist Weslet Chapel in the settlement, went to Hsi Yu our Amer. Board station

afternoon meeting in the Guild Hall when Mr. Eddy made his last address.

The boys did well at all the meetings, especially well, I thot, on the hymns which were introduced at critical points in the Saturday night meeting and in the final Sunday afternoon meeting. They have sung enough together to produce fairly good harmony and have begun to appreciate what expression is. Altho kept at work so closely they did not have much time to see their friends or do shopping, which is a thing they like to do at the metropolitan markets, they stuck to the work with a good spirit. Others were very kind in their appreciation of the help which they thot the club rendered at the meetings. Of the schools the NanK'ai School interested them most, but they enjoyed seeing the Army Medical School with its natty uniforms and big drillhall. The trip was a good change for all of the singers.

Now let me try to give an impression of Mr. Eddy's work. We heard him first Friday night. He spoke on the Needof China. He showed that this need, the greatest need, is not political or economic or social, but rather a need for sound character. At every point Mr. Eddy uses strong and pointed illustrations. He used the striking figures comparing China's coal supply with that of England and America and then comparing the coal output of the three countries. China's natural resources , if developed would pay the national debt and all that is asked for in the big loan within a month. But development of mines and industrytare not the chief need. A few illustrations show that Western trained officials have not resisted the temptations of "squeeze" any better than the old officials. The great need is for character, we know this is true in national life, alas, we know it our personal life. Mr. Eddy then develops our personal need for character, for power to resist the temptations of youth, especially those that lead to impurity. He ends with a statement of his hope for character. He knows there is power that can be secured. The next address is announced on China's Hope. This he gave Saturday. With direct word of conviction and with pointed illustration he drives home the truth that Jesus Christ has power for the individual, that his message is directed to cope with the great social needs of the nation, that other nations have found life thru him, that in him alone is hope and salvation. At this point the audience is "sifted". Only those who wish to hear more of this hope and power, of how to find it, remain; others are urged to leave. The Glee Club sang at this point bringing in very effectively a hymn, "Jesus standeth at the Door". Having a chosen audience Mr. Eddy presents directly the gospel of Jesus and ends with an invitation to his hearers to test the truth of what he has been claiming for Christ by examining for themselves. He asks for a three-fold resolve; 1,To read the Gospels,2,To pray to the Father; 3, So far as the message seems true to practise it . The ushers then pass cards which may be signed by those who wish to take this resolve. 450 signed that night. The last meeting on Sunday was for these inquirers only. Suggestions are given for reading the Gospels, and for testing Christianity; plans for the follow up work of visiting inquirers and arranging Bible Study classes for them are carefully announced. At the end another opportunity is given, this time to annonce a decision to definitely follw Christ. The series of meetings closed with Mr. Chang Po Ling's testimony of the steps by which he came to find Christ, a most moving recital. Before Mr. Chang spoke others on the platform were called on for a word or two. I shall not soon forget the eager attention of that chosen company, most manifestly "hungering and thirsting" for truth and life. Mr. Eddy and all his helpers emphasize the fact that the follow-up work is of the greatest importance. Plans have been carefully made for establishin Bible Classes and no effort will be omitted to secure permanent results from the uplift of thiese messages from Mr. Eddy.

Meetings like those I have described were held in Canton and Hongkong and will be held in Peking, Paotingfu, Hankow, Nanking and Shanghai, perhaps also in Mukden, before the leaders go on to Chosen and Japan. These meetings have shown that Chinese students are more open and to the Christian appeal than anyone had believed or dared to hope. Dr. Mott and Mr. Eddy say they have never met such eagerness anywhere among students the world over. The figures alone are impressive; at Canton over 800 inquirers who promise to read the Gospels and test Christinity only a few hundred less at Hongkong, 500 - the final figures - for Tientsin and in each place students stood up by tens to pledge themselves definitely to Christ. The Spirit of God is manifestly at work.

I greatly enjoyed meeting Mr. Eddy on the platform and more intimately at Mrs. Hersey's breakfast table and at Mr. Chang Po Ling's for tiffin on Sunday. Then I had a long visit on the train to Peking Monday morning. Mr. Fei Ch'i Hao was his interpreter and I have been so glad to know him better too. Mr. Fei translates marvellously well, it is almost phrase by phrase . Mr. Eddy says that he feels very close to the audience at every moment. He certainly never seems to lose the least attention. You can imagine that this trip has given me much pleasure and profit.

Tungchou Mar. 4th

The earlier sheets of this letter were written at Paotingfu. I went there at the invitation of Mr. Eddy to help in a small way in the meetings. He had expected to have another man in the party from Peking. I was able to arrange my college work so that I lost none of my classes. Let me briefly give an account of Mr. Eddy's days in Peking and at Paotingfu. In Peking special arrangements had been made thru the Board of Education so that he was able to speak in 9 large schools and colleges in the city. He spoke to 1600 students. This work is preparatory for the big student mass meeting to be addressed by Dr. Mott. Mr. Robertson has also been lecturing in Peking with his wireless apparatus. He told me he had spoken to 16000 in the week he was there.

On Wednesday Feb 26 Mr. Eddy, his secretary Mr. Fowler, Mr. Fei and I went to Paotingfu. A big gathering had been planned in the Army Assembly Hall, or Li Hung Chang Memorail which is like a guild hall and holds 3000. The place was filled. In the one address Mr. Eddy gave the substance of his series. 300 signed cards desiring to study the Gospels and test Christianity. Mr. Ting, of our Amer. Board preachers has been assigned to lead the follow-up work. Mr. Elmer Galt and Mr. Clack are leading in the student work with help from other missionaries and the teachers in schools there. I was surprised to find a great student population of 5000 or 6000 in the city. Mr. Eddy asked me to speak at the afternoon meeting and again in the evening. We left the last meeting at about 8.00 to take a long ricksha ride to the Officer's School, the only one in China, to address the cadets who were no allowed at the meetings in the city. It was most interesting 1530 of them were gathered in the open court and listened well to a strong half-hour's address. Mr. Eddy makes fine use of the patriotic appeal leading up to the demand for character and for power thru Christ. Between meetings in the afternoon we made a brief trip to see Pitkin's grave. Mr. Eddy has a special love for the city of his martyred class-mate. Thursday morning there was a meeting for inquirers and for Christian workers before Mr. Eddy left for Hankow. Mr. Fei and I went back to Peking in the afternoon. Mr. David Yü went on with Mr. Eddy to interpret. Among other pleasant things in the trip to Paofu was that of seeing the delightful Whallon's I was there guest. Both are splendid.

Going back with Mr. Fei I had the pleasure of spending a fine night in his home. It is built in Chinese style but has many western touches. His wife is very pleasant. His dear little three-year-old girlie is very bright. He is very proud of her and showed off all her English speech. She says "How are you uncle ?" in a very cunning way and can name eyes, ears hands etc and give the names of most of the letters. I had great fun building houses for her.

After Fri and Sat. of class work I went back to Peking to lead the Glee Club at Dr. Mott's student meeting. This was held in a mat shed set up in the Orphan's Court in the West city. The audience of over 2700 was well chosen, the gatekeepers kept out all little children ! In maturity of appearance it was the best audience I saw. We sang for a half-hour but could not get the response in applause which the Tientsin crowd gave us. Dr. Mott's address followed the genral lines of Mr. Eddy's. He received close attention. Mr. C.T.Wang translated. He did so by para raphs where Mr. Fei would use sentences or even phrases. I thot Fei's method the better. I rode back to Tungchou before the end of the meeting but heard later that over 600 signed cards. Sunday I was again in Peking to see Mr. Brockman about young Chinese whom he wants to put on schloarships for Y.M.C.A training. I hear Dr. Mott again at his last meeting addressing the inquirers and later the workers. He is a most indefatigable worker. He has had conferences at all hours between the sessions of the importan Conference held during last week for delegates from the five northern provinces, Kan Su Shensi, Shansi, Chihli Honan, and the three of Manchuria. This work, part of the program of the Edinburgh Continuation Comm. is Dr. Mott's principle work in China and the East this trip. You will hear from Dr. Smith and others who were delegates to it of its important work. At Shanghai next Saturday the final Conference for the whole republic will be held with delegates from the several sectional conferences. It is good to know that all who have attended the sessions in Peking feel that the results will be of the greatest importance for Christian work in China. Many difficult problems have been fairly faced. The freedom with which Chinese delegates have spoken their mind has been gratifying even when they spoke in sharp criticism. We feel that the work of the Kingdom of God is being taken up and studied by a real board of strategy, waste will be overcome and efficienny secured in the future far more than in the past. And thru it all the larger Union in Christ becomes more manifest. The highest Catholic prelate in Peking sent a very gracious reply to the invitation to attend the Conference. He could not attend but said he would daily remember it in prayer. We were especially interested in hearing of the discussion on Theological schools and Union in Education. Theology is an issue all over China. The Chinese pressed the Theological Faculty into a formal defence of their institution. Dr. Fenn is said to have stated his willingness to resign if his theological views are felt to be out of touch with the times. In education a great University for the whole district represented, the 8 provinces of the north, was projected, with complete postgraduate departments of every sort. While our own immediate problems of union with the Methodists were taken up and a new impetus given to the get-together movement. I have no definte report of the final sessions of that sub-comm. It is good to know that prayers for the Conference were far more than answered. Even Dr. Smith goes to Shanghai with optimism for the efficient carrying out of new plans to meet the opportunities China offers the Church. Mr. Wilder, Pastor Li, Mr K'ung are some of those from our immediate circle delegated to the Shanghai Conference. We feel that we are girding ourselves for new and vast tasks to be done by the Spirit of God.

We younger workers rejoice more than ever in being set to these tasks just at this time.

Sincerely yours,

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Feb. 27-1913
Letter
Dr. G. Porter
WSS

APR 7 1913

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
院書和協
州通北

Mar. 15, 1913

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I will simply acknowledge but not attempt to respond to your letter of Jan. 26. I shall be glad to write as you suggest some of my impressions of the College here and what it needs.

Meanwhile I will simply send on to you the enclosed accounts of some of the tasks and pleasures that have filled the last few seks.

I am glad to report that our own City work is continuing at a good pace. The Young Men's Club is taking up a vigorous life. We hope to have some special meetings within a week or so and will try to lead up to a definite decision for Christianity as Mr. Eddy has been doing. I greatly profited by the opportunity to meet him and see his work. I am glad to say that the follow up work is yielding good fruit age. In Tientsin fifty-four names are already on the list of probationers who wish soon to enter the churches.

Pray excuse haste and brevity.

Sincerely yours, L. Porter

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Shangchow

Rec'd Mar. 15-1913

Ans. G. Porter

MAY 7 1913

1913.
EASTEND NEWS TUNGCHOU
Mar. 17

It seems more like the regular order to date this sheet on a Monday, at least it is nearer the ordely ways I like than the last sheets have been. I managed it by riding down on my wheel from Peking arriving about 2.00 p.m. It is good to look ahaead to two weeks of "regular" routine.

On Mar. 4th, the day I left off last time, Pres. Wilson was inaugurated all proper. We were glad to have him head the Republic and hope to feel his influence in many ways and directly in our own affairs. We hope that he will favor an early recognition of The Chinese Republic by her American Older Sister. A gentleman from the Clinton Avenue church, Mr. Cragin , recently wrote me about the matter and sent the speech which won the Republican Club of New York to action urging recognition. Mr. Cragin said they were sorry to learn the Banking interests had too much influence with Pres . Taft. What is the trouble with the Great (Christians) Powers that they allow money interests to flaunt selfishness before the Chinese and destroy the fine opportunities of helping the strug ling nation and winning the lasting regard and affection of a people that is to become great in the future and will be abundantly able to make kindness today practically a good investment in the trade of the future. England and America have done much these days to stain records that, while imperfect, were still highly regarded. America is doing a bit better. We hope Wilson will stand up for righteousness and fair play and kindly help toward China. The Opium question is as important as the financial We would like to see it more than ever a "Burning" question ? I enclose copies of the appeal of the China Opium Conference to the World.

That same Tuesday Mar. 4th I had the pleasure or reading to our group here, meeting that night as a "Missionary Association", a paper written by Mr. Fei Ch'i Hao, on the Relations of Foreign Workers to their Chinese Associates. It was a very frank, tho thoroly friendly, statement of the criticisms he had to make on the attitude of most foreigners. He thinks most of us do not pay to the Chinese staff salaries sufficient to give the respectable living, and that the work suffers mush on this account. Fewer men better paid would be his advice. He finds that we lack veru much in our social relations to our Chinese colleagues; that we do not often seek to removes social distinctions so far as they can be removed. And lastly he thinks we are at fault in not really trusting the Chinese, tho we make much talk about doing so. We found much for thotful study in the views Mr. Fei presented. He does not know all the facts in some cases referred to, and his inferences are not always fair, but his point of view is one we need to know. Our discussion was vigorous. On the whole we at Tungchou feel that we have no conscience qualms to face on any of these points, but we want always to keep ahead of the desire of the Chinese on all matters of relationship. Thotful regard to these problems now will save us much trouble and much heart-burning later on. It is a matter of great rejoicing that Chinese and Westerners met in equal numbers at the recent Conference at Peking , and that discussion was very frank. We are glad also that Chinese were elected to the National Conference just finished in Shanghai and that chairmanships of Committees etc

fairly divided between Westerner and Chinese. I noted in the paper only this morning that Mr. Zia, of Shanghai, headed the Commission on Christian Literature, Mr. Chang Po Ling, was a joint head of that on Education, Mr. K'ung, of Shansi, headed that on Christian Service. We shall be ea er to get personal reports of those meetings from our own delegates most of whom return to Peking this week.

After two/week's absence from St. James Hall I was glad to find my impression of the audience improved. It was still a good roomful and the proportion of intelligent and well-to-do gentlemen was increased. We read the 5th of James to guard against looking out too particularly for the good clothes and beringed fingers, yet there is real hope in finding more of the intelligent classes responding to the message. I am still going on with my series of talks on the Beatitudes. Corbett has follwed the Commandments and Frame the phrases of the Lord's Prayer. We are trying to show what Christ meant his Gospel to do in the world. We are talking of plans for introducing some new features into the work. It surprises us to realize that it has gone so steadily for almost six months. The Thursday lecture is the rallying point for interest; a specially interesting topic there is reflected in increased attendanne at preaching for the next two weeks. The preaching sags a little like a rope stretched betwee posts. A lecture like Corbett's this week "On Steamships" with illustrations and models gives the whole prgoram an fine, fresh impetus.

Thursday, still the Thur. of week before last, we had another Pastime evening in the series devoted to "cultural " subjects. I had been asked to speak of Opera , especially Wagner's, and to explain story and music and illustrate the relation by our Vector Records . I much enjoyed being obliged to review the story of Tannhäuser and the explanation of its music. I raked out the libretti and "Erläuterungen" I had used in the days of Vierter Rang at the Royal Opera House Berlin and had great pleasure in renewing the acquaintance. The friends were indulgent and kindly on Thur. and patiently listened to the remarks which I made prefatory - to the extent of about an hour ! - to the records which we all enjoyed. Certainly nothing we have has given more pleasure than our Victor and its records. Perhaps the next meetings of the Pastimers will be given to literature. We had out-of-town guests; Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Love and Miss Cuffin. Mrs. Goodrich had come to give another lecture in the series for woman and along the line of temperance. I am sorry that I cannot tell more of Mrs. Goodrich's work, it is along W.C.T.U. lines and for it she has already a large hearing in Peking.

I kept up the habit of going out of town each week by going to Paotingfu on Sat. Mar. 8th. Mr. Elmer Galt had asked me to give the lecture at their biweekly series for students on Sunday afternoon. I included with this end that of visiting the T'ung Jen Boy's School our Mission school there. Mr. Howard Galt has asked me to begin an informal sort of study of our secondary schools in order to link them and their work more closely to the college. Someday we hope the Mission will have its specialist in education as a real Superintendent for all the lower schools. I was glad to have the visit in Paotingfu and to be at the Galt's. Mr. Galt has been doing valiant work in a hard situation. Fortunatly he has had fine Chinese men to relie on but even with their hal it has been a heavy task to manage the work of a whole station and so wdie a field.

It is small wonderthat his health has shown the strain. He and Mrs. Galt have both been sick part of the winter. Mr. Galt is still troubled by a strange numbness in his limbs. I greatly admire the brave fashion in which both of them have met the difficult tasks of their post. With the return of the Mc Cann's and the arrival of the Hubbards Paotingfu will be well manned after a long period of weakness. There is a great deal about the work there that gives one courage. The school is overflowing and turning away new applicants. With the student body of the city stirred to new interest by the Eddy meetings and the Bible study work, and with signs of fresh interest shown each week on the part of the gentry and educated men the opportunity for the church is most uplifting. I was glad of the chance to see the good leaders of the student work again; the missionaries, Mr. Galt and the Presbyterians have given much time to this. After the lecture Sunday, in the big Memorial Hall but to only two hundred, I met the usual Sun. group at the Bible Study club-rooms . I was there again on Mon. to speak to a group of business men who at the Eddy meeting signed cards stating a purpose to study the Gospels, they gathered to form the class. It had been hard to get in touch with them, but a class of a dozen finally was formed. One religes how indefinte even the most complete address is in a city where houses are not numbered. Difficulty is increased where inquiry for a definit inmate of a household when made by a stranger is might with distinct suspicion. For a lecture I gave the talk on Habit. On M n. my talk was a simple appeal to give Christ 8s gospel a trial, as they had tried and accepted kerosene and foreign lamps, because they proved these to give more light than the old.

My visit to the Boy's School proved very pleasant. The head-teacher Mr. Su is a fine man who handles his pupils well. His assistants in western subjects are two of last year's class a' Tunge chou. It was pleasant to find a special welcome from former pupils. After spending most of the day at the school I was glad to have an informal conference with all the teachers in the evening. The Confucian classical teacher should much vigor of thot and a real appreciation of some of the problems of the changing times. He quite delighted me by the statment" Was not Confucius an editore of the ancient books ? If we would truly follw his spirit we must edit his books and chose that which fits our needs now as he chose from the classics to meet the needs of his day."

Sunday night we had had a conference of another sort when a half-dozen of the preachers and teachers came in to ask questions about theology. The origin of evil, the explanation of it, and the relation of religion to science were the cheif points brought up. As one of the questioners said," We ask these questions not because we doubt our own faith but because we wish to know how to answer those who ask us. We want to know how much we can follow our own ~~th~~ thinking."

A call at the Provincial College and tiffin at the Mathers in the Presbyterian Compound helped to acquaint me with the other work that is goin on in the city. The College is to close with Mar. to be amalgamated with either the Peking or Tientsin University.

Wednesday found me back here - one gets a long full day after the 6.15 train from Peking f- with time to look over class work before the solid phalanx of class-hours was upon me. But the time was broken into. A sad event had happened in my absence One of the seniors, a man from Pangchuang had been taken with small-pox; it proved to be a most severe form and he died. It is still a surprise to us to think thst he could have lived 20 yrs in this land

this land unvaccinated and never have taken the disease. Many of our students have had it; the Chinese do not fear it as we do. The funeral for this student was held Wed. morning. It is just three years since we held a funeral for another student over in the hospital. One could not but contrast the feeling expressed then and the cordial appreciation of what the faculty had done which was mentioned several times on this occasion. The dead student, Li Shih Ming, had been distinctly queer in action and speech for the last two years. But those who knew him best gave ~~him~~ strong testimony to his earnest Christian purpose and influence.

The trip form which I returned today was to Peking for the service in English. Preparation of a sermon for that added to the grind of regular classes the last days of last week. But now that it is over I must confess that it was a pleasure and a stimulus to be obliged to prepare a message for the large audience one meets there. Whatever the congregation received I know the service benefitted me. The topic in my mind was a sort of meditation on the Palm Sunday lesson, the rejection of Jesus by his "own"; why was it , how could they reject him ? From which it turned to the deeper question how do men now manifest their rejection or reception of Jesus ? The answer to that is found in the parable of the Judegement in Matt. 25;31 ff where Jesus tests men's relation to himself by their attitude toward their fellow men. The text was John 1;11-13. His Own rejected, but to those who received him he gave the privilege of becoming children of God .

This trip I stayed with the Martins. Mrs. Martin has been back some ten days . You know she went to Shansi to help in the hard fight with disease which the Watsons have been making over Edith their little girl. The arrival of a new sister complicated the situation. Mrs. Martin must have been a strong tower of help and courage. She and her little ones are well. Mr. Martin is entering more fully into the work of the station. The Boy's School shows the effects of closer oversight and other forms of work are responding to fresh methods ofdoing things. Mr. Martin was busy Sunday with arrangements for taking part in the memorial service for the late Ex Empress Dowager. He attended a special meetings and was one of acommittee that presented a scroll from our church. In the formal services tomorrow every organization in the city, including all Christian bodies, are to be represented. You may hear more of this next week.

Sunday tiffin I took with the Wilder's . It is always a special pleasure to meet them. The pictures from La Mesa were a great pleasure to them. Mr. Wilder was away at the National Conference in Shanhai under Dr. Mott's leadership.

At the Martin's one meets Mr. Thwing for he boards there. He is really doing a great work for China in supporting the anti-opium crusade. Odd as he is and in some ways unattractive he is, I believe, quite a genius along some lines. At anyrate he has gained very extensive influence with the Chinese Press of the Capital and has, we feel sure, done much to uphold the Government in its anti-opium policy as well as to give moral support to it's firm attitude toward British pressure.

Mr. telle I did not see this visit. Last time I heard him give an interesting report of a long trip devoted to distribution of famine relief.

And here is relief for you. The END this week LEP

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EAST END NEWS

Tungchou, March 29th 1913

Another cycling Monday threw the News off its regular track and here it is the end instead of the beginning of the week. By way of making up for the lateness I'll anticipate next week and say that today we start off, Mr. Frame, Dr. Love and I, for five days in the mountains around P'an Shan, the noted temlped mountain in the range to the east of us. Happily, with the chaged calendar we were able to arrange a Spring vacation, of which we are now reaping the benefit. A class in geology is going to the Western Hills and probably Mr. Galt and Mr. Borbett will get an outing with that party.

Last week was my "Peking" week in more ways than one. I came home from there on Monday, went up again on Tues. for a conference with Dr. Shoemaker, of Tsing Hua College, and Mr. Winans, of Peking Unversity, regarding athletics, returned for work Wed. morning but was back in the capital for tiffin with the Pecks and went with them to the most impressive and interesting memorial service for the Ex. Empress Dowager, the widow of Kuang Hsü . Youwill receive accounts of the service from Peking friends who may have seen more of it than I did, but I shall tell my tale anyway.

Ever since the death of Yü Lung, or Yehonala, or whatever her name was or is, the Republican Government has shown great concern for the proper expression of sympathy and esteem. The three days Memorial Service was planned by the Government in cooperation with the Manchu clan in order to express the National regard for the deseased. Invitations were sent to all organizations, including the Churches, in Peking. The service was held, or better services, before the T'ai Ho Men in the palace, this is the first gate within the Forbidden City. I do not know what the conditions were under which Chinese could secure the necessary permit and badge to attend. Westerners secured these thru the Legations and Foreign Office. The attendance was enormous; thousands of Chinese and Manchus were present. You will get the clearest idea of the arrangements and conduct of the affair if I give a simple record of what I say and heard and received in the way of impressions. I was very happy to be with the Pecks. Madame Peck was up from Tientsin. The party included others but she and I were paired and enjoyed everything together. In order to get the complete effect of the Imperial entrance way Willys and I walked up from the Ch'ien Men - the ladies went by ricksha to the T'ien An Men. The outermost gate is kept open now. The large gilt sign over the gateway reads "Chung Hua Men " The Gate of China " . Beyond this gate one walks a quarter mile up the paved roadway lined with low one-story "office" buildings to the T'ien An Gate. Here a cross road passes leading to and from the East and West side gates. These are now also regular ly opened for light traffic and pedestrians. One goes on thru gate ways that steadily increase in height, and massiveness past the Tuan Men, and the Wu Men to the Ta'i Ho Men. The hiegh walls of red stuccoed brick, the massive, tunnel-like gates, some with five or more entrances, and above the curving yellow tiled roofs combine to make a scene at once picturesque and impressive. One can well imagine the awed spirit of the legate of some tributary state as he advanced thru these to the august yellow throne itself.

The T'ai Ho Men stands in a fine marble balustraded

court-yard

Rec'd MAY 7 1913

EAST END NEWS

Tungchow, March 29th 1913

Another evening Monday threw the News off its regular track and here it is the 2nd instead of the beginning of the week. By way of making up for the lateness I'll anticipate next week and say that today we start off, Mr. Frame, Dr. Love and I, for five days in the mountains around Pien Shan, the rocky, terraced mountain in the range to the east of us. Happily, with the changed calendar we were able to arrange a Spring vacation, of which we are now reaping the benefit. A class in geology is going to the Western Hills and probably Mr. Galt and Mr. Corbett will get an outing with that party.

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The Tai Ho Men stands in a fine marble balustraded court-yard

a canal, semi-circular inform, runs across the court and is crossed by marble bridges. A flight os marble steps leads up to the platform before the gate. It was on thos platform, under the richly decorated ceiling of great gate-house, that a raised platform had been built on which was placed the portrait of the late empress. It was before this that the cermonies took place. The platform was bucatifully decorated, the colors being mostly blue and white, the mourning colors. Memorial wreaths were hung all over the pltform and at the rear; these came from idividuals and organizations; one was in glass mosaic. Before the platform were placed camel hair rugs, tha coars black kind, on which the manchus prostrations or Chinese bowing took place. Before the platform were two high pillalar like columns of votive cakes. On either side of the main platform were special platforms for the preists who chanted the "ching" or service books ; the Buddhist lamas were on the right hand, the Taoists on the left. The lama costumes of rich yellow silk robes with broad crimson sashes were very splendid the Taoist robes were also brilliant but of subdued shades. The weird music, shrill pipes, hollow droms and the thrilling bass notes of the lamas, contrasted strikingly with the shriller tones of the Taosit ritual. The two groups alternated in conducting services. In addition there were the two best Chinese military bands of Peking, the Hsiao Fang Division Band, and that of the Imperial body guard. These played appropriate dirges. I was much interested to discover that the first band had some of the music which was recently purchased by the Tungchou Band. Miss Chapin chose the music for me and the bandmaster.

The ceremonies consisted simply of bowing three times before the Empress portrait. A master of ceremonies on the platform gave the signals when a large group, a school for example, came up in a body. Manchus performed the old kneelings and prostrations. At one time during the three days of the services a body of Christian clergymen and Divinity students held a service. They did not bow to the prtrait, but repeated passages of spcripture and sang and prayed During their service preists and band were respectfully silent. You can imagine how impres ive it must have been to have so concrete an illustration of the new religious freedom. The group on the platform included several of the Manchu Imperial princes.

There were dense throngs in the court and passing before the portrait. The police were very careful in their management of the mass; tho at times the crush was dangerous I was glad to notice that all arrangements had been carefully planned, there were separate entrances for gentlemen and ladies, the lattere were not subjected to crowding and the whole crowd was handled as well as a crowd anywhere.. Mrs. Peck and I were most interested in watching the people both those on the platform , priests and responsible managers and the masses of people kept moving past by the warnings of the guards. We kept out of the stream and watched it for an hour or more. Such faces among the lamas, and priests and among the people; all sorts, many finely cultred people as well as curious, simpler folk. The transition period was well exemplified in the motley assortment of styles in costumes. A fine silk hat might crown and otherwise complete Chinese gentleman's flowing silks. Or the foreign frock coat would appear properly worn with all the accompanying essentials. Somehow all this did not jat on me as incongruous, for it seemed so true to these days of passing from old to new. I saw frock coats and high hats among the mourners who walked in a big funeral procession down the streets the other morning.

All around the T'ai Ho court were hung complementray "tui tzu" extolling the virtues of the deceased. Her greatness in knowing

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when to abdicate formed the chief theme. Just over the portrait hung the four characters,"Nü Chung Yao Shun" A mong women and equal to Yao and Shun ' the two sage emperor's who abdicated their thrones for the good of the nation.) I believe that the Memorial service has made a real impression on the nation helping to a sense of national union.

Easter Day I celebrated by a trip to Yung Le Tien. In order to have more time there I sent down bedding and went myself the day before. In this way I had the whole day and was able to help in the morning service and give a lecture in the afternoon . I much enjoyed the quit day and the visits with friends there. Mr. wa, a merchant of the place and a deacon in the church, is a man of real Christian spirit. Pastor Kung has new confidence in advance work among the merchants of the place who are becoming more and more friend and interested. The attendacne at the lecture was good. I tried to spe of the duties of citizenship and the need of religious motives as the foundation for the necessary character which true citizenship requires I found that a bad character of the place, once on our church rolls has been causing trouble by misusing the name of the Kai Liang Hui or Reform Society that Mr. Thwing heads in his campaign against tobacco and opium. This man was trying to introduce social reforms and changes in taxation that would aid more to his own income, I fear, tha to public good. Mr. Thiwing was glad to be informed and willtry to safeguard against such misrepresentation. Coming back on Monday morning I had to face a fierce headwind. When,later on, the papers began to report the tornadoes and devastation at Dayton Ohio and in other American cities I figured out that my storm must have had some international force in it for itwas synchronous with some of your stor

Tuesday of this week will be famous in Tungchou annals as the day upon which Mr. Frame announced his engagement in marriage to our beloved Miss Browne. A friend of his from India, Mr. Fleming of Lahore had just given us an interesting talk on India.When the meeting clos Mr. Frame started in " I have an annoncement to make which is of some concern to the Mission and station. In spite of the difficulties which it involves for the work of the Mission I am sure you will all rejoice with me when I tell you, with her permission that Miss Browne has consented to become my Wife " Imagine the crescendo on the last ten words. We are all very happy and promptly cabled our feelin to Miss Browne.

Wednesday we had an athletic event of a peculiar sort. At th same hour a cross country run was held over a two-mile track in three places, at Tsing Hus, at Peking and Here. The times of the first ten men was careful taken and compared to determine the winners. We calle it the"invisible " cross-country." The returns proved that T'ungchou was easily first. We may try another such race later.

The last three days have been full of the routine teaching. I finished at noon today when our Spring recess began. I have been looking forward to the days of respite from work and anticipate great joy from the outdoor life and hearty companionship that they promise. The Doctor and Mr. Frame went this morning. In four hours I ought to cover the 100 odd li (35 miles) to P'ing Ku Hsien, NE of Tungchou, and should be with them.

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Rev. 29-1943

MAY 7 1973

This will have to be a vacation number. P'an Shan demands a volume but neither your time nor mine will premit the lengthy, eager tale that might be told. Suffice it to say that this will not be the last time you here of our going to the mountain, so it is not so necessary to make the telling complete this time. In a word P'an Shan, The Coiled Mountain - is a splendid mountain, remarkably picturesque in its topography, its trees and its springs; a place of rare natural beauty to which is added many temples most artistically located to take advantage of nature and intensify her charms.

Our long anticipated trip be an Sat. Mar 29 with the bicycle ride to P'ing Ku Hsien, the city of the Flat Valley, which lies west and north of the mountain. It was a ride of just over 25 miles. Mr. Frame and Dr. Love went early, I had to wait until noon to finish college work. We were all together at the Presbyterian Chapel premises before six o'clock all in exuberant spirits at the prospect of free days together. P'ing Ku is not a particularly interesting place but the very differences which mark it as a mountain town made it attractive to us. Sunday we rested quietly. I was asked to take the morning service and was glad to meet the large and interested group of Christian This used to be an out-station of our Mission and there are still Christians in the group who joined the Church in the days of Mr Tewksbury and Pastor Chang and some of an even earlier time.

Monday morning we set off for the north as we wished to visit the Inner section of the Great Wall before going up P'an Shan. We were able to ride our wheels all the way to Yellow Pine Valley Gap where a stream makes a pass and break in the wall. The wall at this point is built of stone and is smaller than the more familiar outer wall one sees in the pictures. It winds along the ridges in the fascinating serpentine way, however, and shows its coils for miles. We follwed the wall past several watch-towers of solid bulk, and found a fine gorge with steep cliffs . We lunched near the Yellow Pine village, where we atonce became a center of interest. We found the villagers peculiarly friendly and hospitable. They brought us tea in unlimited quantities, wished to provide food also and refused to take any remuneration for their kindness. Hospitality and straight-forwardness seemed charactristic of the mountain folk we met.

From the Wall we went straight south back to the main valley and across it to the foot of P'an Shan. We found that the north side is not the best to take for the ascent but there was no change possible by making a long detour to the SW we made our way toward the temple at the top, Yun Chao Ssu - Cloud Cap Temple. Encumbered with our bicycles we found the climb very arduous. The scantiness of our lunch, a sandwich apiece was all we had, made itself felt before we gained the top. But tires as we were we could not but note the rugged rocky cut thru which the last part of the path led, nor the many fine pine trees.

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By the next morning all our hardships were forgotten in the delights of our crags and trees. Our temple is built on a ledge just under the peaks of the summit. One of these is crowned with a pagoda in honor of the Emperor's Spirit, the other forms a platform for a small shrine before which is hung a great bell, the tablet gives 1466 as the date it was set up. The views from either point are fine. The core of the mountain is of igneous rock that has formed

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Along the stream. It was late when we finally reached our temple, and very grateful we were for the beds made and dinner ready. Our "duffle" had come on in advance and our servant with it.

By the next morning all our bedding were forgotten in the delights of our crags and trees. Our temple is built on a ledge just under the peaks of the summit. One of these is crowned with a pagoda in honor of the Emperor's Spirit, the other forms a platform for a small shrine before which is hung a great bell, the tablet gives 1756 as the date it was set up. The views from either point are fine. The core of the mountain is of igneous rock, that is "

Fine old pines soften the ruggedness of the rocks on some of the slopes It was cahrming to see the green needles and to hear the winding soughing thru them. Our first forenoon we simply lay under the bell basking in the warm sunshine and drinking in the charms of the mountain Late on we made a brief trip of exploration to the East. We came upon other temples and in the southern hollows orchards all ready to blossom In many places were graves, generally placed at some vantage view-point We found the gracestone of the 19th abbott of our temple. The mountain once supported 72 temples. Now 11 only are left in reasonable repair. In the choice of temple sites, in the artistic phrases used in inscrip tions describing the charms of different spots one feels the romanticism of the old-time monks who thot they were avoiding and disregarding the world of sense and earth. So nature revenged herself within their hearts.

The second day we set out for a longer exploration. going down the ridges we found many wide- horizoned views and many glimpses into near-by valleys and villages. From one point I made a rough geological study of the mountain deciding that it will be an excellent place for future trips of the geology class which this year was taken to the Hills west of Peking. The fantstic shapes of granite boulders seem to people the mountain with a weird company of giants. One hill or peak - it stands like a pillar on the south side of the great cut ~~[illegible]~~ which forms the gate to the highest heart of the mountain - is called Peak of the 18 Sages (Ar Han). You count at least so many strange figures. Lunch that day was by a running stream formed from the melting snow of a minature glacier. The pure water on every hands was one of our chief delights. The afternoon found us over the ridge among the tmeples. Instead of pines we found on the lower slopes chestnut , walnut and oaks. The T'ien Ch'eng Ssu has a fine white pagoda back of it and back of that a great cliff. Temple and pagoda face a narrow valley gate that shows a view of the plain and distant villages. Steps lead from here right up the whole slope of the mountain to the Temple of the Thousand, no Ten Thousand Pines. This also command a fine view and is quite the wealthiest and largest temple we saw. 40 monks were said to be connected with it. The rocky steps lead up again to the ridge and over it on and up to our Cloud Cap. Across another ridge easterly one finds more temples, some of them mere ruins. At one of these a old woman replied to my question as to the time of destruction, " It was just so when I was a child here" Down in the further valley another white pagoda, a rich ivory colr now, raised its gilded ball high above the stream. Up the slope I found a very impressive grave; near the top but sheltered still by the crest of the ridge, covered by a plain stone canopy the truncated cone of grey rock marks the resting place of some dignitary whose spirit should still take pleasure in the lofty quiet of the spot and its wide spread view.

Two nights we slept out under the trees and the stars. The wind sang us to sleep, the constellations kept time for us.

Our third day we went down the mountain by the eastern and southern road to the great enclosure of the Imperial Park, one of the palaces built for the travelling to the Eastern Tombs7 . Here were finer trees than on the mountain, gentler slopes where one could camp and pure running waters gurgling and chattering on their journey down hill. A fresh inscription told of the appreciation for this spot felt by the members of the party that came out in 1909 to prepare for the burial of the Grand Empress Dowager. Those who had long ago prepared bridges and roads were highly extolled and the wish expressed that " To a myriad years the fragrance of their deeds may remain"

At the Imperial Park I left my companions to return direct to T'ungchou in order to relieve Mr. Galt for a short [illegible]

Pine old pines soften the ruggedness of the rocks on some of the slopes. It was charming to see the green needles and to hear the whistling sounding thru them. Our first forenoon we actually lay under the hill basking in the warm sunshine and drinking in the charms of the mountain. Late on we made a brief trip of exploration to the east. We came upon other temples and in the southern hollows orchards all ready to bloom. In many places were graves, generally placed at some vantage viewpoint. We found the precincts of the 16th abbott of our temple. The mountain once supported 72 temples. Now 12 only are left in reasonable repair. In the choice of temple sites, in the artistic phrases used in inscriptions describing the charms of different spots one feels the romanticism of the old-time monks who that they were avoiding and disregarding the world of sense and earth. So nature revenged herself within their hearts.

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geology class . Mr. Frame and the doctor went on to the Eastern Tomb. where they found much of special interest in the preparations for the "Ch'ing Ming " festival, the Chinese "Decoration Day". They returned two days after I did. We feel that we have only begun to know P'an Shan. It will lure us again to its steep summit. It means much more to us now, each glimpse of its rugged crest gained from our plains on clear days will recall secrets of beauty that will uplift and expand our souls.

The day after my return we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr.Pye of Fenchowfu, Shansi. He stayed in Tungchou one winter studying Chinese and will be always remebered with admiration for his industry and his quiet pleasant spirit in our midst. He has been recuperating from a threatened attack of tuberculosis, is now much better and returns to Shansi today. He had with him the new arrival Mr.Leete. I knew him slightly while at Yale. He is full of spirit and new ideas and will add much to the Shansi Mission.

Saturday I went to Peking to attend an athletic meeting at which plans were started looking toward forming an athletic league for this province. We hope th Government will be interested and that it may make a grant of grounds and funds for preparing a permanent athletic park for the capital. Perhaps the Temple of Agriculture could be secured for that purpose. That evening we held a dinner of Yale men at the Grand Hotel. 13 were gathered. Dr. Luther Anderson was the prime mover. Three Chinese were present. There are more Yale men in the city but illness and other accidents prevented their coming. Dr.C.C. Wang, a Director of the Peking Hankow R.R., and Dr. Chang of the Board of Finance are both prominent and able men who added to our gathering. We formed an Alumni Association and hope to gather often and do something to help Chinese students to find their way to Yale to gain there a spirit that we feel China needs now.

Getting back home on the early train yesterday I set off on my wheel again for our Hsiang Ho out-station. There I found a good company gathered for the communion service

. Two joined the church. We have recently purchased property there and I inspected that. We have a good site on the main business street. Someday we will hope that a church and parish house will stand there supported by the Church of Christ of Hsiang Ho. Mr. Pi, our vigorous preacher there , will make a fine pastor when he can be ordained. His people are devoted to him. When I had finished the 35 miles back to Tungchou I was glad to rest. In the last eight days I had cycled some miles as well as climed some.

Today College opens. The last term of this year. I am leading chapel this week. We start in again with fresh interest after the recess. We all fell there was real gain in having the vacation. So we are back at the routine grind again and realier than before to try to make it count for some real advance.

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Getting back home on the early train yesterday I set off on my bicycle again for our Nieling Hsien out-station. There I found a social company waiting for the communion service.

Two joined the church. We have recently purchased property there and I interested that. We have a good site on the main business street. Someday we will hope that a church and parish house will stand there supported by the Church of Christ of Nieling Hsien. Mr. Pi, our vigorous parishioner there, will make a fine pastor when he can be ordained. His people are devoted to him. When I had finished the 75 miles back to Tungchou I was glad to rest. In the last eight days I had visited home miles as well as ordained zone.

Today College opens. The last term of this year. I am leading chapel this week. We start in again with fresh interest after the recess. We all felt there was real gain in having the vacation. So we are back at the routine grind again and realize than before to try to make it count for more real advance.

Rec'd. 7-19-13
Carter

Rec'd AUG 2 0 1913

EASTEND NEWS, June 13th 1913, TUNGCHOU

ANNUAL MEETING of the TUNGCHOU MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION at HSIANG HE

This is the second annual Spring, or Summer, meeting since the reorganization of our country work. Last year we had a successful meeting in Tungchou. We had previously determined on the plan of having the meeting rotate, and had felt some doubt as to our ability to have as good meetings at a country out-station. It is a pleasure to report an excellent series of meetings in several respects in advance of the series of last year. The new property recently purchased at Hsiang He gave room for conveniently accomodating all delegates. It was possible to arrange the common hall for meals and meetings so that the body ~~was~~ of delegates was kept together and gained in the intimate associations. Mr. Frame put much time and thot into the plans. ~~And was~~ In a most unofficial way he and Mr. Pi, the eager young preacher of Hsiang He, kept everything moving right. Mr. Frame with his organ and the singing led by a quartette of our preachers added much to the life of the gathering. The new Hsiang He property is a fine set of buildings on the main street, the East street, and next to the City Temple. We secured the property at a very reasonable figure. Mr. Pi has been spending a few hundred dollars in refitting so that the whole place was fresh and new. On the street is the chapel hall and a goodsized reading room. Small buildings line the court behind these which leads to the "yao fang" " lit. " waist house ", because it stands across the middle of the property. This is a large building very suitable for a quieter chapel to be used for services ~~to~~ which outsiders would not attend. This was our convention hall, and common hall for meals. An interesting new feature of the meetings was the attendance of Miss Payne and her staff of Bible Women. They enjoyed attending and added to some of the reports and discussions. We felt the promise of a time to come soon when the Woman's Work will be a regular part of the Association program. The fact that the big Hsiang He temple fair was running at the very time of our meetings gave all the delegates a chance to practise missionary work as well as to discuss it. On the fair grounds were tents for both men and women at which daily preaching was carried on . The freshly refitted street chapel was also a preaching place, filled generally at all hours during the days of the fair. Here, too, preaching was carried on, even while regular sessions were going on in the inner court. The evening prayer service and the sing that followed it was another special feature. All enjoyed the singing which the quartette led very well. The pleasure these men take in hymns and tunes is very manifest. The women seemed to particularly enjoy the sings. Mr. Frame played for a special sing for them which gave special delight and an opportunity for the ladies to congratulate him on having won their favorite leader, Miss Browne.

The special speakers this year were Pastors Li and Meng from Peking. They were equally valuable in addresses to the delegates and in conversation and lectures to the non-Christian audiences. Both gave reports of self-supported work in and around Peking, these reports stirred our people with new ideas of the opportunity, the pleasure and the results of doing more of the work themselves. Mr. Frame's clear and frank statement with detailed figures and a chart shoing the financial budget for this year and the expenditures of last helped to make evident the need for a self-supporting church in our field. The point was made without any of the unpleasantness of exhortation. The facts spoke for themselves. In the conversations ~~and talks that~~ that started up in each room after the sings were over and which one could hardly avoid overhearing ideas and topics from the several addresses

were discussed with a spirit indicating that good seed had fallen upon fruitful soil.

One meeting was given to an informal reception to our Hsian He neighbors who wished to felicitate the church on securing its new home. The banners on the walls betokened the real interest of the town folk. A group of well-trained young men belonging to the local branch of the radical political party, the Kuomintang or Nationalists, called one evening. They showed a surprising interest in and acquaintance with moral and religious questions of national significance. Mr. Pi has won the friendship of many of this class of men.

The reports for the year show increased at every center. It is far easier to present the Christian message than ever before. The St. James' Hall work gave a good report. 81 names are now on the rolls of those who have taken the first step to join the church. We expect that most of these will be joining the church within the next few months. In several cases the number of these "probationers" is almost equal to the total of church members at the beginning of the year's work, that is last Sept. If we can hold most of these we may expect the next year to show a full doubling of the membership in our Association field of work, that is St. James Hall and the country outstations.

At Hsiang He we seemed to feel the moving of a new spirit which we hope will deepen and broaden as the months come and go. May it also inspire the Tungchou Church, which so far has quite failed in its opportunity and responsibility of Christian leadership for this whole field.

The last day of our sessions, which covered four days, was a real rainy day, a cause of great rejoicing to the farmers. The rain was needed to add the last touch of fruitfulness to the fine wheat crop. Mr. Frame and I did not mind the muddied roads over which we rode to Tungchou last Thursday. The green fields on either hand were rich with promise of harvest; a similar promise of rich harvest had been given us in the prospect given us over the spiritual fields of this same district.

WORK Back in Tungchou I set to work on exam papers. Those for the seniors had to be read early. Fortunately everyone passed the some had little to spare. I happened to be on the committee to help the senior Prep class arrange its raduating exercises. This Class had very hard luck. Ou of 19 candidates only 10 were entirely free from conditions and eligible for diplomas. As most of the failures came in the final exams after plans had been made for graduation there was great vexation of spirit . The class never has shown much unity of spirit. It was hard to convince the lads that the fine thing for them was to pull all together adn carry thru a proper graduating program in spite of the disappointments. This they finally did but it took diplomacy and firmness to bring it about. In the end they worked up a creditable play in which all took part. With their class song and two essays, both writers had been "plucked", they gave a good account of themselves to the commencement audience; we hope that the success of this encounter with and overcoming of difficulty will help the class to a larger measure of grit.

GRADUATION Thursday, June 12th was our graduation day. It seems quite the thing to get back to June commencements. It was hard to get up the right spirit under the wintry conditions imposed by the old Manchu Board of Education conditions which brought the

academic and civil year to a close in January. Altho many institutions still begin the year with the February semester it is quite permissible to do otherwise and Government schools are some of them adopting a June closing and September opening of the academic year. In division into three terms with by-yearly exams we are quite in accord with Board of education recommendations. The graduates nembered 23. They are a fine lot of fellows, a half-dozen or more give promise of unusual ability and usefulness. With a class of such numbers it was out of the question to have individual essays delivered by each one. So we changed to the "Commencement Speaker" plan, with valedictories from two of the class, and the class songs which are one of the old Tungchou customs. The speaker, Mr. Ch'en, of the Government Normal College of Peking, a Christian gentleman, gave a vigorous addres full of wisdom and wit. He had far more vitality and "snap" than the usual Chinese speaker. We were honored in having Mr. Williams, our American Charge d'Affaires, present . He added remarks that made a notable impression on the students and audience. As one said, " His talk had bones", meaning that it had backbone and strength. The valedictories were well given, that to the faculty in English. Do you not approve the custom of a valedictory to the undergraduates ? It was given and responded to with real feeling. The class songs were up to the usual standard. When it came to diplomas we felt we had reason for much pride. Proper shepskins they were, printed in beautiful style in English and so lithographed for the Chinese half as to give the full value of artistic penmanship. Rolled and tied with the College colors they were worthy of any institution you can think of.

I have mentioned the difficulties that the Preps overcame in planning their exercises. They came on the stage in the afternoon, the Senior exercises were at 10. 30 o'clok, and did very satisfactorily. There playcentered acound the educational political themes that are in everyones thots these republican days. It was a very well-mannered and gentlemanly performance, notable , as I said, for the participation of many who did not receive diplomas.

The Faculty reception came at 3.30 at Mrs. Galt's. A row of rather warm seniors stood in line to receive congratulations. No Manchu greetings for them! The handshake was the proper thing. Which reminds me that one often hears " Ch'ien Ch'ing ti Li" " Old Manchu manners" said, more rather than less under the breath, whenever the old habits assert themselves. There was a sprinkling of alumni and guests who with friends and faculty made a roomful. It was hard to realize that we were greeting the class as a class for the last time. This is the first class for which I have given very much time in instruction. I shall quite miss them. Several guests, notably Mr. Williams, remarked on the fine appearance of the class, their faces, he thot, indicated character and abiltiy.

The Senior class being safely out of the way we turned our attention t graduates. We hal invitel all to make a special effort to attend the graduation and to remain for a day, at College expense, to discuss college problems. Today we have had two sessions with them. Altho the numbers were not large we have felt that there was real value in thus meeting them and hel ing all to feel that they are still a part of the institution. The graduates of the day before ought to be inspired to feel more of a responsibility to the college by the example and words of such fine, strong men, as Li Mu Shih and Meng and Kao of Peking. The discussion was informal and frank. Many excellent ideas were brought forth. Our new instructor in Chinese, MR. Kuan Wan Kung, showed much originality and vigor in the discussion

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June 13, 1913

AUG 2 0 1913

EAST END NEWS, June 22nd 1913, TUNGCHOU

Vacation days are here, and with themthe usual indolence of spirit and slckenedactivity. One is inclined not to care whether or not anything shall ever be done again. Which feeling makes it all the harder to do what really must be done, you know. One makes the most of every excuse to drop work. Departures have helped us in that way this week. ON Thursday the Corbett's left for their summer at Chefoo, and the SmithS for theirs in Pangchwang. While on Friday the Sheffields left for Peitaiho. Dr. Sheffield has been stronger in body the last weeks, and just the last days has shown a clearermind. Mrs. Sheffield shows wonderful controlled sweetness and strength in her constant care of him. We do not expect other departures until Mission Meeting time. Next week will bring the Wilders and Aikens to occupy empty houses, the Sheffield and EastEnd respectively. Mr. Frame has moved to his Center House where a staff of servants will put him in training for the happy state he iplans to enter in the autumn.He wanted to enjoy by himself all the thrills of private ownership and independence, so I went to the Galts table for meals until Mrs. Aiken arrives. Mr. Frame's brother, a missionary doctor from Persia, and his sister are to be his guests thru July and August.

I have kept busy this week on a Station report and on preparing a Bible Study course for the Student Conference next month. This is to be printed in advance. It is a study of the life and preaching of Jesus to be presented to the non-Christian students. This year for the first time the delegates from Christian and Government institutions meet in one conference. The dates for it are July 3- 13 and the place the temple of Wo Fo Szu. As this temple has been secured by the Association on a 15 year lease it has been possible to put it in order and improve it so that it should prove a most satisfactory convention site. As Mr. Burgess has obliged us to to the work on our Bible courses in advance , Mr. Frame has a course also, we expect to enjoy our days in the old temple as a sort of vacation.

The record of this quiet week is enlivened by two extraordinary incidents. The first is the launch ride on Tuesday.Think of itaride on a motor-launch on the Pei Ho on the Tungchou reach! Have I mentioned the plans of Mr. Sui Shao Po to inaugurate regular launch service between Tientsin and Tungchou ? He has organized a company called the Lan Ku Lun Ch'uan Kung Szu, no Yu Hsien must be added before the last two words. The Lan Ku Steamboat Company Limited. Shares have been purchased by gentlemen in many of the towns along the river as well as in Tungchou. The plan seems to me to hold much of promise for the future. It may lead to improvement of the river and a large development of river traffic. Mr. Sui gave us a special invitation to visit the company's offices and take a ride on the launch. She was moored off the old East Suburb "ma t'ou", - the last time a took a ride their , a real boat ride, must have been in 1896 on a houseboat. In spite of an ominous name "SinKia" the ship made a successful trip down stream and then up past the city and back. The views of the hills, distant and blue, and of the fields, rich golden wheat and dark greens of kaoliang, were delightful. The launch was purchased from the Customs service. Her little 16 horsepower engine starts on gasoline but uses kerosene. It was said that she could make 24 li per hour up stream. Two other craft have been purchased, both more powerful than this one. Each boat will make a daily trip

AUG 2 0 1913

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I have kept busy this week on a Station report and on preparing a Bible Study course for the Student Conference next month. This is to be printed in advance. It is a study of the life and teaching of Jesus to be presented to the non-Christian students. This year for the first time the delegates from Christian and Government institutions meet in one conference. Mr. Gates for it are July 3- 15 and the place the temple of Ta Po Shan. As this temple has been secured by the Association on a 15 year lease it has been possible to put it in order and improve it so that it should prove a most satisfactory convention site. As Mr. Burgess has obliged us to the work on one Bible course in advance, Mr. Frame has to courses also, we expect to enjoy out days in the cool temple as part of vacation.

The record of this quiet week is enlivened by two extraordinary incidents. The first is the launch ride on Tuesday. Think of it: a ride on a motor-launch on the Pei Ho on the "undejon reton"! Have I mentioned the name of Mr. Sheldons Co. to inaugurate regular launch service between Tientsin and Tungchou? He has organized a company called the Jan Ch'uan Chuan San, Ho Yu Union Company Limited. Shares have been purchased by gentlemen in many of the towns along the river as well as in Tungchou. The plan seems to me to hold much of promise for the future. It may lead to improvement of the river and a larger development of river traffic. Mr. Sh. gave us a special invitation to visit the company's offices and take a ride on the launch. She was moored off the old East Gate "ma t'ou" - the last time I took a ride their was real boat ride, must have been in 1908 or 1909 at Kuyeh. In quite of an old junk was "Pinkie" the ship made a successful trip down stream and then up past the city and back. The views of the hills a distant and blue, and of the fields, rich golden wheat and dark green of kaoliang, were delightful. The launch was purchased from the Chefoo service. Her little 16 horsepower engine burns gasoline but uses kerosene. It was said that she could make 24 per hour up stream. Two other craft have been purchased, both more powerful than this one. Sheldons will make a daily trip

down and back over a course that will be approximately one third of the distance between Tungchou and the sea - the name of the company shows that it's course should be from the mountains 100li north of Tungchou - Niu Lan Shan - to Ta K'u at the river's mouth. It will thu be possible to go or come in a day. Naturally the whole city is much interested in the venture. Business in the town has already returned to the condition before the looting. It is a real surprise that the old doubly-stricken town could show such recuperative power. The shops have been rebuilt and in most cases have a more substantial appearance thanbefore the looting last August. We hope that a new era of sound prosperity is soon to come. One likes to live i a livng community.

The other incident of special interest was the organization last evening of the Tung San Branch of the Chinese American Union. The Union is a society organized by Mr. Twing at Peking to encourage mutual acquaintance between the peoples of the two great republics that face each other across the Pacific. The society has held several meetings in Peking and has definitely encouraged a better understanding of America on the part of the Chinese. It was this society that arranged the important meeting at the time of celebrating the recognition of the Republic by Pres. Wilson. For some time several gentlemen if Tungchou have been anxious that we organize a branch society here. One young fellow who has had official business in the county east of usinterested the magistrate there and secured a group of 60 old literati and merchants who were ready for membership. We have held off somewhat as one does not know what may or may not be done under the aegis of a perfectly good and harmless name. In the end, as reported, we organized. Mr. Frame and went over to St. James Hall, where the gathering convened. It was certainly pleasant to see a goodly company of the influentials men of town in that hall where we hope to see them often and on other matters. Little more than organization was effected. In order that the society should be true to its name it was necessary to but Mr. Frame and me among the officers. Presidents and vice-presidents were elected. It was decided that the society should undertake the support of a public reading room so that it should have something definite to do. One feels a bit doubtful of any long continuance in useful activity on the part of such a society, yet it is certainly wise to make use of the opportunity to meet-half-way the interest of these gentlemen. It may be possible to guide that interest into channels of definite usefulness to the town. The name of the society shows that it includes both Tungchou and San Ho counties.

To this story of quieter days I will add a few comments on the present political situation. Within the last two weeks there has been a noticeable improvement in affairs. The radical southern men have come to realize that they have no strength with which to oppose President Yuan. The merchants of the country asserted themselves in opposition to any "second revolution" Shanghai and Canton chambers of commerce spoke in no uncertain tone. Within the last week the President issued orders dismissing the military governor of Kiangsi province who was the most fiery of the

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southern jingoes. As the men appointed to take over authority in the province were men of the National party, Kuomintang , and usually opposed to Yuan, it was evident that a compromise has been arranged. The dismissal created no disturbance anywhere. No succes or has yet been appointed, as Vice-president Li Yuan Hung was asked to serve temporarily. This may mean that an effort is being made to centralize the military authority and s do away with the Tutuhs, or military governors, who have been at the head of provincial affairs since the revo ution. Three other Tutuhs were reprimanded or dismissed. The four had been instigating attacks upon Yuan's authority. It is apparently evident that Yuan holds the strongest position still. The miserable National Assembly contiues to waste time in over trivial matters and has accomplished nothing. It may learn better and settle down to the serious business of electing a permanent President and drawing up a constitution. Prof. Goodenow, the American constitutional authority appointed as special advisor on the constitution, is already in Peking, but not overworked as yet. He is of Columbia University. Another Columbia profe sor, Dr. Paul Monroe, is also in Peking now. A little dinner of Columbia men if planned for this week Tuesday at which we hope to meet these distinguished educators and scholars. Mr. Frame has an M.A. from Columbia, and my year of study at Teacher's college, is counted as sufficientqualification to participate in the function. Since my comments o politics have drifted around to personal notes I'll all a story about Prof. Monroe and Peking University and close . On Monday the Peking Univ. (Methodist) celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding. The time was set to coincide with Prof. Monroe's visit in Peking in order that he might give the address. After the appropriate speeches Dr. Lowry gave diplomas tothe graduates, both from Academy and College, and then went on presenting honorary degrees to a long list of notables including Prof. Monron, Dr. W.A.P.Martin, and Ex-Pres. Angell! What eupurb audacity!

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Jun 22, 1913

Transcribed (Porter)

The Ridge Tramp
From Wo Fo Szu to Mt. Balzac and back.
July 11th 1913

I want to keep a special record of this trip for it was memorable. It had rained Friday. When Saturday morning broke clear and fresh we all said, "This is the perfect day for a tramp" So both Wilder and Frame put off their departure in order to take the ridge tramp to Mt. Balzac. Mt. Balzac is the highest point in the range of the Western Hills lying nearest to Peking. Beyond it are higher ridges that roll up to the Mongolian plain.

We set off soon after dinner, crossed the stony water bed just below the temple and went straight up the slope beyond aiming for the highest point visible. The clearness of the morning had held but fine clouds had come to be which added much to the charm of the views both skyward and landward. A fresh breeze made the tramping all exhilarting. Up we went picking up the horizon and lifting it with us. Gradually the nearer valleys gathered themselves together. We looked down on a ground plan of Wo Fo Szu, then of the Summer Palace, then Peking seemed spread at our feet. Off beyon the Tungchou pagoda the Eastern Hills climbed into view, beginning with our beloved P'an Shan, always marked by its igneous ruggedness. Peking makes a fair show from these hills. Yellow Imperial roofs reflect the sunlight as brilliantly as tho there had been no revolution, and gates and towers are as massive and impressive as when built; pagodas, too, beautiful in proportion and lighting. over all fair contrasts of light and shade.

Then a rush to the ridge for first glimpse of the western view Fine blue ranges circling to north and south. One way you follw along until you pick out NanK'Ou and the Ming Tombs, where yellow tiles glisten again; Southward to the famous Lu Ke Ch'iao, its 18 arches stauchh and strong over the sandy bed that may bear up a torrent. Between these limits indescribable richness of detail Now it is the blue peaks that hold attention, again it may be the glistening sands that mark the river as it crawls from out the distant range: or you may linger in reminiscent view of "Our" American Board Hill, on the ed ealmost of the river bed; or look west to recall those jagged ridges seen so many time in the glory of sunsets. Near by you look almost straight down into temple court or home yard, while in many places orchards and grainfields look rich and fruitful. Over the height of Miao Feng Shan the clouds have gathered, a massive, majestic pile of billowy beauty, boiling up in light pillars of white glory or cooler grey.

Close at hand are many wild-flowers; the flaming hill lily, blue-bells, mourning-bride and many unnamed beauties . The few one knows recall so much that is delightful. That blue-bell brings Peitaiho to mind, the yellow lillies carry one back to P'angchuang paths and family strolls. Mr. Wilder knows the birds by their notes, each minute he seems to recognise a new friend. How muchwe lose and not making acquaintance, intimate and sweet, withour friends. With the glasses we watch a hawk soar and drop, a veritable bullet with wings folded close to the body; then you get a sweet call near by and learn of some bird peculiar to this country. So it is. We sit and truly absorb calm and uplift from the earth, and sky.

Then back down a charming valley of orchards along a stone path. There are a dozen varieties of fruit or nut tree. It is most picturesque, with here and there a temple. So on down under the Thief's Pagoda, past a coal mine and down by Pi Yun Szu to

the valley to Peking.

The Ridge Tramp
From Wo Po Sun to Mt. Palace and back.
July 11th 1913

I want to keep a special report of this trip for it was memorable. It had rained Friday. When Saturday morning broke clear and fresh we all said, "This is the perfect day for a tramp" So both Wilder and Frame put off their departure in order to take the ridge tramp to Mt. Palace. Mt. Palace is the highest point in the range of the Western Hills lying nearest to Peking. Beyond it are higher ridges that roll up to the Mongolian plain.

We set off soon after dinner, crossed the stony water bed just below the temple and went straight up the slope beyond aiming for the highest point visible. The clearness of the morning had held but the clouds had come to be which added much to the charm of the views both skyward and landward. A fresh breeze made the tramping all exhilarating. Up we went - leaving up the horizon and lifting it with us. Gradually the nearer valleys gathered them selves together. We looked down on a ground plan of Wo Po Sun, then of the Summer Palace, then Peking spread spread at our feet. Off beyond the Tungchow pagoda the Eastern Hills climbed into view, bounding with our beloved Pi'an Shan, always marked by its igneous ruggedness. Peking makes a fair show from these hills. Yellow Imperial roofs reflect the sunlight as brilliantly as the there had been no revolution, and gates and towers are as massive and impressive as when built; pagodas, too, beautiful in proportion and lighting. Over all fair contrasts of light and shade.

Then a trail to the ridge for first glimpse of the western view. Blue ranges circling to north and south. One may roll along until you pick out Hunk'Ou and the Ming Tombs, where yellow tiles glisten again; Southward to the famous Lu Ko Ch'iao, its arches staunch and strong over the sandy bed that may bear up a torrent. Between these limits indescribable richness of detail. Now it is the blue peaks that hold a temptation, again it may be the glistening sands that mark the river as it crawls from out the distant ranges; or you may linger in reminiscent view of "Our" American Road Hill, on the edge of the river bed; or look west to recall those jagged ridges seen so many times in the glory of sunset. Near by you look almost straight down into temple court or home yard, while in many places orchards and grandfather's look rich and fruitful. Over the height of Miao Feng Shan the clouds have gathered, a massive, majestic pile of billowy beauty, boiling up in light pillars of white glory or cooler gray.

Close at hand are many wild-flowers; the flaming Mill Lily, blue-bells, mourning-bride and many unnamed beauties. The few one knows recall so much that is delightful. That blue-bell brings Peitaho to mind, the yellow lilies carry one back to Pi'angshang paths and family stroll. Mr. Wilder knows the birds by their notes, each minute he seems to recognize a new friend. How mucnwe love and not making acquaintance, intimate and sweet, without friends. With the glasses we watch a hawk soar and drop, a vertable bu let with wings folded close to the body; then you get a sweet call near by and learn of some bird peculiar to this country. So it is. We sit and truly absorb calm and uplift from the earth, and sky.

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July 11/1913

AUG 2 0 1913

The first task taken up after returning from the Student Summer Conference shall be that of recording theimpressions of that conference and filling in my dtory since the News last appeared. Even vacation days go by more quickly than one thinks they can.

The week of June 22nd was filled with odds and ends of work such as college accounts, reading for a lecture, finishing off the outline Bible Study course for use at the conference and mere loafing for which I seemed to be in the proper mood. On Thursday the Aiken's moved down to Tungchou to occupy our East End house for the summer. I am boarding with them. Mr. Aiken is busy with translation work, he and his teacher spend 6hrs a day at it. It is convenient to be boarding with the Aikens.

The Student conference began on July 3rd. I had expected to go our a few days before that date to look over the country about Wo Fo Szu and learn its legends from Mr. Yin, my pundit, who lives in one of the Manchu camps there. But the day I started we heard of Dr. Sheffield's serious condition at Peitaiho and in Peking I heard the news of his death and at once returned. The funeral service was held at Tungchou Thursday June 3rd. It was a very impressive service held under the splendid trees of the courtyard between the College buildings, the scene of so much of his devoted service. A simple service but full of loving remembrance and rejoicing in a noble life. Mr. Wilder, Mr. Kung, Mr. Meng and Mr. Galt had parts in the service. The Chinese gentlemen gave brief reminiscences of the long years of their acquiantance with Dr. Sheffield, years of fatherly care and love. The burial was in the lot in our Martyr cemetery which Dr. Sheffield had himself picked out, saying, thathe wished to live among his friends, many of them faithful unto death in 1900. The day of the funeral was perfect, one rarely sees the sky so clear with the hills sharply outlined against bright skies. Mrs. Sheffield and Mrs. Stella came down from Peitaiho. The for er was as sweetly calm and strong as she has been thru the long months of painful care. Walking beside her chair going to the cemetery she told me something of the end. The Doctor had been in a coma for many hours, quite unconscious of those who cared for him. As Mrs Sheffield sat with him her thots full of prayer for his peace she was astonished to hear him say " not I am at peace"; and latter he responded to a request as to whether or/ he wished to send his love to his children by a distinct affirmation. Mrs. Sheffield went on to say that after death the features reflected the youthful joy of the released spirit. The face, she said, looked twenty years younger. She and her daugther were glad to see the dear features of the tabernacle in which a keen mind and noble spirit had resided. I was reminded of what friends wrote to my mother of a similar restoration of the earlier appearance of the features after President Chapin's death. How little we really know of the wonderful intricate and intimate realtions between the spirit and its body! In passing to heavenly freedom the spirit breathes a benediction upon the worn body that has served it thru the earthly years.

A few friends came from Peking to attend the service. It was very kind of Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson to do so. Mrs. Sheffield and her daughter returned to Peking by the afternoon train, going next day to Peitaiho. Mr. Galt, Mr. Frame and I also went, taking our wheels for the balance of the trip to Wo Fo Szu. Mrs. Sheffield herself remarked on the fact that it was so fortunate we had been able to attend the funeral without interfering with our work at the Conference. Of Dr. Sheffield it may be truly said that he had finished the course.

As we sat under the spreading trees in the college yard ~~with~~ about us the substantial buildings Dr. Sheffield' had seen put up I was more than ever impressed with the splendid faith of the man who had begun in such a small way inthe decades before us. If it seems a hard task to us today to move the Chinese forward what must it have seemed to those who began in the '60s with nothing to encourage! Splendid venturing! Venturing with Christ. Truly the world is built byfaith.

The beautiful day ended in a fine sunset which we much enjoyed as we wheeled toward it to the hills and the conference temple. Fields and foliage are now in richest leaf; the plains show rare shades and tints of verdure; changing, deepening shadows marked the hills in the background. It was pleasant to anticipate ten days among them. It did not take long to get a late supper, find a sheltering corner porch and spread out for the night. Next morning we could take account of things and note the improvements Mr. Gailey has been putting in since securing the 15 year lease of the grounds. Much clearing out has already been done, the tank has been cleaned and was much enjoyed tho the wtaer was not more than three feet deep. This is on the west side of the main temple buildings, a part of the "Hsing Kung" where imperial visitors could recreate. The large hall to the north of the tank was the assembly hall. The latticed window frames that formed its walls between fine wooden pillars had been entirely removed. This made a delightful open hall, with abundance of fresh air even on warm days and outlooks on the tree-covered hillslope and wild garden. I shall not soon forget the fine tree trunks and rich foliage that made the background one saw behind the speakers. It was very restful, one could enjoy the wind or the birds in the trees without losing much from the speaking. Two other large "tien" - halls - of the Imperial qurters were used for sleeping rooms and a committee room. The proches of these halls were much sought for as bed-rooms. I had a nice corner with a window ledge for book-shelf, my bedding ropes for hanging clothes and fine pine trees in the court to sooth both sight and thot by day or night. With cot, mosquito net and my folding chair I had luxurious appointments. Beyond our court was another garden with fine trees and a curious pile of "rock mountains". Beyond these tennis courts and a field for games were arranged. As I have said the core of the whole set of buildings are the great halls and courts of the temple proper. These are, of course, untouched by outsiders, the priests live there, but they did not oblejt to calisthenics in the courts. On the west was the "Hsing Kung" already described; on the east another series of halls which seem to have been used partly for extra images and partly for dwellings and refectory for the monks in the days when this foundation was large and prosperous. These courts have also been cleared out as well as one ~~other~~ north of the main courts, the halls here were used for sleeping quarters and for the two messes, Chines and Western. The old temple ~~is~~ was thus surrounded on three sides by active vigorous young Christianity. The cedars that line the approach to the main temple are as fine as two years ago, the arch in glazed tile is as brilliant, and buddha sleeps even more soundly it would seem. Wo Fo Szu, Sleeping Buddha Shrine, is the nickname given to the temple because of the colossal image of Buddha resting at full length on his right side. The correct name is more formal, Shih Fang Pu Chieh Szu, The temple of the ten-fold universal intelligence. The temple was founded in the T'ang dynasty, 1000 years ago. A guide book says that two rare trees from Tibet stand here. It has been cared for and shed but is propped up but its leaves are still vigorous.

A guide book says that two rare trees from the far west were set out at the time of building. They were the sala (Chinese So lo) the trees under which Buddha was born. One of these still stands, decrepit, patched and propped up but vigorous in foliage and flower. The leaf is like that of our horse-chestnut. What an astonishing age for any tree less than a sequioa. The temple grounds are noted for the variety of unusual trees to be found in them. The winner of a contest in observation among the delegates found 33. Mr. Wilder made a list of 4 last year and found new varieties this year. Altogether you can imagine that we were in beautiful and pleasant surroundings.

The C nference was the first attempt at holding a united meeting for students of Mission institutions and those maintained by the Government or Chinese indivduals. The experiment proved a distinct success. The relations between the t o classes of delegates were excellent thru out. There were many Christian students among the delegates from the "Government" schools. The toal registration gave 142 students of whom 38 had not joined the church. Speakers, leaders and visiters added 60 making a total of 202 at the temple. The central subject of the Conference addresses and studies was" Social Service and th Christian Message"This topic was presented in Bible Study classes, in the morning lectures from various view points, and again in the evening life-work meetings. The effect was impressive on those already familiar with the social presentation of Christianity and evidently appealed to both non-Christian and Christian students. I had the task of preparing the Bible Study outlines fro the non-Christian students which presented eight sketches in the life and words of Jesus. It was interesting to rediscover the intimate relation between service and piety in all his teaching. Some speakers seemd still to feel that social service and religion are separated fields but by most the two were regarded as obverse and reverse of the same shield.Without the religious spirit mere methods of service and material betterment fail; without definite expression in relieving the actual needs of men the spirit it evaporates uselessly. Among the addresses that made the strongest impression were those of Hon. C.T.Wang, Mr. Chang Po Ling and Pastor Ch'eng. Miss Miner gave a fine discussion of the relation of service in the family to national growth. Pastor Ting was present with his mystical faith and its appeal which seemed not fully to fit the social message. A new speaker was Mr. Ch'en Che P'u, the Christian director of the Gov't Higher Normal College of Peking. He is a real Chinese philospher and mystic. He knows and loves the Confucian wrtiers, is devoted to the beauty of nature and is a most ardent Christian. His fresh unconventional addresses never failed to rouse keen interest. His hobby, the phonetic writing of Chinese came in for informal treatment. We will not soon forget his talk on a "morning watch" he kept on the marble tomb at Pi Yun Szu when the beauty of the sunrise brought him great inward uplift and quietness of spirit.

We Congregationalists were well represented among the wrokers. Mr. Wilder and Mr. Galt had the series of lectures on the Fundamentals of Christianity, 5 lectures to the non-Christian students. Pastor Ch'eng gave two splendid addresses, Mr. Kuan of out Tungchou faculty was a Bible class leader, and Frame and I outlined the study for Christian and non-Christian Bible classes and gave a lecture each. One of the busiest workers was Mr. Leighton Stuart of the Union Theolgical College of Nanking. He is man of ability and fine earnestness. Altho he belongs to the Southern Presbyterian Mission he is open minded and frank in his attitude toward all

theological doctrines and the men who hold them. We found him a delightful comrade. The comradeship with Chinese and foreign workers during the conference was one of its pleasantest features. Either at the Chinese of foreign mess one found good fellowship whether it was with students, with the fine group of Y.M.C.A men in training for secretaryships, or with the speakers who were at the table for but a few meals. It did us good to meet the students and men at work in Government institutions. The fellows of strongest personality were among the Christian students of these schools. Opportunities for personal work among the non-Christian lads counted as the great privilege of the conference. Mr. Wilder and Mr. Stuart were especially helpful in that work. Mr. Frame also had a large share in it. While all the leaders of Bible classes for these men had their place in it also. It is inspiring to have direct experience of the working "power" of the Gospel we try to present, the power it has quite apart from the form of presentation. During the last days 19 men made decision to follow Jesus Christ. Of these some 6 had been more or less in the way of inquiry before. The rest had had comparatively little knowledge of Jesus or his mes age. One of them is a fellow from Tsing Hua a man of strong personality for whom one may anticipate large service in days to come. Some who could not confess Jesus received an inspiration to follow him in service. Christian students received a new conception of the Kingdom, and a new vision of the range and scope of its service. The testimony given at the final meeting showed that many had received a spiritual strengthening of which they were definitely conscious. The blessing of a new vision, and of new comradeships must have been carried home by many others.

Among the tramps taken during the afternoons one stands out preeminent. On a perfect afternoon Mr Stuart, Wilder, Frame and I follwed the ridges to Mt. Balzac the highest point in the range. The charm of the day, the delightful fellowship, the outspread views of plain, of the mountain river and beyond it the blue line of western ranges cannot be described. One was conscious that it was a trip to be enjoyed thru many seasons of remebrance.

So our days of special service in the hill country ended; it had been a season of spiritual uplift and physical enjoyment. Add to that the intellectual pleasures of informal discussion, of meeting difficulties in the way of faith, and of gaining new Chinese phrases from the addresses, - Mr. Wilder says the days at the conference are invaluable for the study of Mandarin,-I know I have a full note-book of new expressions - and who will not acknowledge that the threefold ideal, development of body, mind and spirit, was adequately upheld. This conference ought to conserve the results of the inspiration that came from the great student meetings held by Mr. Eddy and Dr. Mott It is not too much to expect that several student Christian Associations will be started in the autumn in Government schools.

The Conference ended Sunday night. Monday early Frame and I with Wilder's company as far as Peking wheeled off for home and letters. We found our reward.

I also found preparations to be made for the public meeting of our Tungchou Branch of the Chino-American Alliance Association. A deleagte from the parent association in Peking, Mr. Ch'ien Pao Chun had arrived. He was a very interesting gentleman, full of plans for the development of China of which he was ready and eager to talk. He hopes to convince American capitalists that the establishment of a great bank in the four chief ports, Tientsin, Shan hai, Hankow and Canton, will be an excellent investment.

He would like to have American capital luanch the enterprise. Then he would have Chinese redeem the shares gradually. At the same time he would have Chinese appointed with A ericans to all the offices in the concern so that they might learn under personal oversight and direction the methods of banking just as the Chinese military men learned their science under foreign leaders. Other schemes he had in mind; one of them representation of China at the Panama exposition. I quite enjoyed Mr. Ch'ien. He spent the night here. The fifteenth was the day of our meeting, noon the hour. We had proper decorations using the two flags. They are both very decorative The band came to add interest. Thanks to the music I have ordered for the band-master he is apparently very willing to respond to every invitation. Mr. Ts'ao, of the Tungchou Chmaber of Com erce and I happen to be presidents of the Association. You should have seen the resplendent badges bestowed on us. All the members wore the membership medal. Mr. Aiken spoke representing the foriegners. Mr. Ch'ien gave a good address, and Pastor Li added one. We were much gratified in the audience which came. It was a goodly number and represented more of the merchants and gentlemen of influence of our city than we have ever met before. The meeting was held in the college. This Chino America Alliance seems to take on with the Chinese. The association in Peking has held several public meetings and inaugurated the celebrations for the recognition of the republic by America. I hope that in some way we can make the society here a means for securing some real social service for Tungchou as well as an opportunity for better acquaintance with Tungchou gentlemen and an opportunity for informing them of things American.

Last night Frame and I went up to Peking to see Miss Miner Miss Chapin and two TsingHua College ladies leave via Siberia n express for Europe and America. Miss Miner is starting off in good spirits ready to take the whole trip as a vacation jaunt. She has no fixed date for return. It seems to me she has already gained in strength. One realizes afresh how strong a cleader she is. Her judgment on any question is valuable.

Today I feel as tho the summer and vacation were really upon me. It has been distinctly hot for one thing. For another there are no special immediate tasks before me. Just the big general pile of things to be cleared off before college opens. The eight weeks will go fast enough, broken up by a trip to Peitaiho for Mission Meeting and a tramping trip to the mountains at the end .

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LCP

Aug 15, 1913

AUG 2 0 1913

EAST END NEWS July 21st 1913, TUNGCHOU

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI

We have settled down to real vacation life. The cicadas keep up a steady sounding thru the day, the ~~ten~~ first "Decade" of hot days is begun, and one's energies are at a stand still.

Our summer population has reached its maximum. The Wilders have been here a month already. They are occupying the Sheffield house. Mr. Frame's brother and sister have come. Only the Corbett house and the West End house are closed. Miss leavens left this morning for Peitaiho, and Miss Payne for the hills. Mrs. Ingram is away at a temple near Dr. Martin's in the hills. By the time the Wilder boys get here from Chefoo some of us will be goin off for Peitaiho and Mission Meeting week. Meanwhile we read and snooze, play tennis and enjoy the evenings. It is not hot, old China hands would call it cool, but there is no special incentive to any overplus of activity. I get over a certain amount of reading each day but have no defintie hope of accomplishing what I hoped to do in th se next weeks.

Your papers doubtless serve you with fantastic reports of the second revolution which is going on in the province of Kiangsi. The recent Tutuh did not take kindly to removal from office. The arrival of Northern troops to carry out presidential orders lead to arned resistance. We have very meager reports up to date, but these seem to indicate a victory for the Government. One reads of new declarations of independence from several provinces. It is very uncertain whether such reports are true. I expect Pres.Yuan to maintain his authority. It may be that a dictatorship would be the best cure for the present distracted condition of affairs. The Assembly muddles on talking of its own salary and of impeachment of the government while the real business of the nation is slighted One cannot imagine what chaos would result were not Yuan in firm control. It is no time to make fine distinctions in regard to constitutionality. Somethings must be done. Yet one must have great sympathy with the many eager young patriots who cannot bear to see corruption and graft appawently as powerful as ever.

Mr. Ch'ien, who was our speaker at last week's meeting, feels that some capable young leaders are developing among the new men. He mentioned one, Mr. Han who has been using his influence with European members of parliaments and deputies to secure a better understanding of Chinese conditions, whom he regards as worthy of becoming president. Is it not a matter for surprise that the revolution has not revealed more men of real ability? Vice-pres. Li Yuan Hung and Pres. Yuan are the notably able men, both were trained under the Manchu organization. The revolutionary "heroes" have failed to show either strong personality or able leadership. Must one confess that the revoltuion was premature in that there were not at hand the men to make it progress? Shall we have to be content with Pres. Yuan's virtual dictatorship while the republicans are tested and trained by experience? I confess the future looks uncertain. There is no clear vision ahead. Meanwhile the need of character and a strong moral personality is ca ried home to the hearts of all who truly love their country. Mr. Wang told us at the Conference that any member of the Assembly would sell his vote for $2000.00. Many of these men ~~ar~~ have receive ed a western training. Trained in intellect, weak in character they cannot stand up against the old temptations. Remembering the long struggle against political corruption that has gone on and yet continues in Western governments we should be very sympathetic

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Tungchow
Eastern News
Peking Gazette
July 31, 1913

AUG 2 0 1913

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
協和書院
北通州

July 26, 1913

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Let me first congratulate you on the new degree which recognizes your noble service for the missionary cause and the wider significance of that service. We are all prouder of our Board and its splendid secretary.

Next let me take up the points you mention in your letter of May 13 in regard to our college.

As to increasing tuitions and fees I agree with you most heartily. Since Mr. Galt's return in 1909 we have steadily pushed up the fees, which are now twice what they were then and for some students three times. But still they are very inadequate. I mean by that that I do not feel we have put them up to a point where the students are made to feel the value of what they are receiving. We are expecting to push action at the coming Mission Meeting which will push up the standards again.

As to non- Christian students I do not mean that Tungchou has drawn a religious line. Not at all. But, as compared with Peking University, Tungchou has never encouraged our invited non-Christian students. Perhaps we should say it has never attracted them. The policy has been, I know Mr. Tewksbury stood strongly for it, that the chief function of the college was to train men for religious work in the church. On the otherhand Peking University has defintely sought to attract non-Christian students to its courses. These men have paid considerable in the way of fees. Many came to study English and thus get a short cut into business positions. As a result it has been noticeable that many drop out of their classes before completing the course. But the presence of a considerable body of such students as made the school better known among educational and general social circles of influential Chinese in Peking and many have gone out from the school with some touch of Christian influence to take part in the wider service of the nation. However, Peking University has no such

record.

as St. John's University, Shanghai. The graduates of that fine institution are found in all the government offices and many are wealthy business men who can give liberally to their Alma Mater. But even St. John's has not reached the degree of influence that such institutions as Roberts College, or the Syrian Protestant College have had in the Near East. The latter is my idea of what a Christian college in a non-Christian field should attempt to become. It is, of course, difficult to estimate the difficulties against which Dr. Sheffield and his fellows labored in bringing the college to the point it has attained. I am deeply impressed by the faith which the poineers had, by which alone they could begin and continue any work. But now conditions are so changed that radical changes are necessary if the college here is to measure up to the needs and opportunities which it faces. It seems to some of us as tho we were rather late in trying to change, yet the opportunity is undoubtedly still open. What should be is a college of the highest standards of scholarship, attracting to it students of the best quality both Christian and non-Christian, an institution filled with the Christian spirit of service but not narrowly pious or sectarian, an institution requiring proper payment to develop self-respecting students, at the same time providing some scholarships to help men of ability but without means, an institution which would send out men ready to be called to positions of useful work in the various forms of modern Chinese life, some of them, fully prepared for careers of successful achievement in business or politics, but so fired with loyalty to Christ that that they would feel bound to enter the particular service of his ministry. We hear much criticism of the theological seminary from Chinese friends One great difficulty is that so many of our college graduates do not feel prepared to do work in any line except the Church. If men entered the seminary because they chose the ministry instead of other professions we should have a better spirit in the seminary and in the church. As one lad said to me," We should develop men to support the church not men who simply look for support from the church."

We all hope that the ideal college and university will be planned for on the union basis. Naturally we cannot press ahead here at Tungchou while the union plans are indeterminate. But once that matter is setteld we should move ahead with all our power, toward the building up of an influential Christian educational center.

Do you allow yourself to consider the possibility of failure in the union plans ? Would you be ready to

urge a campaign for endowments and funds for buildings so as to push our college as a rival of Peking University? If it is to have influence Christian education must be of the best. I confess that I do not now feel that I could enter heartily into such a competition with a neighboring Christian institution. In New England you may enjoy seeing Hartford Seminary seeking its millions for expansion and Yale Divinity School doing the same thing on a litlte larger scale. But here the rivalry would seems too dangerous to the greater cause of the kingdom. Sometimes it seems the better thing to deliberately allow ourselves to be swallowed by the Peking institution in order to do the work with them. I dare predict that they would not be quite the same after the meal.

Well, here I am running on again rather wildly. I know you will beaf with youthful vehemence. I do want to add one word. We younger fellows, Frame, Chandler, Martin , Wickes etc feel that our noble Board is slipping out of its proper place in the forefront of the work here in North China. A generation ago our men were the leaders in education, evangelism and Christiam statemanship and management. Now Presbyterians and Methodists are in the lead. We lost because of the lack of men. If Kingman and Beach and Tewksbury, to men tion a few, could only have been spared to us. There is a splendid lot of men in the mission now and women too. Wilder is , perhaps, the first missionary of Peking in the variety and quality of the work he does. Miss Miner,is , of course, remarkable. We hope to keep our end of things moving in the future. But just now we are at the hollow of the wave.

I think I have touched all the points questioned in your letter.

I am enclosing one of my journal letters. You will be interested in the account of the Student Conference. The ABCFM was well represented among the workers. I have written another account which I am sending to the Congregationalist, perhaps it will appear there. The work for students is very interesting . We are glad to keep in touch with it. The opening of the fine new Y.M.C.A. building in Peking, a Wanamaker gift, marks a new period for the work.

I am spending the summer in preparing for college work. Several new classes have been assigned to me. We are hoping to carry out plans for entirely separating the academy from the college department. There will be great gain in that. As I have had some of the work in pedagogy Mr. Galt has asked me to begin a sort of observation of the boy's schools thru out the mission. Eventually we should have a specially trained superintendent of secondary schools, who would keep our schools, all of them, up to uniform standards . Perhaps Dr. Patton can be on the watch for such a man.

We are looking forward to an interesting Mission Meeting in August at Peitaiho. I shall be glad of ten days or so by the sea. After that I want to take a tramp in our Eastern Mountainsto end the vacation.

In my general sheets I have spoken of Dr. Sheffield's death and burial. He was a man of many great qualities. I think it was remarkable that one who was trained as he had been should have developed such a breadth of view and scope of sympathy. He had the larger interests of the college in his heart tho he realized it was not for him to carry them to realization. I can quite hear him say, " I'm tired of doing things on a small scale." It was an inspiriation to know him and realize the power of faith thru which he accomplished so much, building out of nothing in the beginnings.

I am glad to report the best of news from Mrs. Porter. She is planning to sail on the "Nile " leaving San Francisco Sept. 20th.Miss Browne comes at the same time. You can imagine that Mr. Frame and I are not altogether patient with the slow march of time.

Very faithfully yours,

Lucius R. Porter

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE,
TUNGCHOU, CHIH-LI.
華北協和學校

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Lewis C. Porter

Tungchow.

Jul 26, 1913.

Lewis C. Porter

OCT 22 1913

Tungchou Sept. 28/13

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston., Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

It is rather behind time for me to write you now for the first time in my new official capacity as secretary for the Chihli District of our North China Mission. I am sure the Mission Secretary has done his duty so that it does not matter so much perhaps. Moreover it is not yet clear how the work is to be divided between District and Mission secretaries. We are awaiting instructions from headquarters about that. I hope you will very frankly tell me what should be expected of a district secretary. Then I will do my best to follw regulations. I recall the general instructions you gave at the Conference for new missionaries in which you mentioned some matters of form etc in connection with correspondence with your office. Is not this a good time to law down the law again to a raw hand ?

I hope you gathered from the Mission Minutes that we had a good meeting. I thot it very good and productd of several important results. It is manifest that there is going to be fine team work in the Mission when the younger fellows begin to put into the work the energy and ideas that are now more applied to the

language study. I want to mention the special value of our devotional meetings, which now come in the middle of the morning session. There is but one a day, which is a grief to some of the older friends. But we have gained in spiritual efficiency. The special memorial for Dr. Sheffield on his birthday, Aug. 13, was very touching and uplifting.

I shall not give you impressions of the meeting but will simply emphasize two or three matters. I hope the Prudential Comm. will realize the importance of the Emergency Loan Fund for which we ask. It simply means, as far as you are concerned, granting us permission to use the funds received from sale of the Press as a fund from which stations may secure money for the purchase of permanent buildings. Often a good bargain for property which is sorely needed may be lost owing to delay in securing money thru the long processes of Board action or personal appeal. Dr. Ament had a private fund by means of which he was able to take advantage of such opportunities. The extent of the Peking country work is a testimony to the value of what he did with that fund.

The matter of reconsidering our field and our forces with refernce to the most efficient use of means and men is of prime importance. We hope that our new Comm. of Counesl and Reference will arrange to use Dr. Capen's visit in the wiseest manner with relation to problems of reorganization. The suggestions you have to make will be greatly valued.

The election of Chinese to the Board of Managers of the N.C.Educational Union is a step that marks the Missions attitude toward our Chinese fellow workers. Provision for Chinese representation ought certainly to be made in the constitution of the coming Union University.

I will not enlarge on the Mission Meeting.

Now let me thank you for your good letter of Aug. 21st. It was a joy to hear of the promising outlook for the consummation of the larger Union. Mr. Corbett did not get so optimitstic a report from Dr.Brown. We all know that union is inevitable. But it is very hard on the work not to know how to plan for the future. A number of things should be done here at Tungchou but Mr. Galt wishes to hold them up until we know what next year's plans should be. The Presbyterians have already lost several good sized gifts for the Theological College, because they could not tell where itwas to be. Speaking of that school let me give you a suggestion. The newly appointed London Mission missionary in Peking Mr. Palmer, is a man who will certainly be persona non grata to the Presbyterians. In addition to holding the conviction that all "Old" theology ought to be consigned to the rubbish pile at once, he smokes incessantly, and , moreover, ~~and~~ is not very " entgegenkommend" personally. Now, you can imagine that some of us " radicals" - theologically - do not like to have such a fellow undertake to represent us to our Presbyterian friends. It would be politic for us to oppose , indirectly at first, Mr. Palmer's appointment to the Theological College, for

it is rumored he is headed that way. The London Mission have a splendid young fellow, Arnold Bryson, at Ts'ang Chou (South of Tientsin) on the way to Te Chou and Pang Chuang, who is just back from his first furlough. He is a fine worker and his training makes him ready for the best kind of work. He is a " progressive" all the way . You may have a chance to say a word about these things to our English coworkers that would solve in advance a situation that might become very bothersome and serious. Mr. Bryson at Peking would be a splendid addition to the forces of constructive Christianity in the capital.

From your point of view do you see anything that we here can do to hasten the process of amalgamation with the Methodists ? *

My own work starts off pleasantly. Logic is added to the subjects I must attempt. I am ashamed to mention the enormous field I am supposed to cover from psychology to ethics, philosophy and pedagogy. It is all interesteing and good"for the pup" whatever the students suffer. Inaddition to the teaching, with music and athletics, in college, I am trying to arrange visits to our Mission Boy's Schools in order to bring them up, or down, to a common standard; at the same time I still hope to have a share in the St James' Hall work Mr. Frame has gone to Japan on important business so the work of starting that work is on me just now. We hope that our Chinese colleague can take responsibility for running about ~~what~~ such a schedule as we ran last year, while we can open up one or two new lines of attack upon the city life.

The chief event before me is Mrs. Porter's arrival in Tientsin Oct. 18. With good health, plenty to do and such joys in anticipation life seems very rich to me this Fall.

We are eager to hear how the Board finsihed the year. You are often in our prayers,

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

* Government Fellows University is to be closed for 2 or 3 years. Is this not a rare opportunity for our Christian institution to enter an open field? We should do so at once

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Henry D. Porter

Sept. 28. 1913

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DNOV 12 1914

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
NORTH TUNGCHOU
協和大學校
通州北
直隸

July 21, 1914

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

My dear Secretary Bell:-

I infer from a recent letter to Dr. Smith that Dr. Barton is away and so take the opportunity to address you. I have meant to do so before this. I enclose a sheet of minutes of our Chihli District meetings which is supplementary to the printed minutes sent to your office a month ago. The two votes in regard to furloughs call for action by the Prudential Committee. Mrs Sheffield requests the change in time of her furlough in order to take it at the same time that her daughter Mrs. Steele takes hers. In view of the fact that Mrs. Sheffield has at other times run over the furlough period by two or more years this request does not make a large demand. My own furlough simply follows the schedule made out two years ago.

I presume you have heard from the Mission Sec'y of the successful Mission Meetings held here in June. Both the foreign and the joint Chinese and foreign sessions were

of special interest. It was the first time that the missionaries of the Board in North China, in the three provinces Shansi, Shantung and Chihli, met as one body. The joint meetings were significant because of the constitution that was agreed upon by which the responsibility for decisions in regard to all forms of work will hereafter be made by associations in which Chinese have full representation. The details of the constitution adopted will be described to you by others and copies of the same sent you when it is printed. I will only add my own testimony to the fine spirit of all the meetings and to the enthusiasm with which we all, Chinese and Americans alike, look forward to working on the new basis. I believe this constitution puts us quite ahead of alomst all other missionary bodiesin the matter of full cooperation with the Chinese. Our missionaries are all eager for the trial of the new plans, even tho one or two would have gone a-head more slowly had they been able to carry their own opinion thru the meeting.

After the Mission Meetings I attended a Summer Student Conference at W°foszu. I had charge of the Bible-study course and Normal class for the same arranged for Non-Christians or beginners in the Christian life. This is the second year I have prepared such a course. The work of this kind is very pleasant, especially when one can see results before the conference is over. In addition to the class with the leaders I taught one group myself. In it were ten non- Christian men. The course centered around the topic of Christ's message of social rejuvenation. I was impressed ag ain with the power with which Christ's

message gets hold of men. As the course proceeded interest was noticeably increasing. Before we finished the eight days of study practically all in the group had delcared in writing a purpose to study carefully further into the Christian truth. The opportunity for persoaal work with the members of such a class is a great privilege. I was much interested to discvoer that one member had made a thoro study of Buddhism. Tho a Middle School student he had been to Japan where he was much impressed by the great Buddhist shrines. He reads the journals of the reforming Buddhist party. Not often does one find a student who has such real interest in religion before knowing of Christianity. He said he felt the appeal of much of Christ's teaching. " I must investigate the truth of this message", he said, " if it is real I shall accept Jesus. If it is false I must oppose it." Mr. Galt and Mr. De Haan were other American Boarders helping on the Conference staff. The addresses were of a high order. Sherwood Eddy gave five addresses at the very beginning of the meetings. They started the conference with a rush. We thot it would be hard to avoid something of the effect of an anti-climax. But four Chinese speakers, General Chang, of our Tengshihk'ou church, Chang Po Ling of Tientsin, Mr. C.C.Wang of the Board of Communications and a new convert Mr. Chin Pang P'ing, who is a counsellor in the office of the Sec'y of State, gave such sincere personal testimony from their Christian experience that the students were gripped as even Eddy could not grip them. In the testimony given by students in the last meeting several

acknowledged that the words of their fellow-countrymen had more weight than the eloquent appeals of Brockman and Eddy. Mr. Chin is a man of whom much may be expected. He is very close to the President and at the same time most warm hearted and earnest in his Christianity. He was led to the Gospel after feeling convinced that there was no hope for China in any of her old faiths. A number of strong non-christian students declared for Christ before the conference closed, everyone received a fresh inspiration. It is quite fair to reports such work as a part of our Board work for the Y.M.C.A. work is done in large part thru the help given by missionaries. I have often said that the great function of the Y.M.C.A in the mission field is to furnish a permanent center around which union work can be organized at any moment.

After the Conference I was in Tientsin for ten days helping in conducting an institute for secondary and middle school teachers. This work should have been begun long ago. We were able to make a start in cooperation with our old friends the Presbyterians and London Mission. The attendance was smaller than we expected but those who did come expressed their satisfaction with the sessions and voted in favor of another series of meetings next year.

I shall remain here at Tungchou for another three weeks and then take a month of rest at the shore. There is plenty to do even now. Tomorrow I go off with two Chinese friends to Pao Ti Hsien to help in settling some trouble down there. The town is a literary center and very conservative. We hope to ~~get~~ win a hearing and look upon the place as a great opportunity. Just now there is very definite

oppostion on the part of some of the leading people. They hired a rascal to revile our preachers and prevent inquirers attending. That sound like the China of 30 yrs ago.

I have run on quite too long, but there is a question I should like to ask you. Why is it that the Prudential Committee ~~is~~ so often grants the numerous requests for funds for new work presented by the Shansi District of this mission, while the more modest requests of the Chihli district have been frequently refused in view of the serious condition in the Board's treasury? In our Mission Meeting the mission as a whole was not willing to authorize some of the Shansi requests for extras. But upon his return to his station the Mission Treasurer finds a statement from the Board's treasurer to the effect that those same requests to the amount of $11,000.00 have already been granted. Are we to infer that there is more chance of being heard by those"higher up " for "our much asking"?,

I trust that you are enjoying a restful vacation.

Very heartily yours,

Lucius O. Porter

Stanyan

July 21-1914

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Summary of statement
Mrs Chas. Gray

REC'D NOV 11 1914

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
NORTH TUNGCHOU
協和大學校
通州北
隸直

Oct. 12th 1914

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
American Board Rooms,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Secretary Bell:-

The terrible European war has so upset postal service via Siberia that I think I should send out a tracer in regard to my last letter to your office which was dated July 21st. Probably the best way is to repeat the contents. I enclosed a copy of Supplementray Minutes which should be placed with the bound Chihli District Minutes. I re-enclose such a copy. The District had not taken action on furloughs at its regular meeting so that it was necessary to do so after the Mission Meeting, which did not act on what it adjudged to be a District matter. There were in addition some elections to be made and committees to be appointed. ~~Such aexplanations as the action taken seem to require have been added on a separate sheet.~~ I believe that Prudential Committeee action will be required only on the request for furloughs.

Not rec'd

The autumn work of this station is starting off well. The college has been open for a month. The number of students is lower than last year. This is due to the raised standards of scholarship as much as to any one cause so we do not regret the condition. It is necessary to raise the fees soon so that we do not expect to have any large increase in numbers for the next year or two. The spirit of the students seem good. The year promises to be one of the best.

In connection with the College I would like to add a word or two about the next short-term appointee who will be needed in September 1915 to take the place of Mr. E.T. Shaw who leaves next June. Mr. Shaw has thrown himself into the college work in fine spirit . He has done much to improve the English work , and outside of his teaching has been a great help. He is director of buildings and of janitors this fall. We shall need the same sort of a man to take his place, one who can make a success of teaching and can take part in other lines of college life. As the appointment is first an appointment as a teacher of English it is important that the appointee be a good teacher. In view of the fact that his work with us must be largely teaching of the use of English we should like a man who has a clear and distinct enunciation so that he may be more easily understood from the first, before he has learned any Chinese to help in his explanations. He needs to have a good ear also and

Heartily yours Lucius C. Porter

協和大學
北京
燕京

Oct. 12th 1914

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Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

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should be endowed with much patience. IN addition to the work in English we especially need some one to help in musical and athletic ways. Were we rich enough we should certainly have one man to do the work in these lines. We sorely need a careful physical examination system for all the students, as well as a coach and physical trainer. The college has had a fine reputation in singing. But of late we have been so pressed for time that too little attention could be given to this line. In consequence we are falling behind. I have been able to do something for both singing and athletics. The college has won a name in these lines that has given it good advertising thru out China. But with increasing duties in teaching I have had to give up these extras. I hope you can find a man who can do some of this work as well as the English work. For both the lines of work named can be done without a knowledge of Chinese so they could be undertaken by the short-term man. Can you find us a wonder who will be able to tackle the three-fold job of instructor in English, director of athletics and leader in music ? We will hope for a successful search.

We counted ourselves most fortunate in securing an address at Tungchou from Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy. He had an extra evening between his Peking and Tientsin engagements and was willing to make the experiment of speaking in a small town and to an audience that was not chiefly a student audience. We secured a theatre in a central location and secured a packed house for the lecture. Mr. Eddy held the attention of his hearers to the very end. He did not make the conditions required for signing cards so strict as in some other places. Many signed the declaration of a purpose to study the Bible in a class. We had leaders ready to meet the men and arrnage with them time and place of meeting. But the results in organized classes have been very disappointing seeming to sho that conditions are not yet ripe for this particular method of evangelism. I shall send you later a more detailed report of the work. We may find that results will appear in ways we do not now anticipate. It is encouraging to know that Mr. Eddy's work in the large student centers has been more successful than last year. Our own church in Peking is handling a large number of classes and rejoices in the enlarged opportunity.

Altho this start-off of our work was discouraging we do not expect to relax efforts to get more out of the city than ever before. We shall carry on the lecture and preaching plans of the last two years and add some new methods. Meanwhile in the country Mr. Frame is carrying out new plans with great vigor. You will hear moreof them later on.

The war, even in its Oriental campaigns, does not have any great effect upon the mass of the people among whom we live. Prices are rising, however, and the government is undoubtedly in great anxiety as to the ultimate effects of changed conditions on its future. The great danger is that Japan may find some pretext for direct attack upon Chinna The government is doing its utmost to quiet troops and populace wherever there is the necessuty for contact with the Japanesses.

Meanwhile we pray for peace and for Justice; we hope to go on working. Heartily yours Lucius C. Porter

Tangchow

Oct. 12-1914

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North China Union College

校學大和協

NORTH TUNGCHOU

州通北

January 23, 1915

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Thank you for your good letter of Novem. 13. I am glad to have your word in regard to the Shansi "Specials". I do not doubt that you have abundant grounds for feeling that we of the Chihli District have not been sufficiently careful in preparing the statements of our needs so as to make them more appealing to our constituency. You quite answer my questions in regard to the sources of the monies the Shansi District has received. But, it seems to me, your position raises the old question of "specials". I shall not enter into that question now. I have some ideas on the subject, and believe that there are remarks in the Board's Handbook that deal with the matter that could be quoted. I want to think the matter thru more thoroly before writing. It may be it will be best to wait until I can talk with you. Let me thank you again for taking the pains to make clear your position on the questions I raised.

Since your letter reached me we have received word

of the action on furloughs, Porters and Mrs. Sheffield's, and the good news of the appointments that have been authorized to our District. The addition of a new man for our English work will bring in new blood and fresh ideas to our college circle. The frequent change~~s~~ of the short term appointees has some advantages. Mr. Galt will be greatly helped by having a secretary. The right man in that place will add much to the efficiency of the work here.

As to our own furlough you can easily imagine the eagerness with which we look forward to the home-going. We are trying to do more earnest work in order to feel surer of a right to enjoy what we already anticipate. I am very eager to make the year in America count as largely as possible in my preparation for better work in the second term of service. It seems altogether probable that my work in the future will be educational and in the Federated University in Peking, to which we are looking forward with large hopes. In any educational work in China in the future thoro preparation is essential. It is peculiarly necessary in cases where our Christian work will bring us into close contact ~~with~~ and into comparison with Chinese government institutions. In Peking the conditions increase the need. I should not want to go on in the educational work, in which I have now made some beginnings, unless I can have more graduate study. With the experience of the last few years in teaching in ~~the~~ various branches of psychology and philosophy I have learned fairly well what is needed for that work with Chinese students, and I think I know fairly clearly what I need to work at by way of preparation. One can go to school to much greater advatage when his aim is clear and definite.

In a letter of March 27, 1913 I have Sec'y Bell's

Replies to questions that I sent to your office in that year. On the assurance that he gave me I am planning quite definitely to spend the coming year in study at Columbia. I can get work with such masters as Prof. Dewey in philosophy, Prof. Thorndike in pschology, and Prof Hirth, in Chinese, if I have time to work in my favorite field of Chinese philosophy. I will be near enough the Clinton Avenue Church to enter into their work and life. If you will allow it I should like to do some intesive canvassing for gifts among the wealthy people of that field, and also intensive work in educating the Church in missionary affairs and methods. It might be possible to do occasional work in speaking within reach of New York, that is over a week-end, say; but I much hope that you will spare me from the strain of any regular speaking. It seems to me the interests of this North China field are more important and do more cettainly demand my strength and time than the interests of the home constituency. From what they said to me last year I believe Sec'y Strong and Dr. Hall agree with the view of furloughs that I am taking.

As to the financial aspects of the question Dr. Boynton and the ClintonAvenue Church have made most generous promises. If it is agreeable to the Prudential Committee the church will probably wish to "retain" me as its Assistant worker of some sort, and it can take up the matter of salary etc directly with me, so that after landing in America we Porters need not be an expense to the Board. Perhaps you will want to consult Dr. Boynton before the arrangements are definitely settled.

If I can go to new York as planned I shall hope to visit in Boston more than once during the winter and anticipate being at the Board Rooms for visits and discussions. So much for personal affairs.

You will find enclosed reports that I have prepared on the work we have been doing thru the autumn and winter to follow up the address which Mr. Sherwood Eddy gave in Tungchou in September. It was a great privilege to secure him . We have tried to have the work done as thoroly as possible so that this experiment on a small city may give experience from which to develop new methods of efficient work in similar conditions elsewhere. You will see that we have met with discouraging conditions but have found encouragement in some of the aspects of the work.

You have expressed to the Mission such hearty sympathy with our movement toward closer association with our Chinese colleagues that I wish you could have been in Tungchou to watch the ways in which this station is carrying out the details of its organization on the new basis. We have an excellent constitution, made as clear and definite as possible so that we may hold ourselves and our Chinese to the letter of our law if need be. They need to learn exactness. The work of the station has been placed in the hands of three committees, Evangelistic, Educational, Medical, which, while responsible to the whole Station Association for budgets, estimates and general policies, are still free to decide for themselves matters that fall within their respective fields. We hope to secure executive efficiency with the proper amount of democratic oversight and control. The members of these committeeare divided into two classes only one of which will

be changed at each yearly election. This will ensure continuity in the policies of each committee. As the years go by and ex-members of these committee form the majority in the total Association membership we will have a body of men intimately acquainted with the detailed problems of the work.

In addition to the above-named committees there is a General Executive or Ad Interim committee, consisting of representatives from each of the three committees and the officers of the Association, two chairman, and two secretary, one foreign and one Chinese in each case; While the four officers contsitute a permanent Business Committee for the regular meetings of the Association and are the Nominating Committee once a year at the annual elections.

Some of us feel rather proud of this constitution, for we think it provides well, both for the sharing of authority and for education in the use of it and inthe methods of democratic organization. We have tried to adapt such methods to the conditions of our church and of the nation. I hope you have seen Pres. Goodnow's excellent address on China's Constitution, an address deliverd in Brooklyn before the American Academy of Political Science on Nov. 19th, in which he shows that President Yuan is doing excatly that thing for the nation, that is, adapting democratic government to the peculiar temperament and past experience of the people. I believe the Station Associations are organized for each of our Chihli District stations. Next Monday delegates will meet in Peking to arrange for the first District Meeting, which does not come until April. It is very necessary to have the constitution for the District and other agenda prepared for presentation at that time.

My own place in the station is on its Educational Committee. A few weeks ago we made a formal visit to the schools within our jurisdiction. We wore badges of office and had a picture taken. You may like to see us. The committee is taking up its work in excellent spirit. We will gain much from our Chinese members who have definite views on every question. They are now more willing than formerly to express them.

On my news sheets you will find a report of our Week of Prayer here. There was an evident spiritual uplift the effects of which will, we hope, be conserved and increased as our members carry out their pledges. The church here ought to go ahead strongly now, it has enough well-to-do and able laymen to swing the task of supporting a pastor and pressing into the service that Tungchou city needs. We hope that the pastor may be found and called within the next months. The man who was called last year, a professor in the Collge, would make an excellent leader, but he declined to undertake the work. Peking church is setting a splendid example.

You will note what I say about the volunteer lecturers whom I met and heard in the city lately. I have been looking over their literature and am more than ever interested in their work I hope they will visit here again. We ought to pray for such work as theirs. It is conducted in a fine spirit of service. " He that is not against you is for you". When there is more material we can prepare an item about them for the "Herald".

The visit of Dr. North has given a stimulus to the federated university movement. There has been a meeting to prepare the consitution. Of all this you have heard from

Dr. Smith. But as Sec'y for the Chihli District there are the following votes to be reported to you in relation to the proposed modifications of the Constitution and Bylaws of Peking University. I assume that you have the printed minutes of the Dec.11th 1914 meeting.

VOTES passed by the CHIHLI DISTRICT re constitution of the Federated Peking University.

Voted, that the Chihli District approve of the Bylaws and proposals adopted by " The Union Committee on Constitution of the Federated Peking University," at a meeting in Peking, Dec. 11th, 1914, and refer them to the Prudential Committee for the approval of the Board.

Voted, that in approving the Bylaws as per above vote, the Chihli District prefers that Bylaw No. 10 be so modified as not to apply to members of the teaching staff who are regular missionaries appointed by one of the Uniting Mission Boards.

You will see that the proposed By-law is really an attempt to provide for a doctrinal test to safeguard the Christian character of the University. We do not feel that a Board of Managers on the field should have any right to go behind the appointments of the Home Boards. The Uniting Mission Boards should frankly accept the Christian character and satisfactory doctrinal standing of any appointees from anyone of the Boards. You know of the theological issues that sometimes crop up between ourselves and the Presbyterians in the Peking station. Some of them are interested in establishing some sort of a test of Christian character and doctrine, under which they can make us all to pass.

You will share in the general satisfaction the District has felt in the fact that Dr. Fenn, of the Union Theological College, and its faculty, invited the arch-heretic Murray S. Frame to deliver the graduation address at the commencement exercises Dec. 23rd 1914. We feel that Frame has had his standing

securely established.

You will understand that the votes recorded above really represent the action of the North China Mission, for the last Mission Meeting transferred to the Chihli District full authority to act for the Mission in all matters relating to Union work, in which the Board shares, within that province. Eventually we hope that each District of our Mission will be linked up with Union work in its own province.

We are just finishing the first semester of the College year. Examinations commence next week. The half-year has been marked by good spirit on the part of the students. There has been advance in the work in the department of Chinese Classics and the grade of scholarship required has been stiffened up all along the line. The students have organized a Student Council which has only advisory powers for the present, but promises to growinto something more responsible as the years go on. Our students have responded well to the larger liberties that have been given them during the last two years. We are really growing up to College stature. Having used up our appropriation for athletics in the Spring of 1914 we have been staying at home for the last half-year. Now, however, we will be sending out a team or two , now and then, and hope to maintain the reputation won in the past. The Far Eastern Olympic Games to be held at Shnaghai May 15 -22 are a goal to work toward. About five of our men should have places on the China team which will compete with teams from Japan and the Phillipines. I hope to make the trip with the team. We are also pushing up the work in singing . I hope to have both a Glee-club and Chorus ready for a "big" concert in Pekingin the Spring. We will try the experiment of charging admission.

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

Tangchow Jan. 23-1918

REC'D APR 3 1915

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North China Union College

校學大和協

PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY
ATHLETICS

NORTH TUNGCHOU

北通州

March 2, 1915

Rev. James L Barton, D.D., LL.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Barton :-

This can be only a business note. Two motions have recently been passed in the District in regard to the return of Mrs. Ament. The first was presented by some members of the Peking station and made the rounds as a circular motion to be voted upon by all the voting members of the Chihli District. The second motion was one presented by the District secretary to the members of the District C.A.I. this motion was made in direct response to a letter from Mrs. Ament reporting her own satisfactory gain in health and stating that she had assurances from the Board's Secretaries that her own return to the field to fill out her regular term of service would not stand in the way of a new appointment to the Peking station. She said that her present absence in America should be counted as a vacation at her own expense. The wording of the motion relates to these statements of her own. The two motions were originated quite independently of each other. Both motions were passed without dissenting votes.

I Grateful for Mrs. Ament's devotion and loyalty to her own and Dr. Ament's highly achieving lifework in China, we heartily invite her to return to complete her seven year period of service, provided her health and her duty to her son permit.

II. In view of the satisfactory gain in health made by Mrs. Mary P. Ament, during the months of her present vacation in America, at her own expense, The Committee Ad Interim of the Chihli District, of the North China Mission, requests the Prudential Committee to authorize her return to the field by September 1915.

The two motions supplement each other and indicate the hearty desire of the District for the early return of Mrs. Ament. My aunt, Miss Porter, reports that Mrs. Ament is better than she has seen her at anytime since 1900.

I should like to draw your attention to the fact that Miss Leavens's name was omitted from the Schedule of Furloughs adopted by the Mission at the Annual meeting of 1912 and printed as vote 5 of the minutes of that year. The omission was due to an over sight. Her name should appear

North China Union College

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in the list under the year 1917, the year in which her seven year period of service ends. Her return to America in 1912 was only a vacation on the ground of ill-health.

You will be interested to know that Mr. Heininger, who is working at Kalgan, has recently written to the secretary of the Mission stating that he and his Chinese associates would be very glad if some means could be found by which they and there work could be formally related to the reorganized Chihli District in order that the traditional connections may be preserved and true Christian brotherhood developed. Our District C.A.I. will take the matter in hand and hopes to have some proposals to be discussed at the coming District meeting in Peking, Apr. 10-13. Mr. Heinginger has been an informal member of our mission until the reorganization of last year when the Chinese came into control with us of the mission work. I am sure that they will be glad to plan some means by which the historic connections can be maintained and made effective for future helpfulness on both sides.

I know that Dr. Smith keeps you informed on all important matters and especially on the present Japanese Chinese crisis. I have been trying my best to do the Japanese justice. But it seems in this case as tho they had shown themselves ~~as~~ utterly regardless of every consideration of justice and righteousness. We have been rather glad to note how generally American public opinion is against the German views of "Machtpolitik". I do believe that Japan, tho she fought against Germany, is as fully devoted to the belief that "might makes right" as any Germans. I greatly hope that you will do everything in your power to persuade influential editors to undertake a real study of the situation, a real understanding of the facts, before they accept the views which Japanese are most industriously spreading the world over. China has nothing to help her now except the public opinion of enlightened nations. The only pressure that can be brought upon Japan is the moral power of that opinion.

Heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

Tsingtau

Mar. 2-1915

REC'D JUL 10 1915

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PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY
ATHLETICS

North China Union College

協和大學校

NORTH TUNGCHOU

北通州

July 4th 1915
Moring San Francisco

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We are celebrating Independence Day by hastening to reach the shores of the "land of the free and the home of the brave" in time for the legal holiday. We are told that the ship will arrive in harbor very early tomorrow morning. I am glad

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to report a remarkably comfortable voyage. The Misses Wyckoff are with us. Ordinarily they are poor sailors but this trip they have not missed a meal. I have made a remarkably fast trip from Tungchou. In order to give my final examinations at the scheduled time I remained a week after Mrs. Porter and the others had left. By taking rail across Japan I caught them and the steamer at Kobe. I left Tungchow June 10th and Peking the next morning June 11th.

We have found pleasant fellow-passengers - and have enjoyed sharing in the sports, concerts and amusements of the trip. Honolulu was more charming

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than ever and glorious with the rich beauty of flowering trees.

We anticipate delightful and inspiring months in America. It is necessary to fill the emptied reservoirs of mind and spirit. Even tho we are not at all run down physically.

I believe my plans for the year have been reported to you. and have been approved. After a few days in San Francisco we will go to La Mesa for this summer. In September we will move on to Wisconsin where Mrs. Porter and the children will remain. I will go on to New York to link up with Dr. Boynton. and the Clinton Avenue Church people. and to get to work for an M.A. degree at Columbia.

North China Union College

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PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY
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NORTH TUNGCHOU

州通北

I will see you at the meetings at New Haven, if not before.

Before leaving China we had received your instructions warning against ~~our~~ remarks on the China-Japan situation that might offend the Japanese. I shall be glad if you will advise me as to how much or how little I should say about that now. I am by no means frantic against the Japanese but would like to tell the truth from the Chinese standpoint. I have talked with Japanese and with missionaries in Japan inquiring about their views and do not believe that I am thinking in a prejudiced way. I shall be glad of your advice in this matter.

After reaching La Mesa. I will

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North China Union College

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NORTH TUNGCHOU

州通北

forward accounts to Mr. Wiggin.

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

en route

July 4-1915

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North China Union College

校學大和協

NORTH TUNGCHOU

州通北

PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY
ATHLETICS

La Mesa, Cal., Aug, 13, 1915

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Congregational House,
Boston.

My dear Secretary Bell:

Let me acknowledge with thanks your letter of the 16th ult. and Dr. Barton's of the 22nd. I am particularly indebted to him for the wise counsel he gives in regard to utterance from missionaries with reference to Chino- Japanese relations. With his position I heartily sympathize.

Thank you for your words about the new appointees. I had the great pleasure of meeting Mr. Beers here just before he sailed. He happens to have relatives in La Mesa. Visiting them he heard of a family from China living in the neighborhood, and was interested to get some first hand information. There was mutual surprise when we met. Had he had his way he would spent the rest of his morning with me hearing about Tungchou. But his father and friends haled him off. I think he will be an addition to Tungchou life and work. I wrote a steamer letter to Woodall and got him to take a motorcycle seat and $30.00 of athletic supplies to Tungchou.

Upon my arrival here I was surprised to find an appointment to a Livingston scholarship at Teacher's College, Columbia. Upon inquiry I learned that it had been granted upon an application sent and signed by Dr. Barton. I am very much obliged to him for his thotful interest in my plans. And I want you and him to understand how it is that it seems best not to accept the scholarship. To accept it requires that one- half of the work required for the M.A. degree be taken in Teacher's College, courses Now there are, of course, a great variety of splendid courses in Teacher's College. But my study for this year must be directed to a very special end. I cannot find the most suitable courses in what is offered in their 1915 catalogue, and did not secure a definite answer to my question whether I could choose straight Columbia courses and still hold the scholarship. It would be a great advantage if the decision could be held open until I can have the "personal consultation " with professors both in Teacher's and Columbia , which is required before courses are settled. But Dean Russell's (of Teacher's) secretary asked for

North China Union College

華北協和大學

NORTH TUNGCHOU

北通州

La Mesa, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Congregational House,
Boston.

My dear Secretary Bell:

Let me acknowledge with thanks your letter of the 10th ult. and Dr. Barton's of the 3rd. I am particularly indebted to him for the wise counsel he gives in regard to utterances from missionaries with reference to China- Japanese relations. With his position I heartily sympathize.

Thank you for your words about the new appointees. I had the great pleasure of meeting Mr. Beers here just before he sailed. He happens to have relatives in La Mesa. Visiting them he heard of a family from China living in the neighborhood, and was interested to get some first hand information. There was mutual surprise when we met. Had he had his way he would spent the rest of his morning with me hearing about Tungchow. But his father and ~~[illegible]~~ hailed him off. I think he will be an addition to Tungchow life and work. I wrote a steamer letter to Woodall and got him to take a motorcycle seat and $30.00 of athletic supplies to Tungchow.

Upon my arrival here I was surprised to find an appointment to a Livingston scholarship at Teacher's College, Columbia. Upon inquiry I learned that it had been granted upon an application sent and signed by Dr. Barton. I am very much obliged to him for his thoughtful interest in my plans. And I want you and him to understand how it is that it seems best not to accept the scholarship. To accept it requires that one- half of the work required for the M.A. degree be taken in Teacher's College, courses Now there are, of course, a great variety of splendid courses in Teacher's College. But my study for this year must be directed to a very special end. I cannot find the most suitable courses in what is offered in their 1915 catalogue, and did not secure a definite answer to my question whether I could choose straight Columbia courses and still hold the scholarship. It would be a great advantage if the decision could be held open until I can have the "personal consultation " with professors both in Teachers and Columbia which is required before courses are settled. But Dean Russell's (of Teacher's) secretary asked for

a reply by Sept. 1st. My work at Tungchou is in psychology and philosophy and it is along these lines for general work that I want preparation rather than in the special educational aspects of them. Very likely some of my courses would be in Teachers, but only one or two instead of half the work.

I put the requirements of my Tungchou work first and feel that I must be free to choose for that end only. Yet I would be glad to save the Clinton Avenue Church the $100.00 which the scholarship carries. (I should without question prefer to pay that amount myself rather than be bound to take what is not ofprime importance to me)

Now I am writing all this to you with the thot that a word from your office might secure an extension of time for the decision on the scholarship so that I may be sure it is necessary for me to do so before I throw it away; or, better, that your influence may persuade Dean Russell or Colmbia authorities to allow greater freedom in the choice of courses. Of course my choice would be entirely in Columbia and its affiliated schools. The Livingston scholarships, as noted in the catalogue, are especially designated for mssionary workers. Possibly you could secure a transfer from a Teacher's College to a general Columbia scholarship.

I do not want to cause you a deal of trouble. But I believe you will see that I am truly putting first the best interests of our work in China.

Now for other matters.

An invitation has come from Beloit College to deliver there the Porter Missionary Lectures for the ensuing college year. May I count upon the Approval of the Board in accepting the lectureship ? It will give me a good opportunity to present the mission field as a place for service for college men and women as well as to prsent some information on China and missionary work and principles. There are to be six lectures in the series.

I should be glad to have the latest information in regard to the Federated Peking University. When I left China we were anxiously awaiting the report to be presented to you by Dr. Frank North. Has he made any formal or informal report that you are at liberty to report to me ? Information from China reporting the meeting of our Board of Manager's does not make clear what the situation actually is.

You will be sorry to hear of the sudden death of my wife's mother, Mrs. W.I.Dudley, of West Salem,Wis. She and her husband had come to the Pacific Coast to visit relatives, to see the expositions and to meet us. Mrs. Dudley had a parlytic stroke from which she did not recover. We brought her to La Mesa where she lived for eight days. Mrs Porter and the children are now at West Salem. I start east about Sept 1st

With regards to Dr. Barton , if he his at home, Dr. Patton, and others in the office whom I know, I remain,

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

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Very heartily yours,

Frank Gilman

La Mesa, Cal. Aug 13, 1915.

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Teacher's College, Columbia

Sept. 29th 1915

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D.,
American Board,
Congregational House,
Boston.

My dear Dr. Barton :-

It is good to write you that arrangements at Comulbia have been satisfactorily made so that I could keep the scholarship, which your thotfulness had secured, and, at the same time, secure just the courses I needed. The program for which I am registered covers exactly what I most want and need to take. The work will lead to the M.A. degree, unless the unexpected happens and I lose either my mind or my health.

I have already seen Dr. Boynton, who gave me an uplifting welcome, and have arranged to take as full a share as may be in the Clinton Avenue Church life.

I am counting on a good visit with you some hour during the days at New Haven.

Teacher's College, Columbia

Sept. 28th 1915

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D.,

American Board,

Congregational House,

Boston.

My dear Dr. Barton :-

It is good to write you that arrangements at Columbia have been satisfactorily made so that I could keep the scholarship, which your thoughtfulness had secured, and, at the same time, secure just the courses I needed. The program for which I am registered covers exactly what I most want and need to take. The work will lead to the M.A. degree, unless the unexpected happens and I lose either my mind or my health.

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What terrible news from Turkey ! I wonder when Bernsdorff and the Germans will really face the facts you are presenting.

I expect to meet Dr. Smith this morning and shall be glad to get the latest Board news. At Beloit last week I had an evening with De Haan. He has a great opportunity for presenting the story of China. I'm heartily glad that he is on the job.

Until I find premanent lodgings my mail address will be Teacher's College.

I am expecting much uplift and inspiration from the New Haven meetings.

Anticipating seeing you then,

I remain,

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C Porter

New York

Sept. 29, 1915

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I remain,

Very heartily yours,

Frank Gates

North China Union College

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345 West 57th Street,
New York City.
April 17th 1916

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I have your letters and enclosures with reference to the emergency that has arisen in Peking in regard to the need for funds to purchase land immediately. I am very sorry to hear that there is this hurry call. I cannot give you any definite assurance in regard to the situation in the Clinton Avenue Church. Let me tell you quite frankly what I have been working for. The nature of the church and its people is such that it does not do to rush them into new projects. Fireworks need to be left behind whan you deal with them. But they readily see the point when it is presented soberly and in a straightforward way. I have been setting our work before them and they have shown very deep interest. Opportunities for helping have been noted. I am expecting to have the first suggestions of definte financial additiaal support come from them. I am sure that we will see permamnent additions to the resources of the work as a result of the intimate fellowships of this year. The church has been extremely generous to Mrs. Porter and to me personally making possible a very rich experience this furlough year. You can see that I hardly have the

face to say to them,"Thank you very much for what you have done for us, now please do a bit , and a big bit, more." What I have said about the church is also true of my relations to Dr. Nichols. I have been really intimate with him, and feel sure that he will be glad to have a large share in our China work. He is expecting to have such a share. But he does not like a beggar. He knows already about what we are planning for in the university. It will be easy for some one to say that I do not want to do the hard thing of just raising the real issue and putting something across. But I believe that I am working for a bigger thing, and a grander thing, viz, the elevating of the permanent missionary spirit and giving of the group of people in the church. Things have come along beautifully. Relations between the church and myself are intimate and cordial in the extreme. There is promise of splendid support thru the years. Now, neither the church nor myself would like to have something come up that would make a break in this relation. Suppose I put it up to Dr. Nichols and he turns me down, or the three or four men who could help on such a project turn me down. The hopes for the future are very distinctly changed and the entire relation between us becomes different.

I have said all this not by way of excusing myself from the task you propose, but that you may understand that I cannot be hasty in going about it. I intend to work hard for a definite meeting of the issue. I hope that I can succeed by some suggestion

that will let the initiative seem to come from someone in the church Once we get a start we can go ahead vigorously. Mr. Nichols can always be counted on to do more than his share if we can show him something that is going at the China end, as we know the university is going, and something that has caught on with a few of the pillars in our church. I am working hard on the problem of making the right opening. If this plan does not work I'll just go ahead with direct begging. I feel sure that the plan outlined would work very successfully if we had a few more months for the ripening of it.

As to your help in the undertaking. I believe it may be considerable. Let me go ahead for a few days with my deacons and trustees and Dr. Nichols. If there is a favorable opening I will let you know and we can arrange to have you come down to give your testimony to the opportunity before the university. I would like to have our greatest Congregational and greatest American missionary statesman give the men of this church a vision of what they could do in the work of the Kingdom.

Could you by any means send $ 25,000.00 to Mr. Galt while we put thru the task of getting $100,000.00.

Will you please regard this letter as quite personal and destroy it after perusing it ?

Very sincerely yours,

Lucius C. Porter

North China Union College

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ATHLETICS

NORTH TUNGCHOU

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May I pass on to you the gist of a letter that has come from Tungchou which shows the attitude of the foreign faculty there on the question of moving to Peking so as to have some union work done at once. I understand that the problem of getting together on the field is one for the Board of Managers to decide but still you have opportunity in your conferences with Dr. North to let him feel our point of view. I thoroly concur in these remarks.

The foreign faculty was unaimous that piecemeal moving to Peking would be hari kari. Piecemeal moving would be to send part of the classes and part of the faculty first. We ought to move all together or not at all. A gradual moving would mean a slow death for our present college with a decreasing student body, decreasing importance in athletics, debating and other intercollegiate activities and a gradual extinction of all college spirit. For the Methodists it would mean an increased prestige, a larger student body and a majority of their men in the faculty to vote down all the suggestions that our men could make. We feel very strongly that we have a contribution to make to the spirit and ideals of the new institution and that the significance and force of that contribution should in no wise be endangered by the piecemeal moving plan. You know how fully I believe in the new institution. But I feel that just now is the really critical time when our ideal of university work must be established, for I am inclined to feel that the efforts to prevent such a result will not be remitted.

Excuse something of an outburst. Yours L.C.P.

Dr. Coulter
New York
(Personal)

Apr. 17, 1916

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PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY
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345 West 57th Street,
New York City,
May 4th 1916

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D.,

American Board Mission,

Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton :-

Let me report to you an interview which I had on Tuesday with Dr. W.H.Nichols. After considering the matter of raising funds for our university I had decided that my best move was to get Dr. Nichols' advice and counsel in regard to the undertaking.

Dr. Nichols' attitude was just about what I indicated to you in a previous letter. He is thoroly in sympathy with the plans that have been laid and pleased at the progress made. He feels that our Board and our denomination should bear its full share in financing the plan. In so doing he is sure that the Clinton Avenue Church will do more than its own share. But he does not feel that any one church or any few individuals should do it all. On the basis of a long experience in helping all sorts of undertakings Dr. Nichols feels that it is a mistake to narrow the basis of support. He calls attention to the fact that the running of a university is a long pull, that there will be fairly steady appeals for support and that, therefore, it is necessary to secure at the start as large a circle of friends as possible. He feels somewhat surprised that there should be any immediate emergency, because there has been steady advance in the plans for a period of some years, during which a preparatory fund might have been set aside. He would like to see a strong appeal made to the churches everywhere, with opportunities for smaller as well as larger gifts. To such an appeal there would be many in the Clinton Avenue Church who would respond. Mr. Nichols likes to consider in all such appeals, what his share should be, and I do not believe that he is small in measuring his share.

To receive advice in regard to raising funds instead of real contributions is disappointing. But I do not believe that this is in any way an excuse to avoid supporting our cause. I believe

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that Dr. Nichols is much interested in our plans and that he is far more likely to assist generously if we can use some such plan as that which he suggests than if we give him occasion to feel that we want to "lay down" on him.

Dr. Nichols expressed himself as being very ready to meet you, or some other official of the Board, and to discuss with you his plans for raising money.

It may be that I was unfortunate in my method of approaching the subject, but I was convinced that any endeavor to play up "emergency" "strategic opportunity" etc, would be more likely to irritate than to interest Dr. Nichols. I have heard him say that such words roll off him like water off the ducks back.

You will be much disappointed, I fear, by this report. It will seem as tho my year with the church had been a most enriching experience for Mrs. Porter and for me; but that it is not to result in immediate gifts to the work, even in the form of some of the smaller amounts that are so needed for meeting the opportunities at Tungchou. I confess to something of disappointment myself. But I do not see when the really wise time would have been to make a special plea. Last November or Decemeber the church was concerned about its budget and the other pastors advised against any special pleas. And now there is still an amount of $2000.00 to be made up to meet the budget. But I am perfectly certain that the church will enter in a larger way into the work as the months and years pass. One of our deacons is eager to have a daughter go to China. And the pastors' daughter wants to go if the Womwens Boards can place her where she seems fitted to work best. I am sure that for the long haul my church will more than meet our needs. But it does seem to be a church that can't be hustled.

Have you heard of Mr. Martin's plan to have the Broadway Tabernacle help in putting up new equipment for his school ? He has written Dr. Jefferson about it. The church committee have invited me to present the situation in Peking at a meeting on May 17th. I shall do the best I can. It is much easier to appeal for the other fellow than for oneself.

Tonight I am starting for Beloit where I give five talks next week. President Eaton has written that the student Association leaders are already eager to have conferences on the question of how Beloit can best share in the foreign work. I am hopeful that something definite can be done at this time. I shall be at Beloit thru Sunday the 14th.

Very heartily yours, Lucius C. Porter

Stephen J. Corey
New York

May 4. 1916

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May 15, 1916

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D.,
American Board,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr, Barton:

Thank you for the letter of the 5th which found me at Beloit. I quite agree with you in the position you take with reference to what I reported as Mr. Nichols' attitude toward helping our Peking University. I should like to have him see that he would only be doing his share along with the several givers of large special gifts to missionary work and along with the thousands who make up the annual million that goes into our regular work. I very much hope that he may see a new light in regard to the matter. From what I know of him I feel sure that he would respond more to direct presentation than to indirect. He knows of our immediate need of securing the gift for the purchase of land. He forsees. the wider needs. I believe the best way of making the appeal effective would be for you yourself to present the case with the argument which you can state so clearly and so ably. I should be glad to do anything I can to help in this matter and I hope you will not feel that I am shirking,

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PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY
ATHLETICS

May 15, 1916

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D.,
American Board,
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but it does not seem to me that I can be of greatest help in that way. In fact, I believe, that Mr. Nichols' kind interest in the missionaries of the Clinton Avenue Church and in their work is an item in favor of not using them in making the request for financial support.

Mr. Nichols knows of the value of the gifts from Mr. James, Mr. Kennedy, Mr, Rockefeller, and many others, to mission work. We can show him what his share might be measured by their standards. I feel hopeful that he may see how matters stand. I shall see Mr. Nichols in his home and at church three or four times before leaving New York and will try to find occasion to suggest our point of view. Will you let me know if you have in mind something more for me to do in the matter ?

I expect to be in New York only until May 29th.

My week in Beloit was a delightful one. My lectures seemed to be received with kind appreciation. President Eaton is much concerned about having the students share in the support of some definite missionary work. Plans are going ahead looking to the raising of $ 500.00 per year as the beginning. They will probably write you soon about a field in which to use their gift. The students are behind the movement and are to decide as to the country. I had thot that the money could be applied to either (1) enlarging secondary education in the Peking and Tungchou fields, (2) to the support of a "short- term " man to

take the English work in the college or university (Probably more than one such man would be needed in the enlarged institution. By having a new man each three years the student generations would have closer personal connections with their missionary) or, thirdly, (3) to the development of Christian education in some new district such as the great county of Pao Ti Hsien, the eastern county of the Tungchou field, where Mr. Frame is so anxious to get something started to meet the requests of the people of the county-seat. These were made as informal suggestions showing what a choice would be open if China is chosen as the field for Beloit work.

I have been glad to hear of Mr. De Haan's success at Grinnell. He is so good at raising money in America does it not seem as tho he ought to be made a sort of "publicity man" for our mission, one who would make frequent trips to the field where he would stay long enough to know at first hand the trend of opportunity and need, and then return for campaign work in and among our churches. I have often felt the need for such a man. The active missionary is too busy to write up as he should the needs and the opportunities and, indeed, the results of his work. You secretaries have your regular and varied tasks. Such a man might be used to fill in temporary gaps made by furloughs. In some ways De Haan seems really more effective in America than on the field. Perhaps this is a rather wild idea of mine.

Very heartily yours, Lucius C. Porter

North China Union College
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PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY
ATHLETICS

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Very heartily yours,

Henry Porter

Henry Porter
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Henry Porter
May 15-1916

REC'D JUL 13 1916

La Mesa, July 13th 1916

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
American Board,
~~QR~~ Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Strong :

Your letter of the 1st had to be forwarded from New York to West Salem, Wis., and reached me there on the 8th the day my family left for the coast. I had not seen the list of cabinet members you mentioned, and could not have written anything if I had. I arrived here this morning. I hoped that my father would have something in his papers from China that would help us out but the latest of these gives only the last cabinet of Yuan Shih K'ai, which is not what you refer to. I hasten to let you know why a reply has been delayed and why I am sending nothing now. I simply dont know the names even of the new ministers. I shall keep you in mind, however, and will send on whatever I can as soon as possible, altho it will be too late for the use you intended. I should want to have direct word from friends in China and thru China papers before saying anything about the situation there. But from the telegraphed reports it seems as tho conditions had changed for the better since

Li Yuan Hung became President. As you will recall he came to the front first as one of the military leaders of the revolutionists in the first attacks upon the Manchu dynasty in 1911. He became the military ruler at Wu Chang and soon had control of the central Yangtse Valley. He was one of the original group that followed Dr. Sun Yat Sen. But from the first he showed more balance and practical sense than most of that group and won the confidence of neutral observers. He worked for a peaceful settlement of affairs when the Manchus suggested abdication, and supported the plans which Yuan Shih K'ai' representatives presented. The fact that he was elected vice-president indicates how well he was regarded by the less radical parties yet he has always had the confidence of the more radical as well. President Yuan evidently regarded Li as the one who would be best able to hold in allegiance to his own government the southern and more revolutionary provinces.

As governor at Wu Chang and later as vice-president in Peking Li Yuan Hung has shown himself as friendly to all Christian work. He has cordially supported religious and moral work. He is not one of the stronger intellectual leaders among the democratic group but has a strength of character and a practical ability that many of the other newer leaders have lamentably lacked. Reports indicate that the whole country he rallying to his support He is certainly personally popular with all classes of the people. His experience with Pres. Yuan should have been a good preparation for the difficult work of controlling the nation.

I am sorry that this hasty paragraph is so inadequate but it is all that I can send now. If I get anything more useful

you shall have it. I dont know just how I happened to miss the news that you saw and the list of the new cabinet.

We feel that we are on the way west for Mr. Wiggin has sent me our trans-Pacific tickets and we have only a few weeks now before sailing.

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C Porter

P.S. My father suggests that it might be as well to hold up your characterization of President Li's cabinet until we know thee latest personel of it.

I ought to add this. The change in the presidency has the immediate effect of bringing back to allegiance to the central government those provinces that had rebelled against President Yuan's monarchical plans. Conditions were indescribably chaotic just before Yuan's death. Li is a man around whom all the republican parties can unite. He has always been very popular with the student and intellectual classes. He is far moe of a true republican than Yuan ever could have been. The only group that will be opposed to him is the evil-minded clique of ambitious schemers who over-persuaded Yuan to take the step twoards a monarchy. There is every reason to believe that Li will be able to call to his government the ablest Chinese leaders. His sincerity and honesty are known. The only question is whether he has suffiecientpolitical experience.

To
R. G. Porter
La Jolla-Cal.
July 13-1916

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校學大和協
NORTH TUNGCHOU
州通北

PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

Jan. 17th 1917

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Let me thank you for the kind letter you sent me after hearing of my father's death. His unfailing love for all men, and uplifting influence on all who knew him; his devotion to the Kingdom of God and spiritual insight, are fresh inspirations to more earnest service here in the land he loved so dearly and to which he gave his strength. The visits in his home last year have now a special preciousness. We have heard from Mrs. Sheffield, and from others, of the appreciative remarks made at the Board Meeting when news of his passing on was received.

I find that I am sadly in your debt in the matter of correspondence. In my file there is a health certificate(?) which should have been mailed to you months ago. I send it on now in order to complete your records!

Then there is the warm letter of send-off that found us on the " Empress of Russia". You have heard from others of that pleasant voyage. Dr. Lincoln Smith was a capital leader ; others must have written of the pleasant evening gathering which our " crowd " held almost every day. The interest of the Prudential Committee as manifested in its letters made a deep impression on all. Might I suggest that it would be an excellent thing to encourage correspondence between that honorable committee, or rather its members, and missionaries on the field, as well as such steamer letters as we enjoyed ? I know they are all busy men and cannot undertake added burdens, but I do feel sure that some device that would help the missionary to feel their humanness, and give them a personal glimpse into the problems and needs here would be of mutual helpfulness. It came over me several times during the voyage, and I talked the idea over with Mr. Warner, that a travelling secretary would be an admirable institution; such a man would be able to know at first- hand the conditions in the Rooms at Boston,

he could report directly to the field, and would stay on the field long enough to get a clear understanding of the general course of the work, and the immediately pressing opportunites and problems. We shall try to make the best use of Dr. Lincoln Smith's presence with us in the spring. But I believe we can do better than having occasional secretarial visits. Such a travelling secretary might be appointed for each field. Of course the expense is a great thing. But are there not enough ministers of sufficient missionary loyalty, and with sufficient financial supporters to inaugurate such a plan and test its value ? In a letter to Dr. Barton I made the suggestion that each field, and North China in particular, might have a " promoter " on its staff, who would thus divide his time between the field and the central office and home base.

Such a secretary might secure his salary in the increase of gifts.

After reaching Tungchou I meant to write to you, but found a special reason for delaying. I wished to wait until I felt that I had a clear understanding of the situation. The newness I felt was due to changes that had come into the personal character of our little society of workers here, but also due to a changed attitude on my part. Fresh from America I seemed to feel with special keenness the littleness of our work; a rather pessimistic view, you see. Very likely the uncertainty of the political situation at Peking accounts for part of my pessimism. Well, I have waited long enough certainly. And now, if you will pardon a rather extended call upon your time, I will try to give you a frank statement of some of my "impressions", in the hopes that there will be value in having them stated. The only way to improve any condition is to see the facts that constitute it. You may count this a purely private viewpoint, but it represents one that is honest.

First, all the workers in our mission, and particularly in Tungchou station, are over-worked; and this to such a degree that almost everyone is jaded and gives the impression of great weariness. They plod along as in a tread-mill carrying out more or less perfunctorily a given round of duties, but without the leisure to think thru the problems that lie at hand, without time for proper vision, anticipating the needs of the future; almost without time for necessary cultivation of the spiritual life. We have long felt that we are trying to spread our financial resources over so wide a range of work that no single form receives adequate support. I felt that the same condtion applies to personal resources, we are trying to spread ourselves over too much ground, with the inevitable result. It is a desperate thing to feel bound to a series of tasks no one of which is done in the way you know it ought to be done. The missionary, even more than the mill-worker, needs to have zest and spontaneous joy in his work. Must we strike in order to get relief ? Of course you will understand that I do not claim that all are joyless, but there is certainly very little chance for the joy of well-planned and well-executed creative work.

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Second. every missionary performs a great lot of detailed work that ought to be turned over to assistants; he does far too much "that he ought not to do " in serving tables. Of course, we are all trying to train up the men and women from among the Chinese who will do the details of the work, while we plan and organize. We are so training them, and have many available now. We all realize that in many respects our Chinese fellows could do far better than we can many of the tasks that are such a budden to us now. But with the present conditions we are not able to retain in our service many of the best-trained products of our schools. This works immediately back to the over-extended range of interests over which we try to spread an inadequate income. We need far more intensive work. A few well-chosen Chinese associates would enable us to develop Christian work on a more independent basis than has been followed in the past. Some of these associates ought to have salaries from a quarter to a half of what the average missionary receives. For example in our college we would have an entirely different condition of things had we one American-trained Chinese professor, and two or three others well above the average of Chinese trained. In evangelistic work two keen and alert, modern-minded Chinese, under or cooperating with such a man as Mr. Frame, for example, could supervise and stimulate a new activity thru- out the entire field of all our stations. Our failure in winning the loyal support of our best-trained men, and ~~the~~ financial support ~~of~~ from the Chinese, non-Christian as well as Christian, community stand in marked contrast to the Christian Association work which secures from China the funds for its wide-reaching work and holds in its service the best-equipped returned students. The Y.M.C.A organization has been such that the Chinese felt the appeal to enter and support it and to become, as they already have become, senior partners in the control of it. The traditional policy of this mission to spread out and enter new doors without first securing new resources has resulted in the present condition of things. Concentration and intensive rather than extensive work are greatly needed.

Third, we need to realize that our Christian work is still very largely in the nature of settlement work; we need to guard against inflating our reports and our addresses in America. But the day for active Christian work at every level of society is upon us. The church must throw off the bondage of the traditions of the first days, and plan so as to win the interest of the cultivated and modern China. We must be discontented with the old progress and methods. The weariness of spirit mentioned above makes it difficult to rise to the necessary heights of vision. We rejoice in our new Congregational organization. Some progress is being made. But we are in danger of becoming slaves to the new rules. We need a quickening spirit.

Fourth. quite a large element of difficulty

Porter

here at Tungchou is found in the personal relationships. Of course, the great problem in any kind of work is found in getting along with people. This station used to be known thru-out the mission and thru-out this region as one in which remarkable harmony and team-work were manifest. It is not so characterized now. One reason is that some of the older leaders are worn out and need the furlough that is over-due. Another reason is found in the personal qualities of the two short term men here. It seems that Mr. Woodall, whom we supposed was coming out to be a sercretary for clerical work to help the Mission Secretary and College President, finds the very work he was expected to do very distasteful. Moreover he has felt himself considerably abused because of the quarters furnished him etc. He and Mr. Galt did not get along well, for he rebelled against the conditions of exact and careful work that were set up for him. Furthermore his habits of dress and of social relations did not commend him to his fellows. I found a very difficult situation in the relation between these two. There was something to be said on each side. Some of us have harmonized the difficulties to some extent. You will feel, I am sure, as we do, that everything should be done in advance to avoid such diffculties as these. I know that the home department exercises great care in choosing its appointees. Certainly too much care cannot be exercised. Mr. Woodall claims that the Home office gave him quite a different notion of what his work was to be than that which the mission held. He also confessed that his applications to the Baptist Board had never been accepted.

× Realize that this work had never been done before. It was new to all of us. A man of a different spirit might have made it a definite and interesting position of expulsion.

The youth of the other short-term man and his entire failure to accept with seriousness the responsibilities put upon him have been another source of difficulty. Last year Dr. Galt had to use great tact in keeping the English classes from open rebellion against their instructor. We are coming to feel that the short-term man for English work must fit into a subordinate place in an English department that has a permanent head. We cannot intrust that important work to the chances of the personal qualifications of whoever comes out every third year. The present incumbet is a very pleasant and agreeable man to meet personally.

This year, we are told, both these young men are doing far better work than they did last year. But we feel that they should have trained character before coming out. We cannot afford to undertake the task of moral training of recruits.

I think that we cannot be too careful in making perfectly clear to all applicants the exact nature of the work that is expected of them and also the conditions under which they mudt live here in China. I presume others have written you fully of the difficulties that had to be smoothed out when the many fine recruits of this year, who are at the language school, discovered that it costs about as much to live in Peking as in America, that you need to get fundamental supplies in America, and that you can by no means save any money out of a missionary salary. This year of bad exchange makes conditions worse. But my experience makes the above remarks true in China

for all the years I have been here.

What I have to say about the condition in the college I will send to Dr. Barton because it all relates to the plans for union in Peking.

You will understand that I do not expect you to solve all these difficulties and problems at once. Some of them must be settled on the field. But I did wish to let you have these impressions of a returned worker as a help to your appreciation of our situation and work. You will feel too, I hope, that I am by no means working away with a spirit of rebellion and of discouragement hanging over me all the time. I am going ahead with all the earnestness I can command for I believe most profoundly in the future of Christian work in China. But I do feel that we must change the conditions in our churchh work, and must set up new visions and new standards if we are to hope for adequate progress. Unless we can secure these changes within our own organization I am frank enough to say that, in spite of all the ties that hold me to the Board, I should feel it necessary to enter some other form of effort for the Christian enterprise. I firmly believe that we can still make the changes. To do so we, here on the field, must each one begin to limit the range of his work. We have got to let some things go in order to do effectively the remainder. We will have to reserve more funds for salaries of Chinese colleagues and offer enough to secure the men who can really help us. There ought to be endowments for the Chinese staff, and endowments for the salaries of the highest trained-instructors in our schools. These might make very attractive " specials "to be pushed at home. And we must use the new organization of the mission - how fortunate that we have it already - so as to win to it the active, zealous support of the Chinese. Somehow it does not yet appeal to them as their own work.

I suppose Mr. Frame has told you of the very interesting developments in the church here at Tungchou. We now have two separate church bodies, and each one has good vitality and gives promise of good development. The one at the Drum Tower, the chapel I took you to visit, is particularly lively. I believe that it will grow rapidly and vigorously. I have promised myself to write you regularly hereafter so that I will not add more now.

The college half-year ends this week. We get two weeks of vacation at this time. It counts as a "mid-year recess" so as to avoid stating that it coincides with the end of the lunar year. The old calendar dies hard. Officially everything goes by the sun.

We wish you best success in all the strenuous activities of you work. Yours is the harder end of our united work for the Kingdom.

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

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Jan. 17, 1917

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HOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

Feb. 12th 1917

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
American Board,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

The enclosed sheets will give you something of a report of the special work here during the Week of Evangelism for China, the nation-wide effort inaugurated by the China Continuation Committee. We are happy in the freshened earnestness that has come to the members of both our churches. You may be interested in the account of the organizing of the new church. Frame and I are greatly interested in that movement. I feel that there is a vitality about it that gives greater promise of growth than the older church shows; tho we are all eager to see the new pastor-elect win success here too. It seems very difficult for the pre-Boxer Christians to escape from the traditions of the days of beginnings and of small growth, while they have adopted an attitude of complacency , if not of pride, and are inclined to look down upon the new converts who are less trained in the Scriptures. From the experience in Peking and Tientsin it is evident that a fully " independent" church, one quite without foreign influence, wins an enthusiastic loyalty from the entire Christian community, and a regard from the non-Christian people, that no Mission founded church has secured. I should like to see if we cannot guide the growth of this new church so that it can secure all the advantages the "independent " churches have won and become a really Chinese church in Tungchou without any distinct change or break in its relations to our mission organization here. The greatest problem of Church organization these days lies at this point; how are mission-founded churches going to win spontaneous chinese loyalty; how can we plan Church organization so that mission-founded churches can become active leaders in the forming of a Chinese national church organization. The independent churches receive a deal of support from the members of mission-founded churches; all Chinese are most enthusiastic about them, just as practically all foreigners are. I believe that the mission work must be one that plans to be always a work on the frontier of

Christian effort. The city centers with their present churches will soon become elements in the National Christian Church. These will be able at first to do no more than support themselves and carry on work in their own immediately surrounding communities. Meanwhile the foreign workers and foreign funds will steadily reach out to and thru the countryside from county and market towns to village centers. Each new church will start on a 50-50 basis, a semi-independent support, like our new church which pays one half. Gradually the Chinese share will increase and the church when it can stand alone will become fully associated with the Chinese ecclesiastical body. we shall need to plan wisely so that funds from America that have been used for the temporary housing of such growing churches can be freed to be re-used in new centers where the whole process is being repeated.

While speaking to this topic may I respond to a recent letter of yours to the Mission Secretary ? In your letter of Dec. 27th you emphasize the first importance of evangelism. We try to emphasize that in every form of work. I am sorry that our vocabulary is such that ~~we/spen~~, every time we try to express that emphasis, we seem to speak as tho the evangelism of speaking the word, or preaching, were a form that has higher value than the evangelism of Christian living and Christian service in healing and in teaching. For myself I feel that that is an old-fashioned way of stating the case and the truoble lies chiefly in the words we use. Evangelism is a splendid word,- spreading the Good News of the Kingdom. Every missionary worker must " seek the kingdom of God FIRST ". That is his primary task and his supreme loyalty is to that cause. But one puts first that kingdom in whatever line of honest, efficient service he may have chosen or have been assigned to. And that very loyalty makes it imperative that he perform his chosen service with all the earnestness and skill that specialized training and efficient management can secure. A A medical man or school that put anything except medical efficiency first would not be putting the Kingdom of God first. Efficient healing is the form he takes to express his supreme loyalty to Christ. The condition is similar in the case of the educator. No amount of " good will" or the'right spirit ' or even of "Consecration " can atone for inferior and slip-shod management and poor pedagogy. The very fact that we stay at our work and do our best in spite of too many tasks and too little money shows that we are placing first the cause of evangelizing. Christ. The spoken message is of importance , but the direct " preaching" of the word in words is but one of several coordinate forms of evangelism. ~~and~~ We should not allow any one to force upon us a premise which disguises that fact. The evangelism of preaching, the evangelism of teaching, the evangelism of healing, and other forms of evangelism. Let us speak in such terms. So may we all exalt the one great Christian task, the spreading of the Good News of Jesus Christ, using words and conduct, the whole rich content of full-

statured life, to win men to loyal devotion to him and his service. We need to put true evangelism first, we need to guard the sources of our own spiritual life, and the springs of loyalty to evangelism. But we need also to be on our guard against mistaken uses of the mere word, and the pious cant that so easily attaches to any religious formula. I am glad to feel that Mr. Warnhuis is the right kind of man for evangelistic secretary for China because he does stress the facts of service and not the mere words of traditional terms and phrases.

Just before the week of evangelism Frame and I had a delightful week touring our country field, with a two days holiday on our favorite mountain, P'an Shan, which marks our north east boundary. The six preaching centers are in fairly flourishing condition. We have better trained men on the staff than we had a few years ago. The work begins to show the value of the change as we begin to attract more men of some means and education. In each center the church is known as a sort of civic center for the diffusion of dieas for social uplift, the salvation of the community as well as for personal salvation. Altho it was the time of the Lunar New Year we secured packed halls for lantern-slide lectures. New equipment for libraries, lectures etc is sadly needed. With more of that our new men could push even more rapidly than they do into the opportunites that the responsiveness of the freshly awakened public offers.

We hope the example of the Drum Tower church in starting off in independence will soon be followed by the church group at Frgrant River. Precious Island still seems to be our largest opportunity. Schools there would be a tremendous value to our work. I am trying to tie the Clinton Avenue Church to that city and region.

Our days together on the mountain were a joy that will remain.

We are anxiously awaiting Dr. Lincon Smith's return. I hope we can set before him some promising plans for Middle School work that Peking and Tungchou stations are putting into good shape. We have finally settled on Tungchou and its campus and plant as the site on which to develop a high-grade Middle school for our District. I will let you know more fully of all this within a few weeks. You have had enough for today.

Peking people can give you news of the political situation. We are glad to feel more hopeful than for several months. The Government has maintained itself and is gaining in strength. Parliament is really attending to business so that the Constitution is being adopted an article at a time. The help American business is giving is also strengthening the government. The latest move, the adoption of America's suggestion with refernece to Germany gives a new international policy its first expression.

Very heartily yours,

Porter

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H. Truslow,

Feb. 12, 1917

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PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
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Feb. 12th 1917

Rev. J.L Barton, LL.D.,
American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.,
U.S.A.

My dear Doctor Barton:

Ever since my return to Tungchou I have been planning a letter to you. Now that I have begun the writing I shall try not to include all the ideas I have had it mind to set before you.

Of course we have watched with eager interest for signs of progress in the consummation of the University plans. I know you have been hearing from Dr. Galt, Dr. Young and others about our American Board point of view on several of the problems that have come up. So I shall not do anything more than to let you feel something of my personal reaction to the situation.

The last two meetings of the Board of Managers has cleared up a number of points. I can use some of the decisions there made as tects. But before doing so I should like to say a word about Mr. Corbett and his letters to you and to us. We all admire Corbett very greatly and have the greatest confidence in his judgment. He is a man who considers every problem with care and from every possible aspect before he makes up his own judgment with reference to it. I hope that you will correspond with him much as you would with one of your own men, for he knows our attitutdes and shares all of them. We have always felt that he is quite one of ourselves. I share his desire of seeing the scholastic aims and standards of the university set high and made primary in importance, as against an over-emphasis on the purchase of land and rather grandiloquent advertising of the size of the new undetaking. I also share his desire that we begin to put the two existing groups of students together in united work at the earliest possible date. These aims seem nearer of realization

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than they did a few months ago. I hope you will call on Corbett for as much first-hand information about the work and the situation at Tungchou as you can use.

Now to discuss a few of the pending questions. You will note that the Managers recommend that all officers and instructors present their resignations to the Trustees, to take effect whenever it seems desirable. We Congregational and Presbyterian folk want to see the University planned and manned from the top down. We should like to see the trustees chose a new president, some efficient modern-trained educator, who can be sent to the field as early as possible to look over his field and size up the present staff in just the way that President Mc Lean of the Union Medical College has done. A man without experience in China might very likely be the best man you could get, certainly a younger rather than an older man, one who would and could make the development of the university his life-work. He should probably be a new man, unconnected with any one of our missions so that mission rivalry can be entirely eliminated from the presidency. I wish their were a qualified Chinese to take the work of leadership. I am afraid you cannot get one just now. Mr. Chang Po Ling would be the ideal man for the place, but you probably can never get him away from his great work in Nan Kai College at Tientsin. The present president of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, has been mentioned as just the right sort of man. Bishop Bashford favors the plan I have mentioned. It would be an excellent move to have him present the plan and nominate a candidate to the trustees. We recognize the legal position of Dr. Lowry for the present and earnestly hope that we can avoid all danger of bitter controvessy with him. But we must have a new man who will help us all th a "University consciousness" bigger than our Board or Mission loyalties. The sooner we can have our president the better for everything.

It would be a fine thing , so it seems to some of us, if there could be for the University, a person to do for it something like the work the the Resident Director, Mr. Roger Greene, does for the China Medical Board. One who would be looking ahead and planning for the University; who would be freed from all other tasks and have the one job of preparing the agenda for the Board of Managers. The latter body should be a deciding body, it must consider all the plans and problems and registered its decision. It is necessary to have some one who devotes all his thot to preparing the material for the Managers. At present all the managers, but especially Dr. Lowry and Dr. Galt are doing this work. It would give us all a fresh sense of the oneness of the work if there were a man designated now as "University secretary" giving full time to the problems and plans .

One of the most important questions settled at the last meeting was that of the scope of the university curriculum. Our Methodist friends were determined that the new institution should begin with " University work" as defined in the Chinese government program. The three years of "Preparatory College" work which precedes that stage on the government plan were still to be taught in separate institutions. That would mean that our institution would simply send to Peking the top class, the others all remaining here, forming a Preparatory college, differing very little from our present institution. What would the American Board have thot of that ? To have joined a "Union" which would have meant the establishment of a new institution additional to the college work already carried on. The question is of the utmost importance. Fortunately the non-Methodist managers are a great majority and can prevent any such plan now. But our managers need to be upheld by a definite decision from your trustees in America making it clear that an undergraduate course is to be a part of the University proper, while post-graduate departments will be developed as rapidly as possible.

In regad to the matter of uniting under one roof the two groups of students and beginning real union work many of us, American Board and Presbyterian Board, feel that next fall is the time to begin. The University owns land with buildings already on it. It seems quite possible to arrange temporary quarters. There certainly will be a great advantage in ending the long period of uncertainity about the future which has had such deterrent effect upon all plans for development here at Tungchou. We ought not to use the Methodist plant, first because they see no reason for immediate getting together, and secondly because we want to avoid seeming to become a part of their work. We all need to feel that the university is new, and is composed of coordiante parts which will colasce and become one whole without further reference to origins. I believe a decision by the Trustees on this matter of uniting in work would be of great value. The Trustees need to take a little more responsibility for initiating measures during these first months of planning. If the Trustees decide to put the two schools of undergraduate work together on the new property there is no question about the possibility. It would be done, and an end of the matter registered.

One further matter we regard as of great importance. That is the Chinese name of the institution. None of our crwod in the least like the name Peking University. The Chinese rightly object to it. But we conceded the American name to the Methodists. Now, in previous negotiations it was agreed that the Chinese name should carry something of our present Chinese name. Since the present union is the direct outcome of the older negotiations it seems wise to adopt the pre-

vious agreement. The trustees could be a real help at this point. Ultimate decision all rest with you. Could you not inform the managers that the Chinese name is to be chosen in accordance with the old agreement, recorded in the minutes of a conference at Peitaiho in 1913 or 1914, and should express the idea of a " Peking Christian Union University" ? The present informal usage with reference to the existing union in theological education supports such action. The Theological Collgeg is called " The Union College". A decision by the trustees would remove the question from the realm of topics to be discussed and would relieve us from the need of treating a somewhat inflammable subject. You see we are in a position to pass whatever is agreeable to the non-Methodist group. But the psychological situation will not be improved by toomuch use of that power. The trustees can act so as to make it unnecessary for us to use it.

Many of us are very anxious to have on the Board of Managers more men of educational experience and of wide influence who are not directly connected with any one of the cooperating Missions. I should like to see the ABCFM choose for some of its Trustees and Managers those who have no official connection with Board or Mission. We need to get the University established and then let it develop independently without any thot about what mission any officer or instructor belongs to. After the preliminary gifts of money and assignment of men, those chosen by the new president and his heads of departments, we hope that the American Board and other Boards will have no further task of directly raising money or appointing men to the University. It will find its onw money and employ its own staff. Upon the Board of Managers it is of the utmost importance to elect representative Chinese. Unless we can win Chinese support anf loyalty to our project it will not do the owrk we want from it. I have felt several times during these last months of uncertainty that I should prefer to work under a Chinese like Mr. Chang Po Ling, or in a Chinese managed institution, than in a Mission institution that was looked upon by most Chinese as a "foreign" affair. We hope that the inclusion of the London Mission in full cooperation with the other Boards can be rapidly effected so that the Board of Managers can be enlarged and the co-opted membership drawn from such men as I have indicated. At present the London Mission managers are all co-opted, so that only two Chinese could be elected to the board, and no extra-mission men. Dr. Tenney and Minsister Reinsch from the American Legation, and educators, Chinese and foreign, from other sections of China, with some Christian from the Chinese government, ought to be on our board.

These are some of the things I wanted to mention. Very likely you have them in mind. I hope you will feel the rising tide of our enthusiasm for the

project ow that we begin to see some real activity at this end. With a little more forceful pushing from the trustees in America we will be clear of the immediate obstacles and can go ahead vigorously.

This is enough of a volume for this time. I mean to write within a few weeks on some other matters. I write to Dr. Strong also, but it is easy to feel that educational matters belong to you.

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

Feb. 12, 1917

H. Tingedahl,

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PEKING UNIVERSITY

~~NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE~~

~~協和大學~~

NORTH TUNGCHOW

北通州

REC'D JUL 10 1917

PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

June 9th 1917

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong :

Long before this date I had hoped to have answered your letter of Mar. 3rd and to have referred to the Tungchou Middle School plans which I had mentioned in my last letter. You must pardon me, and charge the neglect to the account of too-much-to-do. It was good of you to write so fully on the points I had mentioned. Your general point of view I fully accept.

Now I must turn to the Middle School plans. Dr. Barton will have told you of the decision of the Board of Managers to move all the college work to Peking this autumn. Plans for our school at Tungchou which have been held up for that decision can now be pushed. Before long you will receive reports of the action taken by the Chihli District and by the Mission Council with reference to the matter. Those reports will set before you the official action of those bodies and assure you of the full approval of all, Chinese and Americans, of the plans which I will now outline for you informally. I hope that Mr. Martin has already set before you the gist of the matter.

As soon as ever we began to talk of the new Peking University and of the transfer of college work to Peking the question was raised, What will be done with the plant at Tungchou ? The natural reply would have been, Use it for a first-class Middle School for Chihli Province, so that Chihli District will be as well provided for in education as are Shansi and Shantung, with the Oberlin Memorial, and the Porter - backed by Grinnell-in-China - Academies respectively. But for some time the Peking Station and

Mr. Martin championed the idea of separate Middle Schools in each of the Chihli Stations, claiming that the cities, Tientsin, Paotingfu and Peking, should have schools of a high enough grade to hold the large numbers of city boys who were then attracted but who would probably not care to go to an out-of- town place. You know how that idea was championed at the District meeting of 1916 and how Mr. Martin was authorized to try to raise a large fund from Broadway Tabernacle to support the Middle and Lower schools of Peking. It seemed then as tho Tungchou would have only its own local Boy's School, and that our fine plant would lie partly idle until later developments came on, with the expansion of agricultural and industrial departments in the University which would need our space and buildings. Many of us from the first felt that the Board could never be expected to finance adequately four Middle Schools each of which would be reaching up to attain a full four-years course; we felt,too, that it would be very difficult to secure enough American and Chinese qualified teachers to staff these four schools so as to give the hig-grade training that is already required for entrance into the higher institutions, either Government Colleges and Universities or our own Peking University and Union Medical College.

During the winter Mr. Roger S. Greene, of the China Medical Board, talked over some of these plans with Mr. Martin; I think Martin went to him for advice, because I was raising the question again - Mr. Greene saw the situation from a non-partisan view-point, he advised Martin to push the plan for concentrating our American Board Middle School work at one center, such as Tungchou, so that there would be a saving of both money and men, and so that we could push ahead toward the very best grade of work. Martin soon became a warm advocate of the plan, and began working for Tungchou, that is, working for the uniting of all Middle School classes of the four stations - the first two years of the Middle School course have been taught at each Chihli station for the last 8 years - at Tuhgchou under as strong a faculty as could be secured; working for funds to expand the equipment and staff so as to meet the notable opportunities for this Middle School class of students;and indicating willingness to give himself to the Middle School work after his return from America.

It took some careful work to get the idea before the Peking Educational Committee so as to secure its willingness to modify the big-money plans of last year. But that committee came around finely and , after passing the plan in a carefully prepared form, with concrete recommendations, sent personal represntatives to Paotingfu and to Tientsin to present and advocate it there. The result was that the District Meeting , after a full and frank discussion, passed a unanimous vote deciding upon one high-grade Middle School to be located at Tungchou to which students should be sent from the four stations. This school is to be a real Academy doing as good work, eventually, as any American High School. The details of the plans for carrying out this vote were left to the Educational Committee of the District and to the Council.

The Educational Committee accepted the plan outlined first by Peking station and presented it with a few additions to the Council. There the plan was passed unanimously and in approximately the following form - the official translation of Council Minutes will give you the actual wording - given on the enclosed sheets, Exhibit A.

You will notice that the Prudential Committee is particularly concerned with section 4. Let me stress the points made.

1. The Prudential Committee is asked to sanction the development of a high-grade Middle School at Tungchou. As this has been its plan from the first there should be no trouble about that point. We simply want full authorization to go ahead vigoursly in work for the school that is to be.

2. Your Committee is asked to provide three foreign members of the staff of the Middle School (I use this term because it is the official Chinese name for this grade of school, in American equivalents it would be a High-Schodl or Academy) This means that we want eventually three men at work in this school. You will see what kind of a school we expect it to be when you note the number of pupils. There is no question about the possibility of getting students. Many of us feel that Middle School education is even more important than the higher education for which such large sums of money and such numbers of Americans are already provided. If these higher institutions are to be effective they must have trained students. These must come from the Middle Schools. Moreover the Middle School diploma is the condition upon which the rights of franchise rest in China, it is the key that unlocks professional life. The Middle School must be exalted and made the center of our Christian as it is to be the center of the Government educational system. Three men is not too many to ask for. You have some already on the field. Mr. Martin would be one of them, Mr. Leger, who is waiting for educational work would fit in here exactly, surely one more is not too much to ask . A fourth man for vocational work we need and hope to have supported by the special funds of the school.

3. Your Committee is further requested to assign to the Middle School the money, in appropriation and income, that has been spent hitherto at Tungchou for both the College and the Academy. This sum is not large, something like $ 3,000.00 Gold. A small sum to run an institution that wil start with one hundred pupils and will grow very rapidly. If we are to begin right and have better teaching from the first we need that sum at hand from next September and the Council has so requested of you. The sum will not be all spent the first or the second year. It will enable us to strengthen the faculty and provide decent equipment for library and laboratory work. It will enable us to make a few necessary repairs and improvements. Without that sum you will force us to struggle along doing a work of which we grow increasingly ashamed because it cannot compare educationally with the better class Government work, and because it is so far belowe the standards of thoroness of which we talk so much. If you should decide to divide the old appropriation between Tungchou and the University you

will announce to your Chinese friends as well as to your constituency in America that you do not believe as heartily in Higher education, in the University work, as your promises and as your large gifts to the University plant would indicate; you will seem to say that your interest in land and equipment is larger than in the training of students, and in the quality of the instruction they receive.

By taking the opportunity given by the move to Peking and the inauguration of University work there, you can show how fully you believe in all education by strengthening the lower and preparatory schools by giving to them, that is to Tungchou first, and to the four stations as well, all the funds that have been hitherto allowed for education. This will be the generous plan. The Chinese church and Chinese students will respond generously, I can assure you.

4. You are also asked to grant to the Tungchou Middle School the plant equipment that belong to North China Union College. It may help to make the point clear if I say that the Middle School now has reached a grade not far from that reached by the College classes only a few years ago. The rising standards will carry the work upward so that this plant will be doing the same sort of work as it was originally intended to do. I am sure that my uncle, Mr. James W. Porter, who secured some of the large gifts for Tungchou from the Tank Estate thoroly approves of using that money for this Middle School.

5. You are finally asked to approve, as vigorously as you can, of a search on our part for an American College, such as Beloit, to do for this new Middle School what Oberlin has done at Taiku, what Grinnell is planning to do at Tehchow; to do for the Middle School education of China what Yale is doing for College education in her Yali at Changsha.

The other resolutions do not concern you so directly but you will want to consider them. I am thoroly glad that Mr. Martin is the principal-elect of the Middle School. He will lay his plans for work in America with relation to his work there, he can make special preparation for his task of principal, he can present the needs of the school with official authority, and he can cooperate with you in seeking out the right sort of men for his staff. Mr. Martin has made such a success out of his Schools in Peking that we can be assured of the development of our Middle School. I do not think we will stop before the 1000 students are secured. The great school of Mr. Chang Po-ling at Tientsin, Nan K'ai College, has already reached that number, and has won them simply by giving thoroly high-grade work, for which the students all pay proper fees, under an inspiring leader. The development of work at Tungchou is the logical outcome of our devotion to the federated university plans. The Methodists are planning, Bishop Bashford will tell you how, to put $1,000,000.00 Gold into Middle Schools and Primary education within the next four years. Measured by what others are planning and by the challenge of the opportunity our plan is modest. We want it to be that, but we want above all to carry it out thoroly, honestly, and to make our performance measure up to our words.

Whatever is not clear in this presentation of the case you can clear up in conversation with Mr. Martin. Much of the plan will have to wait until his return before we attempt to carry it out. But I need to add a few words about the situation I have to face in the autumn.

As you know I have to replace Dr. Galt on the Board of Managers of Peking University. I shall probably have a fairly full schedule of classes in the University, and will be the representative of the old "Union College" faculty and students in conference and discussion with the Methodists, whenever, -and may it be most infrequently - we have to discuss matters as two bodies that have joined. Of course we want to try to treat everything from the university point of view. In addition to that work in Peking, the District and Council have appointed me temporary principal of the school here at Tungchou. My family will continue to reside in Tungchou. I will have quarters with Mr. Corbett in Peking, where I will be for four out of the seven days of the week. I do not intend to have any teaching here at Tungchou. If you grant for use here the full amounts usually spent for the work here I will be able to retain the best of our present Chinese staff and can organize the faculty in such a way that I need not do much more than supervise the work, and give moral support to an assistant-principal here. If you should cut down the monies to be used at Tungchou it might be best to close the place up, because the future school we hope for would be endagered by having this first year run on inferior lines and with insufficient and inefficient teachers. Of course we do not plan to announce the new school as opening this fall. But some students will come to us from other stations, and we will have the four classes organized. I should hope that we might have a strong enough staff, and enough men on it, so that we could strees the methods and quality of teaching above everything else. The physically development can wait, the improvements in equipment and buildings that proclaim to all our expanding purpose can well be delayed. But we should safeguard the intellectual spirit of our school and its moral atmosphere, for the taint of but one year's lowering in spiritual quality might infect the school for several years. Our aim should be either to have the best teaching available for this first year or to close the school until it can be opened right. With the old income at hand I shall undertake the work gladly and eagerly. I believe we could set a few habits of study and a school spirit that would profit the school of the future and prepare well for the fuller expansion when Martin comes back. I think we could do some valueable preliminary experimenting for the school. This year I have become more than ever linked up with inter-mission educational plans. I was a delegate from North China to the meeting of the Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational held at Shanghai in April. I have been associatied with committees that are planning for a Teachers' Institute to be held near Peking in August, and for an Annaul meeting of the North China Christian Educational Association at Peitaiho. I enjoy

this work. In order to do it well I need the experience in direct contact with Middle School as well as with University problems. But if I am to go on with such work, and help our Board and Mission to have its rightful share in these undertakings, I must receive from the Board adequate support for the work immediately under my hands, " lest after I have preached to others I myself should be rejected".

If you compare notes with Dr. Barton I think you will understand what I am asking for and why. The Board has already given $1,000.00 for the current expenses of Peking University quite apart from funds used at Tungchou. You will undoubtedly give that sum next year. By adding not more than another thousand we can fulfill our obligations to needy students as well as to the University without taking from Tungchou a cent of what she has been reveiving in the past. We will be able to start a reserve fund, for we will not spend all the old income for the Middle School, and can set our house in order for the new days ahead. If you start paring down now you will have made a precedent that will be hard to offset.

So I have presented my view of the case in favor of the Prudential Committee reserving for Middle School use the appropriation and income from special funds that have usually gone to Tungchou for college and academy; an argument that also supports the request that the Prudential Committee regard the University as an entirely new line of work that should receive treatment as such and on its own merits.

As soon as possible I will send on to you the various official minutes from the series of recent meetings.

You willplease refer this letter to Dr. Barton as he will refer to you my letter to him on University matters, for the two are mutually dependent on each other.

Mr. Frame is conducting a most successful months' conference for the preachers of the Tungchou and Peking fields.

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

P.S. How much did Dr. Galt receive for the article in the Congregationalist of May 10th on Tungchou's Evangelistic Week ? The original draft is in my file and , so far as I know, I composed it ! ! !

June 9, 1917

N. Tsugchiori,

Shanghai

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

REC'D JUL 9 1917

Mission Letter No. 35

June 9th 1917

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
The American Board,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong :-

In view of the fact that Dr. Galt was taken sick with scarlet fever less than ten days after his last letter to you it becomes my duty to forward to you the Minutes of the recent Mission Meeting (the Meeting of Americans alone) which followed the meeting of the Council, because , at that meeting the Mission elected me as Mission Secretary. It is an embarrassment to me to make my first bow to you in that capacity with the announcement of my election, but I have to make it nevertheless. I trust that you, and the other secretaries,will bear with my inexperience as I take over this work which has been done so faithfully and well by Dr. Galt for many years. Thanks to his care for details and habits of exact work the office business has been made far more systemtaic and efficient than it used to be, and I shall profit greatly by the re-organization that he has effected. It may be said of him in respect to this Office, as it was said of him during the Seige of Peking in 1900, that " he did more work and said less about it than any other man in the seige. " You will be glad to know that he has had a very light case of scarlet fever. He has been interned in a tent in his own backyard, has received visitors almost every day and has attended to a number of items of business. His illness came at a peculiarly trying time when the end of the college year, important meetings of the Managers of Peking University, and other items of major business required attention. Moreover, during his illness a son was born, now a week old and all well. The little fellow is named Sheffield. Dr. Galt will be quarantined for at least ten days more, perhaps more.

Turning to business I find the following messages from the Board not yet acknowledged:

1. The telegraphic word, Erabynampt, meaning "that the Los Angeles meeting has been postponed."

2. Mr. Case's letter of April 20th reporting the dates of sailing of the Stelle family , Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Alice B. Huggins, Miss Mc Connaughey, Mr. Cross, and the Eastmans. Mr. Case also reports that Miss Atzel's code

number is registered as #78, and he suggests that Mr. Buschman be listed as #77. This will be done. We are glad to have his word as to the safe return of Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith.

3. Your letter to Dr. Galt of Mar. 31st re Dr. A.H.Smith's story of the Board's work in China. I agree with you in hoping that Dr. Smith may be prevailed upon to prepare the smaller book.

We have as yet no full explanation of the reason for the changing of the Los Angeles meeting, but assume that it had to do with War conditions and that you wished to warn those who were planning to leave China in time to attend those meetings.

We are glad to know definitely of the sailing dates for the old and new members of the Mission and look forward to welcoming them here in due time.

Of the various minutes of the series of meetings held since the beginning of April only these of the Mission Meeting, the last of them, are ready to be forwarded to you. I enclose an official copy signed by the Clerk, Mr. Cady. You will receive other copies when the minutes are printed later. In addition to the minutes there are also enclosed the reports of two very important committees, one on Salaries, the other on the Business Agency and Treasury. Lastly you will find the figures for the Personal Estimates for the several Missions Boards as passed by the Mission.

Following Dr. Galt's custom I will refer briefly to the action taken by the Mission which requires further action from the Prudential Committee, adding such comments or explanation as may seem necessary. The numbers refer to the number of the vote as given in the minutes.

1,2. These two motions are of prime importance. The full and careful report of the special Committee on Salaries gives the grounds on which these requests are based. We ask for them most careful consideration from the Prudential Committee. Our requests were not made hastily nor with any selfish thot.

6,7. Several of the new missionaries have suffered real hardship this year in trying to meet the extra expenses of the Language School without an special grant for that purpose from the Board. The value of the School to the new missionaries is unquestioned. Our Board surely will wish to make it possible for our recruits to receive the very best language training available.

8,9,10 The plan for the Business Agency and Treasury has been worked out with great care and after much discussion of all the possibilities. The Committee's report will

give the details of any points not clear in the plan as voted. Mr Mc Cann has been urging such a change for some time. You know how wise and careful he is in all such matters.

11,12 I presume you have heard from several in the Mission of the reasons for this proposed change in Miss Mickey's work. Since coming to the field she has not been given any of the secretarial work for which she is especially equipped. On the other hand she has been obliged to do teaching work in the Union College for Women for which she had no taste and for which she was not fitted. By effecting this change Miss Mickey will be saved for useful work in China, and will be able to do work that will relieve the hard-pressed Treasurer, and, we hope, several other members of the Mission.

13 This vote takes formal cognizance of the approval given by both the Mission and the Board and urges the Board to bear its share in the undertaking as agreed upon at the Conference of Board Secretaries in America.

16 Correspondence from Tientsin has probably put this case before you. This vote gives Mission approval to what has passed the Station, District and Council.

17,18 30,31 In this case also formal Mission approval is given to action of the Districts most concerned. The Shantung houses are for recruits already appointed or approved of by the Prudential Committee. The Shansi cottages will provide a summer retreat for that District nearer than Peitaiho.

25,26, 27,28. These are the regular votes on personal estimates according to the old schedule.

32 copied for file This vote is the reply of the Mission to a question from the Board. The strain of the first term's work, with language study and the manifold adjustments necessary in accomdating oneself to an utterly new environment, gives full justification to the shorter term. To many of our Mission it would be wise to make the first term shorter for all missionaries.

This cover the business items for this time.

I hope that you are not unduly alarmed over the un-

settled political conditions in China. We are all sorry to see such divisions again, but it seems a part of the inevitable struggle between the old-style mandarin crowd and the new spirited democrats. The latter have won one victory after another, and we feel confident that they will pull thru again. Fortunately the President of the Republic seems determined to stand by Parliament. The issue is between Constitutionalism and Military Autocracy. Before you read this we will know which side has won. There is no question as to which must ~~and~~ win in the end. One of the most able and vigorous of the Parliamentarians, Hon. C.T.Wang, Vice-president of the Senate was our Commencement Speaker at the University on Monday, June 4th. He gave a fine appeal to his young countrymen to accept manfully every responsibility laid upon them.

We watch with pride the way in which America is girding herself for battle royal for the cause of deomcracy and the rights of mankind. In our way we feel that we, too, share in the fight " to make the world safe for democracy ".

I am ,

Very cordially yours,

L. A. Porter

Mission Secretary.

4 Enclosures

H. Tungchow,

June 9 1917

E. C. Porter

REC'D JUL 24 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter 37.
Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
June 20, 1917.

My dear Dr. Strong,

I have to report to you and the Prudential Committee, the action of the Chihli District C.A.I. recommending that a furlough be granted to Miss L. E. Miske at once. This action of the Chihli District C.A.I., which body is authorized by the Standing Rules of the Mission to act in this matter, is based upon the recommendation of the Mission's Medical Committee, which was based upon a careful medical examination. It seems that the strain of overwork has undermined so seriously Miss Miske's health that life-long harm is likely to result unless she can be given immediate and complete rest. According to the regular furlough schedule hers would fall due in 1918, so that this recommendation simply advances her one year.

In the interests of Miss Miske's future usefulness to the Mission and the very interests of the work itself it seems clear that a furlough should be granted now.

Very sincerely yours,

L C Porter

Mission Secretary.

LCP:EJW.

P.S. Will you cable me if the furlough is granted? If the Missions Code is not accepted I will understand the word "furloughed" to mean that Miss Miske is authorized to take her furlough this summer. LCP.

L. C. Porter

Tungchow June 20, 1917

2P

REC'D JUL 31 1917

Special Letter regarding the Attitude of the Mission toward the Opening of Work in South America by the American Board.

Vote 18 in Council Minutes reads:

"Voted that the English Secretary be requested to write to the Prudential Committee expressing our desire that before the opening of work in South America be undertaken, the needs of Missions already established should be more adequately provided for."

The Council presents this vote without any intention of seeming to dictate in any way to the Prudential Committee. We simply wish to call attention respectfully to the fact that is very evident in all the China Missions of the Board, and is probably true in other Missions, viz., that none of the work already established is provided for with such financial support as to make it possible to do what ought to be done. It is undoubtedly true that even unlimited financial resources would not make it possible for each worker to meet all the opportunities which he feels are before him. But it is certainly true in our Mission that no worker can take the fullest satisfaction in the quality of the work he has done because the inadequate resources so limit him that the work has to be done and has always been done in a more or less hand-to-mouth and make-shift fashion.

This condition of things is particularly evident in the North China Mission in the case of the immense field of the Paotingfu Station. This field was assigned to this station in accord with an interdenominational division of the field. But the workers of that field have never been able to take up the full occupation of their field and now this field ought to be assigned to some other Mission unless the American Board really intends to work it. A suggestion looking to this end is made in Vote 28 which will receive special attention later.

We understand that somewhat similar condtions exist in the Philippine Mission where adequate support would make it possible for the American Board to do a large work under most promising conditions,

Special Letter regarding the Attitude of the Mission toward the Opening of Work in South America by the American Board.

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This condition of things is particularly evident in the North China Mission in the case of the immense field of the Tsinanfu Station. This field was assigned to this station in accord with an interdenominational division of the field. But the workers of that field have never been able to take up the full occupation of their field and now this field ought to be assigned to some other Mission unless the American Board really intends to work it. A suggestion looking to this end is made in Vote 28 which will receive special attention later.

We understand that somewhat similar conditions exist in the Philippine Mission where adequate support would make it possible for the American Board to do a large work under most promising conditions.

a work which must be undertaken promptly and which should really be assigned to some other Board unless our Board can support it adequately. In view of these conditions the North China Council respectfully urges the Prudential Committee to consider most carefully the needs of Missions already established, in the hopes that provision be made for them more commensurate with the opportunities they present, before the Board undertakes to open new work in which there is every possibility that the same conditions of inadequate support will exist.

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of these conditions the North China Council respectfully urges the Fra-
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takes to open new work in which there is every possibility that the same
conditions of inadequate support will exist.

Langhorne.

June 27, 1917

A. L. Porter

RECD AUG 6 1917

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Wo Fo Szu, Western Hills
West of Peking
Student Summer Conference
July 5th 1917

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
American Board,
Congregation House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong -

I am attending the North China Summer Conference for Students. This is the tenth annual meeting. We are enjoying good weather and the Conference seems to promise good results. You know about what such work means. We are glad to have our share in this work.

Today I want to send you just a few comments on the political situation. You probably get the main facts from the daily press. The clipping I enclose will give you the situation a month ago. It gives, as clearly as anything I have seen, a statement of the various parties that have been opposed to each other.

As you have seen the constitutionalists were over - come by the militarists. General Chang Hsun came to Peking and overawed every one. The President tried to avoid civil conflict and yielded to the demands of the militarists. The constitutionalists lost, many of them had to leave.

It seemed as tho a dictatorship was to be set up with thie same Chang Hsun in chief control. But when his men had been established he had promised to resign and leave Peking. He has been a man hard to deal with thru the last years. He has managed to maintain himself more or less independently at Hsu Chow on the Railway between Tientsin and Pu K'ou-Nanking.

We arrived here on Saturday. Sunday morning Chang Hsun had effected a coup and restored the Manchu Dynasty. I can only give the gist of what I have heard here. This move was apparently opposed by many of the Manchu leaders who realized that democracy could not be forced out of power by any single act. But Imperial edicts were published and the emperor received the allegiance of some officials.

What hashappened these last days I cannot say. But it seems likely that this restoration will simply make clear the direct issue between constitutionalism and autocracy and that there will be another civil war to settle the question. No one can doubt as to the final issue.

Meanwhile we may have some exciting days before conditions settle down again.

Very sincerely yours, L. C. Porter

Wo Fo Sung
(W. of Peking)

July 5, 1917

RECD JUL 24 1917.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
June 16th, 1917.

Mission Letter 36.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary of A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Let me reply to you letter of May 10th in regard to the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. DeHann from the Mission reporting the action that has been taken out here on the field. In order to present the matter to you as clearly as possible let me quote from your letter, as follows:

"I thank you also for your report concerning Mr. and Mrs. DeHann's withdrawal from the Mission, which, according to your statement, we are to regard as a formal resignation. This matter was presented to the Prudential Committee at its meeting of Tuesday afternoon, and in as much as both to you and to me Mr. DeHann had given his ground for the withdrawal--the health condition of Mrs. DeHann--the Committee voted that they should be allowed to return to this country upon the authorization of the Committee-ad-Interim, the Treasurer of the Mission to take such authorization as warrant for furnishing them with the funds for return. This brings the action in the case in accord with the clear rule of the Committee concerning such return and will make the withdrawal an orderly procedure. I am sure the DeHann's will find it possible to conform thus to the clear rule of the Board in such matters."

I regret to say that the DeHanns did not find it possible to conform to the rule of the Board in such matters. The inclosed correspondence will make the situation clear. In view of the fact that no formal report on Mrs. DeHann's condition was ever made to the Medical Committee no action could be taken by it relating to the case. In view of the fact there was no recommendation possible from the Medical Committee the Committee-ad-Interim was unable to take any action. The decision on the field therefore is to report the whole matter home as a matter of record. We trust that you will be able to take such action as will be just to the DeHanns and in accord with the regulations of the Board.

The inclosures give the record of the vote of the Medical Committee of the Mission, the opinion of Dr. Young, the Chairman of the Medical Committee, the report Dr. Tucker made to the Medical Committee, and the position Mr. McCann, as Mission Treasurer, felt obliged to take.

The whole case has been very distressing from the beginning, for it has seemed impossible for any one of us here on the field to get close enough to Mr. DeHann to be able to help him with the comradeship and counsel that we might have been able to give.

Very sincerely yours,

L. C. Porter,

Mission Secretary.

LCP:EJW.

Inclosures as mentioned.

Inclosures:

1. Unanimous vote of the Medical Committee of the Mission, reported by the Chairman, Dr. C.W.Young, May 19th, 1917.

"Voted: that the Mission Secretary be requested by the Medical Committee of the Mission to forward a copy of Dr. Tucker's letter of April 27th (regarding the return of Mr. and Mrs. DeHaan to America) to the American Board as a matter of record."

2. Dr. Young writing to the Mission Secretary, June 14th:

"From the above you will see that the position of the Medical Committee is in brief that no report on Mrs. DeHaan's condition has ever been made to this Committee and that, therefore, no action can be taken by it relating to the case. From what I have learned privately it seems as though Mrs. DeHaan's physical condition is such that a withdrawal on these grounds might be justified, but Mr. and Mrs. DeHaan have persistently refused to have the matter taken up in the regular way, so that I do not see any course open except that which the Medical Committee and the Mission Treasurer have taken." also from a letter of May 3rd:

"To me it seems evident that the DeHaans consider that Mrs. DeHaan's physical condition is one of several reasons why they have decided to withdraw from the Mission, but that they are not sure that a physical examination would show sufficient cause for their action. In view of the fact that no physical examination has been made and no recommendation has been made by the Station physician that their resignation be accepted because of ill health, I do not see that the Medical Committee can take any formal notice of the matter further than requesting the Mission Secretary to forward Dr. Tucker's statement to the American Board. Mr. DeHaan has very evidently taken the matter entirely out of the hands of the Station Physician, so that there is, from the standpoint of the Medical Committee, no medical question at all. You will notice that Dr. Tucker says, 'He (Mr. DeHaan) felt that possibly a report would authorize the Treasurer to advance funds for return home.' I do not feel that the Medical Committee can be used in this way. So far as we have any official knowledge, there is no physical reason why the DeHaans should leave their station."

3. Dr. Tucker's letter as inclosed.

4. Mr. McCann to Mr. DeHaan:

"In reply to your letter of May 30th, while in Peking I saw Dr. Young and inquired in regard to the statement which Dr. Tucker made to the Mission Secretary. You spoke of the letter which Dr. Tucker wrote to Dr. Gall as 'a professional statement'. There evidently was some misunderstanding, as the Mission Medical Committee authorized me to say that they had no report of Mrs. DeHaan's physical condition and understand that there has not been an examination upon which such a professional statement could be based. Therefore, they are not prepared at this time to make any recommendation which would justify me in advancing funds for your traveling expenses. The letter which Dr. Tucker sent to the Mission Secretary is to be forwarded to the Board, leaving the decision with the Boston office."

Dr. Strong. Mission Letter 96. (June 16, '17) Sheet 2.

Inclosures:

1. Unanimous vote of the Medical Committee of the Mission, reported by the Chairman, Dr. C. K. Young, May 16th, 1917.

"Voted: that the Mission Secretary be requested by the Medical Committee of the Mission to forward a copy of Dr. Tucker's letter of April 7th (regarding the return of Mr. and Mrs. Dehaan to America) to the American Board as a matter of record."

2. Dr. Young writing to the Mission Secretary, June 14th:

"From the above you will see that the position of the Medical Committee is the brief that the report on Mrs. Dehaan's condition has over been made to this Committee and that therefore no action can be taken by it relating to the case. From what I have learned privately it seems as though Mr. Dehaan's physical condition is such that a withdrawal on these grounds might be justified, but Mr. and Mrs. Dehaan have persistently refused to have the matter taken up in the regular way. So that I do not see any course open except that which the Medical Committee and the Mission Treasurer have taken."

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3. Dr. Tucker's letter as inclosed.

4. Mr. Dehaan to Mr. Dehaan:

"In reply to your letter of May 30th, while in Peking I saw Dr. Young and inquired in regard to the statement which Dr. Tucker made to the Mission Secretary. You spoke of the letter which Dr. Tucker wrote to Dr. Gaff as a professional statement. There evidently was some misunderstanding, as the Mission Medical Committee authorized me to say that they had no report of Mrs. Dehaan's physical condition and understand that there has not been an examination upon which a professional statement could be based. Therefore, they are not prepared at this time to make any recommendation which would justify me in advancing funds for your traveling expenses. The letter which Dr. Tucker sent to the Mission Secretary is to be forwarded to the Board, leaving the decision with the Boston office."

Inclosure

A. C. Porter

July 16, 1917

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

June 23rd, 1917.

Rev. Professor Edward C. Moore, D.D., President,
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
Congregational House, Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Moore,

It gives me great pleasure to express thru you to the Prudential Committee the formal thanks of the Council of the North China Mission for the prompt aid the Committee gave to us in the matter of unfavorable exchange. This expression of gratitude is sent in accord with vote 32 of the recent Annual Meeting of the Council, viz.,

> "Voted to request the English Secretary to express to the Prudential Committee our gratitude for their prompt aid in the matter of unfavorable exchange."

The prompt action of the Prudential Committee in granting the request for a guaranteed rate of exchange of 2:1 between silver and gold made if possible to continue the work in hand as in former years. Without that action a most serious readjustment of our plans would have been necessary, many forms of work would have been closed entirely and other forms of work would have been curtailed. It would have been especially calamitous to have retrenched at this time when the Christian message meets with a response from the people of every class of society that becomes increasingly favorable.

We appreciate fully the very serious added strain that is brot upon the Board's finances by granting a guaranteed rate of exchange; a condition that is intensified by the absolutely abnormal situation the world over caused by the Great War.

The courage and faith shown by the Board in taking this action

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NORTH CHINA MISSION
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Congregational House, Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Moore,

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The prompt action of the Prudential Committee in granting the request for a guaranteed rate of exchange of 2:1 between silver and gold made it possible to continue the work in hand as in former years. Without this action a most serious readjustment of our plans would have been necessary, many forms of work would have been closed entirely and other forms of work would have been curtailed. It would have been especially calamitous to have retrenched at this time when the message meets with a response from the people of every class of society that becomes increasingly favorable.

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The courage and faith shown by the Board in taking this action

gives us a fresh inspiration for the work on the field. We realize that you are convinced, as we are, that in spite of all difficulties, arising from the War, at home and abroad, the Kingdom of God can best do its work for human uplift by maintaining all its work at the usual standard in spite of every cost.

Very gratefully yours,

Lucius C. Porter,

English Secretary of the Council.

LCP:EJW.

to Dr Moore & Prud. Com

Tsingchow July 23, 1917.

For your files

E C Moore

Robt Rulison

President

Secretary of the Council.

SEP 24 1917

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Wofoszu, Aug. 30th 1917

PERSONAL

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
American Board,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S A.

My dear Dr. Strong :

Since my last letter to you, written I believe from this old temple in July, I have been taking a vacation, as you have noted, no doubt. I really did not mean to keep so very silent with relation to you. But I did have an excellent vacation.

After that Student Conference here I went to another held at Liao Yang in Manchuria, the frist Student Conference for that region. Following that I went to Peitaiho ~~be~~ and had four weeks with my family. Peitaiho is a wonderfully fine place. This year, in addition to the sea-bathing and social life, we enjoyed two trips into the mountains near by. Nothing delights me more than such camping experiences in the wild, or nearly wild mountains.

While at Peitaiho we held an Educational Conference at which there was organised a Chihli-Shansi Christian Educational Association, which will be a branch of the China Christian Education Association. This is a step that should have been taken long ago. Some districts in China have associations twelve years old, and they have been of great value in securing centralized and standardized educational work. I hope that we can go ahead rapidly now that we are started. The China association is working thru its efficient Gen'l Sec'y, Dr. F.D.Gamewell, to develop a real system of Christian education for China. I was elected secretary of our association.

Just before I left the seashore we had had the pleasure of meeting and of hearing Dr. S.M.Zwemer, who has come to China to investigate the Mohamedan situation here, and to arouse interest among missionaries in working for them as a class. Dr. Zwemer's lectures were very informing and gave us a new sense of the Moslem World and the problem it presents, but I do not think that he understands yet the Mohamedanism of China.

Just now I am here at this interesting Conference place, a Buddhist Temple of great age and beauty, transformed into a place of Chrisitan usefulness on a fifty-year lease, helping in the conduct of a Teacher's Institute for the Primary and Secondary teachers of Peking and Tungchou. There aretwo from other places. We hoped that all the missions at work in Peking would send teachers but the attendance consists of Presbyterians and Congregationalist only except for one Methodist from Tientsin. It is hard to get things started. We hope to have a large attendance next year and push the matter of teacher training.

Having given some account of myself I will turn to the correspondence that needs attention. The Mission Business I will take up after I return to Tungchou. Meanwhile I will simply acknowledge your letters of July ninth, and July twenty-fifth to me and those of June twentieth and July fifth to Dr. Galt, as Mission Secretary, and also the two cablegrams, one authorizing the furlough of Miss Miske, the other ratifying the agreement between the Mission and the Independent Church of Tientsin. I thank you for each and all of these.

Today I wish to reply to your inquiries regarding Mr. E. J. Woodall; I am glad that you have mentioned him and his desires and hopes for the future. You ask how the Mission feels toward Mr. Woodall and what its attitude would be towards his possible return to the Mission and to educational work therein. It is fortunately very easy to answer this question finally. I know of no one in the Mission who would wish for a moment to have Mr. Woodall return to it as one of its regular workers. In saying this I do not wish to seem hard on Mr. Woodall. He has his good points, and I think I have been able to get at more of them than some of our people. But his whole deportment and the traditions back of his training are not suited to make him a fellow-worker with our people. He causes a great deal of offense in a number of ways. The whole thing is summed up in saying, he isn't our sort . He can do some kinds of work fairly well, but he would never work in well with our team. I know that this feeling is held by everyone in our Mission. You will have to let him see that his future work cannot be with us. Let me know if you want a bill of particulars, or better ask Dr. Galt about him,

So much for the future. Now for a word about this year. You have heard the suggestion that Miss Mickey be secured for the clerical work of my office or for the Tresurer. We both need a good stenographer very badly. Miss Mickey is an excellent worker and enjoys that work, while she was pining away in misery over the teaching which she could not do. You know the action the Mission took asking the Board. to take her on. Of course, if she does the clerical work the question is what to do with Mr. Woodall. I am greatly at fault in not having written you about him before. I can only tell you what we have planned for this year.

As he wrote you he is interested in the teaching of English and has made good use of the direct method set forth by Gage of Ya li (Yale) College in Changsha. I have invited him to take full charge of the English work for the Middle School classes at Tungchou for the year 1917-18. You know we are planning to have four middle school classes instead of the two upper classes only so he will have work to do. He will keep charge of the College and Middle School accounts, but will not have much clerical work. If Mr. Mc Cann can spare Miss Mickey for part of each month I can get along, if he can't I will get along someother way. I can write or type fairly rapidly myself. I can swing it someway. Mr. Woodall will be much happier at the teaching work, and we will finish his term this waym and end the contract with as good feeling as possible.

If you can authorize the use of Miss Mickey by the Board, our Board, and still keep Mr. Woodall, we will be glad. But we will have to work out the problem as indicated at this end whether or no.

While speaking about a short term man let me say just a word about our other recruit, Mr. Beers, and add a few remarks about the kind of men we need for such service.

Without any intention of being unkind or unjust to Mr Beers I think I must say that, altho he has the good habits and training one would expect from his up-bringing and college training and so is far pleasanter to associate with than Mr. Woodall, still he has not shown just the best spirit of willingness to work and to accept the situation here and make the best of it which would have helped him and would have helped us. I am glad to say that in the case of both men the second year showed great improvement over the first. We hope for similar advance in the third year. The chief trouble with Beers has been a sort of irresponsibility and a tendency to do more in demanding work of his students than in making work for himself in helping them to study. But last year he did very well, so I should not judge him harshly. But he did not fit into our life as well as did Mr. Shaw, who preceded him. Shaw was not much more mature than the others but he was willing to learn the situation he had to face, was willing to adapt to it as fast as he learned to know it, and was from first to last, a hard, vigorous worker. He looked for work all the time and never shirked a thing. That sort of man we like to have. We want him back with us. He does us good and does our Chinese students good.

For the future as we need these short-term men, and they can help us mightily, we want the Shaw type of fellow. And we feel out here that we must have for all our departments of work permananent heads, who can plan a policy out of full knowledge and with years ahead for carrying it out. Under a steady leadership we can make the best use of the fresh, eager young fellows just out of college. It is too much to put them into a place where they must assume a lot of heavy responsibility for planning work. If we can set and oversee the tasks we will get on best, provided we have men who like to work. But then it is hard always to find the right sort of men. We are grateful to you for all that you have done.

Thank you for letting me write so intimately and familiarly. Now and then you will let me blow off this way will you not ?

I shall let you know during the year what we will need in the way of short-term men to replace these two when their contracts are up.

This will be enough for this time.

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

Wofogu,

Aug. 30, 1917

W.B.

RECD OCT 8 1917

12 Rue de Baron Gros,
Tientsin.
September 1, 1917.

Circular No. 2.

Rev. Lucius C. Porter,

North China Mission,

T'ungchou, Chihli.

Dear Mr. Porter:-

The present financial and economic situation impels me to address the Mission, thru you, so that you may bring it to the particular attention of the C.A.I. Doubtless you are aware of existing exchange conditions, and yet, unless one has to do with this department of the work, I believe we often fail to realize exactly what it means. So far as I can ascertain, there is good reason to believe that the Gold Dollar, which, at present writing, are about $1.25, will soon be on par with the silver dollar, and I cannot find any reason to hope for improved condtions during the continuation of the war. What conditions may prevail after the war, no one cares to forecast.

GENERAL WORK FUNDS.

As a Mission, I believe, we should take these conditions into consideration, and the greatest care should be exercised in planning for expenditures. Such a large proportion of our work is now carried on thru Special Grants and these Funds being subject to current rate it would seem as if a re-consideration of all Station budgets would be necessary, as planned originally for the remaining four months of this year. As it is now, our income from Special Grants is one half less than it was two years gao so the proposition with which we are face to face is either obtaining a 100% increase in Special Grants or reducing our work, carried on by these Funds, to one half its original proportions. I do not believe the Mission would approve of any department of the work being carried on at a coxst in excess of resources.

In this connection we will also have to remember the very heavy burden that is going to be thrown on the Board in maintaining the 2 - 1 rate on appropriations. Present propsects of exchange point to the probability that in the settlement for the second half year I will have to charge the Boards an additional 60 ¢ Gold on each dollar of appropriations that I pay at the 2 - 1 rate. The Board will require our most loyal assistance in securing this extra 60 %, more or less.

BUILDING AND PROPERTY FUNDS.

At the meeting, May, 1916, the Mission voted to restrict Building operations, excepting such as, in the opinion of the Property Committee, were absolutely necessary. For some time I have wondered if the Mission should not be reminded of this vote and also whether the time had not come when it should be augmented to the extent that before any new building is undertaken the Property Committee should first obtain permission of the Mission or the C.A.I. This suggestion is made with the fullest confidence in the Mission Property Committee but also with a strong opinion that existing conditions call for a careful consideration and authorization by the Mission. I believe it is in order to seek the advice of the Prudential Committee after an opinion is expressed on the questions raised above.

The reasons for suggestion are obvious:-

1. Existing exchange rates.

OCT 8 1917

12 Rue de Baron Gros,
Tientsin.
September 1, 1917.

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Rev. Morris G. Porter,

North China Mission,

T'ungchow, Chihli.

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GENERAL WORK FUNDS.

As a Mission, I believe, we should take these conditions into consideration, and the greatest care should be exercised in planning for expenditures. Such a large proportion of our work is now carried on thru Special Grants and these Funds being subject to current rate it would seem as if a re-consideration of all Station budgets would be necessary, as planned originally for the remaining four months of this year. As it is now, our income from Special Grants is one half less than it was two years ago so the proposition with which we are face to face is either obtaining a 100% increase in Special Grants or reducing our work, carried on by these Funds, to one half its original proportions. I do not believe the Mission would approve of any department of the work being carried on at a comat in excess of resources.

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2. Cost of building.
3. Cost of building materials and equipment.
4. Cost of operating a large plant after it is erected,-and perhaps we might add the prospects for the immediate future.

Every large plant erected in the Mission calls for additional funds to operate it. So far as I know, all other Missions have suspended building operations. Building for commercial purposes is almost at a standstill, except for some specific orders. Of course, the China Medical Board is going ahead, but, as a Mission, we can hardly plan to keep pace with that organization.

I write this letter not in any spirit of obstruction, but simply to express my opinion that, in the interests of a wise use of Mission Funds, the Mission should consider this matter in all its bearings.

In order to enable the Mission to think over these questions as early as possible I am sending a copy of this letter to each Station and also to each member of the Mission Property Committee and to the Mission Architect. However, I hope you will consider it of enough importance to bring it officially before the C.A.I. and, if needs be, the Mission Council, as it relates to General Work Funds.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JAMES H. McCANN,

Mission Treasurer.

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Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JAMES H. McCANN,

Mission Treasurer.

To Lucius C. Porter
Circular No. 2.
Sept 1, 1917

REC'D OCT 11 1917

Back

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.

Mission Letter 40. September 7th, 1917.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,

Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Back in the office again after the summer vacation we are ready to take up back business. Let me formally acknowledge receipt of the following cablegrams and letters from your office; first, "ALMOST RATIFIED", second, "FURLOUGH", third, letter of June 20th regarding funds for higher education, fourth, letter of July 5th explaining "ALMOST RATIFIED", fifth, letter of July 25th.

The action of the Board reported in g the cablegram was sent on to the Independent Church in Tientsin immediately and upon receipt of the covering letter its contents ~~was~~ were reported. As soon as we receive their reply accepting the proposed changes in the memorandum we will report to you that the negotiations in regard to that lease may be considered closed. I feel sure that your generous action in thus leasing our property to that Church is greatly appreciated by its members and will do much to foster and improve the very cordial relations ~~of~~ between that Church and our Mission work.

In the letter of July 5th you also report the authorization of funds ---$215. for the Girls' School in Tungchou and $300. for the Girls' School in Techou. Both these schools and the Mission are grateful for the help thus given.

The letter of June 20th reports special grants from the Higher Educational Fund of $1000. for Tungchou and $1000. for Peking University. Both of these sums are very welcome. The tremendous

loss which we suffer this year because of bad exchange makes it necessary for us to secure all possible funds.

The letter of July 25th requires no special comment except to say that this office greatly appreciates your words of confidence and encouragement and will endeavor to maintain the traditions of the past.

Very sincerely yours,

L. C. Porter

LCP:EJW.

Tungchow, Sept. 7, 1917.

REC'D OCT 10 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

#41

Sept. 10th 1917

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
American Board,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of August 1st, reporting action on several items presented at the Annual Meeting of the Mission, was received on the 8th. We thank you for your report on these items.

Let me respond at once to your request for further information on the transfer of Miss Mickey from the W.B.M.I. to the American Board. The plan for the use of Mr. Woodall's time and abilities has been reported to you already in my personal letter to you. He has agreed to undertake the teaching of English in the Middle School here at Tungchou. He has a keen interest in this work and has shown special aptitude for it in the class-work which he has taken during the last two years. This work will be for the current school year only since Mr. Woodall's term of service ends next June.

The request for Miss Mickey's services was made with the future in view as well as the needs of this year. Miss Mickey enjoys the clerical work, which she has not been assigned to during the last two years. She hopes to continue in such work as a regular member of the staff of workers in the Mission. Thus her appointment to what Mr. Woodall has been doing simply anticipates the time when he would withdraw from that work. Experience has shown that the Mission secretary needs assistance. But such clerical assistance is also sorely needed by the Mission treasurer and by others in the Mission. It was hoped that during this year a plan could be worked out by which Miss Mickey's help could be given at more than one station. With the transfer of the treasury to Tientsin and the increase of work to be done by that office it was expected that Miss Mickey would make that office her headquarters dividing her time between the trasurer and the secretary, and giving help to others in Tientsin and the Peking-Tungchou stations in the way of typing, and to Peking as well.

In taking over Miss Mickey the American Board is saved the expense of sending out a new recruit next year to take Mr. Woodall's place and is only responsible for her salary and return when the regular furlough is due. She becomes a regular permanent member of our forces. Mr. Woodall fills a necessary place in the staff of the Middle School faculty

Sept. 10th 1917

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
American Board,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

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With the addition of classes to make a four-year Middle School, and with the advance in requirements in English caused by the adoption of the new curriculum for the Peking University it was no longer possible for Mr. Beers to carry all the English work of both College and Middle School classes. Indeed he had not carried the whole of that work at any time. If Mr. Woodall were not to do this work we should have had to secure someone else with the inevitable extra expense for coming out.

By the proposed transfer the Board saves the expense of outfitting and sending to China a short-term recruit to take the clerical work of the secretary's and treasurer's office when Mr. Woodall leaves next year, secures a permanent worker for that clerical work who is on the field, acquianted with the needs and pleased with the work, while, at the same time, the Mission secures the necessary help from Mr. Woodall to make possible inaugurating the four-year Middle School plan. I should add that Mr. Woodall still keeps the college book-keeping and will be of the greatest help in overseeing countless matters connected with the upkeep of grounds and buildings, matters which has had in hand during the past two years. He is really retaining a considerable portion of the work he has had in the past and adding the English work. We much appreciate his willingness to undertake this extra work.

It seems plain that the best efficiency of the secretary and treasurer and of their respective offices can only be maintained by a larger provision in the future for clerical help. But the same thing is true of evangelistic workers. The correspondence that falls upon any and every worker makes a large demand upon time and strength. If it is possible to work out a plan by which a peripatetic typist could visit the various stations spending a week in each there would be a great saving of time and strength for the main tasks before each one. Provision for the treasurer should be made by itself. The treasurer needs the full-time of a secretary. The Mission secretary's work could be combined probably with the typing of several stations and could be undertaken by one person.

I hope this explanation will make clearer what the Mission had in mind in its request for the transfer of Miss Mickey from one Board to the other. I believe you have received other unofficial letters setting forth the situation we have tried to meet.

Very heartily yours,

L. D. Porter

Tsingchow, V

Sept. 10, 1917

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PEKING UNIVERSITY

OCT 22 1917

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PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

~~NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE~~

~~校學大和協~~

NORTH TUNGCHOW

州通北

Sept. 18th 1917

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
American Board,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Barton :-

I have to thank you for several letters received recently, those of July 25th, Aug. 6th and Aug. 18th, the last received today. I have certainly taken a vacation in the matter of writing you. But, asa matter of fact, there has been nothing new in the university situation to be mentioned.

I quite agree with you that there is need of closer communication between the trustees and the managers. It would pay us to have more cable messages, perhaps, but the best thing would be to have a travelling secretary or representative of the trustees who could be on the field for part of the time for the special purpose of knowing at first hand the situation here and then, later, inform the trustees and know there feeling there.

Your last letter makes it plain that there is now a real understanding about the curriculum. As soon as we have your official sanction it will be in order for us to rescind our action on the four year course and readopt the six-year plan. I hope that your action will be in some such form as this; an approval of our planning a curriculum that will be in line with the Chinese Government regulations for institutions of our class, so thatwe can secure the full approval of the Board of Education. The regulations of that Board vary from time to time. We cannot change always to meet them, but we do wish to have such a curriculum that we can receive the sanction of the Board and its seal upon our diplomas. I hope also that the point will be made that our university course is intended to fit directly upon the Middle School course of our lower schools. We need to raise all our standards but we cannot afford to have any gap in our system such

as would have been the case if the action of the Managers in chosing the upper four years of the proposed course for the university course is allowed to stand. I am glad the point has been cleared up. I hope you will take the first opportunity of having a full conference with Dr. Galt about university matters for he can give you a great deal of information on the various points that still need to be settled.

As you know we are opening work here as last year with some middle school and some college classes. The plan had been to move the college classes,. the university work, to Peking this autumn. I am still much disappointed that that cannot be done. But the action of the trustees was very definite. My feeling was that in working together and in having the students together we would be gaining a great deal for the future institution because working together is one of the best cures for overcoming difficulties and differences. But I also appreciate the desire of the trustees to go slowly and be certain of each step taken. We are right in insisting that the university be known as a new undertaking and not the continuance of the old Methodist institution. And we need to have the name settled and the site chosen finally. So you see I have come around to your point of view but I hope that we can get some of these points settled soon so that we can begin real work together. This talking of union is a dangerous thing when no action is taken. It is easy for suspicion to develop.

The Trustees commision meets this week in Peking to discuss site. I hope it will be found possible to secure a site at a reasonabl cost that will still leave funds for buildings. The ruinous rates of exchange and the high prices of these months may delay actual work for a long time, so we need to practise patiience.

I spoke of the opening of work here at Tungchow. We are to have four years of the Middle School accepting the 1st and 2nd years ,which have been taught up to this time at the four stations of the Chih-li District, together with the 3rd and 4th years which we have always had in connection with the college. We hope this is the beginning of an enlargement in our Middle School work that will enable us to raise standards so that we can prepare students for the new university and can also enrich our courses so as to give to those who do not go on to the university a much broader and better preparation for useful life.

Of the university classes we have only the first three years, the so called Junior College, or Preparatory College, if we translate the Chinese name. This is all we can manage for this year. At most we could only take one other year with Dr. Galt back. The Methodists have the three years with a fourth year on the old basis. Unless we can combine work I do not think it will be possible for either of us to offer the last three years

of the course we have set for ourselves. It seems necessary that we find some way of uniting the students so as to enable the present members of the faculty to give the course already adopted for the university. In case a site can be indicated and plans laid for securing it, and with a proper Chinese name to unite under does it seem to you out of the question to consider securing temporary accomodations for the university classes so that we can begin the work of creating the university spirit andof setting its ideals in the actual process of working at the job shoulder to shoulder with our Methodist colleagues ? I am not urging this point except as a matter to be considered carefully. We need to face the situation clearly. We have adopted a six year course, the Chinese Government university course; at Tungchow we can only teach the first three years if we go on with the faculty we now have. They cannot do muc better in Peking. What is to happen to the students who finish the Junior College course ? Are we to drop them without further consideration ? Or say to them go on in the Methodist half of the institution confessing that we are behind them already ? Or shall we attempt a temporary amalgamation while we wait for our new university buildings ? I hope you will discuss these points with Dr. Galt .

We are glad to have the definite statement about degrees. I wish it could have come before our last commencement. It is to be hoped that Dr. North will inform Dr. Lowry that the managers have right to confer degrees. It was claimed that Peking University had had the right, an unquestioned right all thru its 27years and that the right continued. An ecact statement on this point will settel it. I find that Dr. Lowry is an excellent parliamentarian. Once a matter can be settled by a vote he abides by the decision and holds everyon else to it. We need a few definite votes taken on some of the test questions, and properly vouched for records of them. It will then be possible to go ahead easily.

We wonder whom you will get for president. It was a disappointment tho not a great surprise to have Mr. Lobenstine decline the nomination. I hope you will get someone from America. My candidate would be Pres. Cowling of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. He is an extremely able man and has the right Christian and missionary spirit. We need a new leader, one who will be above all the partisan differences that have encumbered the discussion of plans out here. I hope you can secure the right man soon.

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

Lucius C. Porter

N. Tungchow,

Sept. 18, 1911

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Nov.5th 1917

REC'D DEC 5 1917

#42

Rev. William E.Strong, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:

Since writing you last our North China Mission has been a heavy sufferer, together with countless other agencies and individuals in North China, from unprecedented floods which have destroyed many villages and towns and have laid waste great areas of cultivated land in western Shantung and central and eastern Chihli. Our property at Tehchow and at Hsiku, Tientsin, has been flooded and some of the families have been obliged to move. The regular work of both stations has been thrown out of order and many emergency activities have been laid upon our staff. Of all this destruction and misery you have heard from those able to give first-hand information. I need only note the fact of the flood and the effect it is likely to have in making new plans necessary for the autumn work in the two stations most affected. There are flooded areas in the country fields of all the Chihli stations and in those of Shantung. Fortunately union Christian relief committees have been organized to meet the general need. The Chinese Government has shown a real desire to cooperate with these committees and secure the administration of relief funds under Christian oversight; the American Red Cross Society is also cooperating. The opportunity seems unique. Our Mission will try to bear its share with other Boards in this work.

Your letter of September 1st has not yet been acknowledged. We are glad to have the report of action and discussion of our various motions.

Going back to your letter of Aug.1st I can now report action by our Committee ad Interim which will help to define the responsibility which the Mission requests the Prudential Committee to accept in the case of the North China Union Language School. You have already received Dr. Wilder's letter of Sept. 30th in which he reports as a director of the school on the bedget for 1918. His report was presented to the Committee ad Interim which acts for the Mission in presenting to the Prudential Committee the following resolution giving full support to Dr. Wilder's requests.

" Resolved that the North China Mission heartily approves o f

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the report on the Union Language School made by Dr. G.D.Wilder in his letter of Sept. 30th, 1917, to Dr. Strong, and urges the Prudential Committee to accept for the American Board responsibility for the Language School in the same measure as has been undertaken already by the Boards of Missions of the American Methodist, American Presbyterian and Church of England denominations; that responsibility for the year 1917-18 as estimated by the Directors of the Language School, beining $ 204.90 in case of an enrollment of 50 students and $ 449.40 in case of an enrollment of 40 students; the estimate being based on the sum of equal shares for each cooperating Board and pro rata shares for the students of each Board attending the School.

We trust that this action makes clear enough the responsibility of the Board to the School. We are hopeful that the Prudential Committee will take a hearty interest in this school, as well as in other undertakings carried on by the joint action of several Mission Boards, and will give to them, not only hearty moral support, as it always has done, but a generous financial backing. We need to maintain by means of real contributions in coin our traditional loyalty to all forward-looking union undertakings.

Your letter of Sept. 1st refers to our Vote #48 requesting permission to draw from the Higher Educational Fund for the Theological Seminary the sum of $ 600.00 for college use. As the expected amalgamation with Peking University did not materialize this request lapses, but I will take the occasion to say a word about the sum assigned to the seminary. The annual appropriation from the Higher Educational Fund to the Seminary has not been fully expended in the past so that in some years such a transfer as that proposed could be made without doing any harm to the seminary. Since the fund comes from the educational fund and would be used for educational work the transfer seemed perfectly legitimate. Now that the seminary is a part of peking University, the only part that is actually at work on a union basis, the fund would be used for university puposes whether applied to scholarship aid to seminary students or to the needs of the college or academic undergraduate department.

We are grateful for the approval given to the plans for the development of Lu Ho Middle School. Steps will be taken to push the appeal for funds.

In view of the flooded condition of our Mission compound at Tientsin(Hsiku) and the uninhabitable houses the Mission has authorized the renting of quarters in Hopei, a neighboring quarter of the city, very well located for carrying on some of the work of the Station and especially favorable for the student work. The following action was also taken to be sent on to the Prudential Committee. Voted; That, in case available funds are not sufficient, the Mission request the Prudential Committee to make a special appropriation to meet the expense of renting the quarters in Hopei. Further comment is hardly needed. By securing a residence near the old unusable center the work can be kept intact, the new center can be established in a region rich in opportunity and belonging to our field in the city, and the missionary's family can be kept in healthful quarters and with him, or with them, if both the Chandler and Ballou families settle there.

The general aspects of the flood emergency and the present political situation in China demand a volume. A few remarks on the topic will be forwarded in a later letter.

Very heartily yours, L.C. Porter

Nov. 5, 1913.

China

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Copy for the Boards. Hearing matters on a few points that have come up since meeting.

AMERICAN BOARD

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Nov. 5,1917

To the Committee ad Interim and
the several Stations of the Miiision,

Dear Friends:

The following motions have been passed by a majority vote of the Mission C.A.I.

1. The resolution urging the Prudential Comittee to accept for the American Board resoponsibility for the North China Union Language School in the same measure as has been undertaken already by several other Boards; and that the financial responsibility for the year 1917-1918 be accepted as estimated by the Directors of the Language School. For details see letter of Oct. 9th to the Mission C.A.I.

2. Voted, Approval of renting the G.P.Smith house in Hopei Tientsin for the temporary accomodation of the staff of the Tientsin Station.

3. Voted that, in case available funds are not sufficient, the Mission request the Prudential Committee to make a special appropriation to meet the expense of renting said house.

In regard to the calling of the C.A.I. or Mission Council the opinions of the members of the C.A.I are not fully expressed, so far as indicated those opinions are divided. The Property Committee of the Mission as approved assigning to Mr. Bergamini the task of examining and reporting on conditions both at Hsiku and at Tehchow. Mr. Bergamini has already arrived in Peking on his way to make a survey. No further action will be suggested until the Property Committee has secured his report.

A letter from Mr. Charles H.L.Green, of the China Inland Mission at Hwailu, in response to questions regarding the opening of a new station by our Board at Shihchiachwang (See Council votes 28, 41a, 54) recommends Cheng Ting Fu as the natural center for the southern field of our Paofu work. Our Board has already declined to consider opening a new station at present

Mr. R.S.Greene, of the China Medical Board, postpones consideration of the support for the Lintsing Medical work from the C.M.B. intul the American Board has appointed a new physician and family to that station.

Very heartily yours,

L.W.Porter

Mission Secretary

To Com. [illegible]
Nov. 5, 1917.

REC'D JAN 9 1918

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

#44 December 4, 1917.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary of the American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I am very glad to acknowledge your letter of October 26th received yesterday, with the welcome news that the Prudential Committee is able to make the slight increase in the appropriations for general work for our Mission for next year and that ~~is~~ it also has authorized an increase in the appropriations for salaries. It would be quite appropriate at this time, as Mission Secretary, to express in a more formal way the gratitude and thankfulness of the Mission for both forms of increase in our appropriations. I feel sure that the Mission appreciates the many demands for increase in appropriations that come to the Prudential Committee from the different Missions. We realize the difficulties you have to face in balancing the needs of widely different fields and forms of work. We rejoice with you in the increased receipts for the work of the Board which make possible the increase for next year and will face the work of next year with greater eagerness and confidence because of these indications of the possibilities of expansion. The increase in personal allowances will mean for all our missionaries great relief from anxiety, which will result in the possibility of greater efficiency in the work. The Mission is most grateful to the Prudential Committee for these grants. We note what you have to say in regard to health allowances and the allowances for new missionaries attending language school and will follow your instructions in the use of these funds.

The renewal of the agreement to maintain a rate of exchange of two to one on salary and general appropriations for next year brings us great satisfaction, in the knowledge that our work can be maintained for another year on the usual basis in spite of the unusual demands required by war conditions the world over.

Your general instructions in regard to appropriations for 1918 will be carefully considered, and we will take pains in the future in making out our estimates to follow the suggestions indicated.

I think this covers the items that need to be replied to or noted in your letter. In case any have been ommitted, they will receive more careful attention later.

I have to report to the Prudential Committee the following motions:- recently passed by the North China Mission Council:-

1. VOTED, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to appoint Rev. L. Hodous to the North China Mission and allocate him to special work in the Peking University Theological Seminary and in the Union Language School.

You have already received letters from the directors of the

* Union Language School in regard to this appointment of Mr. Hodous to work in ~~t~~ Peking for which he is especially fitted. The Mission has taken this action requesting his appointment in order to assure the Prudential Committee of its desire to use every possible influence in securing Mr. Hodous' return to China. I need not enlarge upon the opportunity offered to Mr. Hodous in the two forms of work to which he is now called in Peking. Surely his knowledge of comparative religions and of the religions of China can be made a more useful force and help in the coming of God's Kingdom if he be located in China rather than in America.

2. VOTED, that the Mission ratifies the Shansi District vote appointing Dr. Clara A. Nutting to the Woman's Hospital in Fenchowfu, Shansi. This action is taken in order to give Dr. Nutting a definite appointment in our Mission so that the Shansi District may at once take up with the China Medical Board the matter of assisting in the payment of her salary after she finishes her interneship at the Margaret Williamson Hospital in Shanghai, where she is now at work. The Shansi District is anxious lest pressure be broughtto bear upon Dr. Nutting to remain in permanent work in that hospital. The Mission action is taken with a view to presenting its own claims with as much force as possible.

I am enclosing clippings from our North China newspapers which may give you some light upon the political situation in China, as viewed by observers here on the ground. No one can feel certain as to what the future will bring to China. It seems probable that compromise and adjustment will be made between the southern and northern parts, which are now in conflict with each other,- in some cases there being actual military conflict. The President is just now seeking for a man as Premier who can form a compromise Cabinet.

You will be interested in reading the report of comments from the Chinese newspapers on the recent Lansing-Ishii note. One's attitude toward this note depends entirely on the interpretation it is made to bear. I understand that the interpretation of the note given out by the American Legation in Peking is different from that which the Japanese Legation wishes to have regarded as the correct interpretation. If the note means all that it says, it can be regarded with satisfaction, for it should remove the occasion for continued suspicion between the United States and Japan.

If you wish a journal that will keep you in touch with an American view of Chinese politics and of Chino- Japanese relations, I should like to recommend to the Board a subscription to the Millard Review, published in Shanghai. This weekly gives a very good summary of Chinese and Far Eastern news.

(under separate cover)

The clippings, concerned with North China flood relief will give you the details of the cooperation in flood relief work which is going on between the Chinese government, Red Cross Societies and mis-

* The Board of Managers of Peking University have also extended a call to Mr. Hodous to serve on the faculty of the theological school. The Language School and the Managers of the University both desire to unite these two bodies and make the Language School a department of the University. The "two forms" refers to the double work

sionary and other Christian bodies. Our Mission has allocated Mr. Chandler to this work for the next few months. The opportunity is unique and we all hope that relations established in this relief work may be a maintained hereafter to the advantage of the Church and its work. We hope that appeals for help for this work may be presented to the American public so as to receive attention even in these times when the war engrosses all your major interests and effort. The Mission architect, Mr. Bergamini, has already made a survey of the compounds at Hsiku and at Tehchow and has presented a careful report of damage done, together with estimates for immediate repairs and e- for permanent safeguarding of these properties from future flood damage. Within a few days the Property Committee of the Mission will meet and take action on his report, after which it will be sent to you with recommendations.

Very heartily yours,

J. E. Porter

Mission Secretary.

Dec. 4, 1917.

Referring

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

T'unghsien, North China,
December 12, 1917.

#45

Rev. W.E.Strong,D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I have to report to you recent votes passed by our North China Council, which concern the Prudential Committee.

(1) VOTED, that the North China Mission Council ratify the action of the Shansi District releasing Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe to building and construction work under the direction of the North China Mission Property Committee; this action to take effect upon their return from furlo in 1919.

(2) VOTED, that the North China Mission requests the Woman's Board of the Pacific or the American Board thru the Woman's Board of the Pacific to appoint Dr. Louise H. Keator as a missionary physician at Lintsing for three years.

Dr. Keator is nominally under the Presbyterian Board and has been for the last five years in various places in their Shantung Mission, but was not assigned to any definite place on return from furlo. It is understood that this means she is free to resign from the Mission or to take up private practice as she may choose. The Lintsing Station is very anxious to secure a physician to take up the work which Dr. Susan T. Sargent will lay down when she returns with Mr. Sargent to America next summer. The need of the Lintsing Medical Work is certainly very great. The hospital there is the only one for an enormous area of country. The medical work is well established and has a fairly good equipment. It would seem to be good business to keep up the plant and provide it with an adequate staff. Representations have been made to the China Medical Board in regard to securing grants from that Board for the Lintsing work, but that Board has replied that it does not feel justified in taking steps to help the Lintsing work until the American Board has provided at least one permanent foreign physician. Now that the American Board is relieved of responsibility for the salary of Dr. C.W.Young, it would seem within the possibilities to meet the salary of a new physician. Doubtless you will hear in further detail in regard to this whole situation from the Shantung District and the Lintsing Station. I simply report to you the action of our Council.

(3) VOTED, that the North China Mission locate Dr. Clara A. Nutting, M.D., at Fenchowfu, Shansi, to work in the woman's hospital of that station.

This action electing Dr. Nutting to work in Fenchow was taken at the request of the Fenchow station in order to have her location settled before taking up with the China Medical

Board the question of a grant toward her support from that Board. In a letter of May 10, 1917, you write;- "It is a pleasure to report the name of one more prospective e member of the North China Mission, Miss Clara A. Nutting, who was appointed as a medical missionary to the North China Mission, it being understood that she is to have a year's interneship at Shanghai, with the hope that the China Medical Board will adopt her, paying at least a part of her salary, the W.B.M.I. to provide the rest."

And in a letter dated September 26th, 1917 to Dr. Watson, Mrs. L.O.Lee of the W.B.M.I. writes for the W.B.M.I.:- "The purpose of this note is merely to assure you that so far as the W.B.M.I. is concerned our definite expectation is that Dr. Clara A. Nutting will proceed to Fenchow during the summer of 1918."

After the definite location of Dr. Nutting at Fenchow was passed by our Council, I informed Mr. R.S.Greene, Resident Director of the China Medical Board, asking him to take up the question of a grant toward Dr. Nutting's salary after her interneship in Shanghai. I am enclosing a copy of his reply to me from which you will see that Mr. Greene declines to recommend a grant towards the support of Dr. Clara A. Nutting. I will ask you to take up the question of Dr. Nutting's support with the W.B.M.I. in order that there may be definite decisions as early as possible. It will be a great loss to our work if Dr. Nutting, who for some years has been looking forward to work at Fenchow, cannot be supported by the Board. We hear that the Margaret Williamson Hospital in Shanghai, where she is now working, is anxious to secure her permanent services there and that pressure is being brought to bear upon her to remain in a work which she already finds most interesting. Naturally if the Board cannot undertake her support, we have no grounds for continuing our efforts to retain for our work ~~a~~ Dr. Nutting's loyalty and interest. We are confident that the Prudential Committee will give wise and generous consideration to these needs.

Very truly yours,

L.C. Porter

Mission Secretary.

COPY

The Rockefeller Foundation
CHINA MEDICAL BOARD
Peking, China

December 8, 1917.

Rev. L. C. Porter,

American Board Mission,

T'unghsien.

Dr. Clara A. Nutting.

Dear Mr. Porter:

Your letter of the 4th in regard to Dr. Clara A. Nutting, has been received. For two reasons I am not inclined to recommend a grant towards her support.

In the first place, if we assumed her support next year, your mission would not be supporting as many doctors on the field as when the China Medical Board began operations. Dr. Tallmon Sargent will be leaving, and we have already taken over Dr. Young's salary. We wish to have our participation mean a real strengthening of the staff, and not merely a transfer of the financial burden from one body to another.

Secondly, we have not yet decided to assist the work at Fenchowfu, and until this is decided upon, I should not recommend any grant for an additional doctor there.

Regretting that I cannot give a more favorable reply, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Roger S. Greene.

Peking

Dec. 8, 1917.

REC'D JAN 22 1918

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tunghsien, Dec, 15th 1917

Rev. W. E. Strong D.D.,
The American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong :

We will call this a "semi-official " letter. I do not care to have it filed in the Mission archives, at least not for a year or two, and yet it is necessary to send you more or less official information with reference to the topics mentioned in it.

First let me call your attention to the new name for Tungchow. You may recall that the last syllable of the former name, the "chow " is a title, indicating a city of a certain administrative rank. At the establishment of the Republic all such adminstrative titles, such as chow, and fu were abolished and only the one title " hsien " or county-seat retained for all cities, the title being made equivalent practically to our American "incorporated city ". In Chinese usage the name of Tungchow became Tunghsien, the characteristic name, the Tung, being retained, and during the last six years all Chinese documents, notices, etc, have borne the new form. But the Post Office department had not sent official notification of a change in the spelling in english, altho notices of many changes were sent. Now, at last, we have received the order from the Central Post Office that after Jan. 1 1918, we become Tunghsien, in Chihli Province. The abbreviation for the provincial name is officially Chi. So if you address us Tunghsien. Chi., you will not need to add the Peking. Will you see that notice of this change is given ? Of course the old address will still reach us.

Now as to the special topics I wish to mention to you. As you may surmise they refer to personalities. Let me begin with Mr. Woodall. You will recall that I wrote a letter during the summer in answer to your direct questions in regard to him. I do not wish to change the nature of my reply as to the way in which the Mission would regard a proposal to have him become a regularly appointed member. But I do wish to speak of his work since September so as to give him credit for the energy and hard work he has put into some new tasks, lest my first letter should seem unfair to him. You see he never entered heartily into the clerical work for Mr. Galt

which was really the work he came out to do. Something rubbed, and he was "sore " most of the time in that work altho we tried to meet most of his desires in improving the conditions the physical conditions rooms etc, under which he did the work As I wrote you he did not give his best to the work, he did not seem to like hard work.

But since we began the plan of turning over to him the English teaching in the Middle School at Tunghsien, with the trasurer's work which he had previously held, and fresh responsibilities in connection with buildings and grounds of college and middle school Mr. Woodall has really shouldered work in a way most helpful and most gratifying. From our return to work in August, really from June, until two weeks ago I handled myself all the typewriting and clerical work in connection with the Mission Secretary's work. He didn't have anything to do with that because I took it all over. But some how we managed to make him feel responsible for several departments of work in connection with the school and college in which he was able to relieve me very considerably and in which he felt that he had freedom to originate as well as execute plans. I have had to curb him a bit but on the whole he has done really good work, and has not hung back but has really " put his back " into things. He is, at the same time, doing well in the teaching, while he gives most of his spare time to the study of Chinese in which he has made excellent progress.

Altho our Mission would not ask for his appointment to our own work, for the reasons I have written of and because he is not able to get on in the best way with the Chinese, still we would be ready to testify that he is qualified to do excellent work somewhere in no China if he uses his knowledge of Chinese with the energy he is showing in his Middle School work this half-year.

So much to be fair to Mr. Woodall.

Let me continue by giving a word or two about Miss Portia Mickey. You will remember that the Mission Council has asked the Prdential Committee to arrange for her transfer from the W.B.M.I. to the American Board in order that she might be assigned to work as a special assistant to the Mission Secretary and as a " correspondence secretary " travelling between the Chihli stations and assisting with her typing all the members of the Mission. You will recall that Miss Mickey was unhappy in her relations with Miss Miner and in the teaching to which she was assigned. She had had special training as a typist and had come out to do that kind of work in which she had had experience in America. The work among the several stations was to relieve as much as possible our active workers from the burdent of clerical work. I do not believe you have any idea of how much of a saving could be effected in every station if the Board could provide a typist in each one and also a "manager " for the odds and ends. It would be more than equivalent to adding two new workers to the staff.

In view of the difficulties between Miss Mickey and Miss Miner we thot of the plan to save Miss Mickey for the field, where she wanted to be in the work she could do, and to relieve our heavily pressed workers. Even without the sanction from America we began to experiment with the plan. Miss Mickey went first to Paotingfu to help Mr. Mc Cann, who has borne a very heavy load. She did admirable work, and we all felt that the new plan was working out well. Then came the summer, the moving of the trasurery to Tientsin, the upset of Union Business Agency plans, and it was necessary for Miss Mickey to continue to help Mr. Mc Cann. But her mother had come out during the summer. That made a difference. It seems that Miss Mickey s parents had never approved of having her on the mssionary field and her mother has come with a more or less definite purpose of persuading her daughter to return with her to America. At any rate after moving to quareters with the Mc Cann's in Tientsin the work of Miss Mickey was not so satisfactory as it had been. Before long the relations between the Mickeys and Mc Canns became seriously strained. Meanwhile plans for the return of Mr. Grimes to our agency work were clearing up, Mr. Grimes had come to China, and it seemed about time to carry out our original experiment of a travelling typist for the Chihli stations with special time to be given to the Mission Secretary. I wrote to Mr. Mc Cann and talked with Miss Mickey. By the end of November it was possible to make the move, with the full approval of Mr. Mc Cann. Miss Mickey and her mother were housed in Peking in the home of a lady of the London Mission because there were reasons that made it unadvisable to have them in any of our own homes either at Tunghsien or Peking. Miss Mickey has given me several days during two weeks and I feel like a new person. My correspondence is almost cleared up to date. She has begun to index the Mission Archives. She is eager to prepare "stories" for other workers. Dr. Love has given her material and so have others at Tunghsien, while Mr. Frame has pushed thru a lot of work in Peking. Miss Mickey is to have a week each month at Paoting and Tientsin and we all expect a great improvement in our efficiency. Your Missionary Herald Congregationalist and other papers will soon be reaping the fruits of her labors and all of us will be able to keep in much closer touch with those who already support the work and we can begin taking steps to improve all of our "publicity " work. The only danger I can forsee is that Mrs. Mickey will cause more trouble. She is not happy herself and she tries to make her daughter unhappy. We will hope to overcome the difficulties, for it is not often that we can expect to have so good a typist on the field and eager to do such hard work as is entailed in travelling about among the stations doing work for so many. I am convinced, however, that if you want us to do our best work you will have to find for us some such clerical help, or pay us to find someone out here. That would be very difficult. In many ways Miss Mickey with her skill and her real missionary purpose and devotion, in spite of home influence, is just the person for this work. To be sure she has some faults, she is not so mature as she might be, but without her mother I feel sure that the work will be successful.

With Mr. Woodall closing his work this next June you would have to get someone in his place anyway. So I hope that it has been possible to authorize the arrangement which we have been obliged by force of circumstances to adjust, and that you will soon report that Miss Mickey is regularly on the American Board roll.

When she is there will be a question or two to adjust in regard to her outfit allowance etc. I hope that can be managed and that a small sum may be appropriated to Miss Mickey to help her in settling in permanent qurters in Tunghsien, where we plan to have her go when her mother leaves. She can go into the ladies house which will be opened next September when Miss Margaret Smith and Miss Huggins come down.

At present Mr. Mc Cann is still counting Miss Mickey as a duly appointed missionary of the W.B.M.I. and her salary is paid accordingly. The extra expenses involved in her travel will be met for the present by the stations that receive help from her. Possibly the Board will take those items off our purses when the experiment has proved a success and we wish to make the arrangement permanent. Extras for moving furniture etc involved in Miss Mickey's going to Tientsin and coming back to Peking Mr. Mc Cann and I have borne and I am meeting the extra room rent which is required in having her live for the present outside our own Mission. As long as her mother is her this will be the best arrangement for the feelings and personal relations of all concerned.

I think this gives you the full story of our plan for Miss Mickey, supplementing what I wrote in August.

Altho I headed my letter Tunghsien, for "diplomatic " reasons, I am not there but enroute to Techow to make a brief visit in order to see the condition of our compound and be better able to confer with our Property Committee in regard to the recommendations which the Mission will wish to forward to you concerning the Techow and the Hsiku properties. You see I am going to get material for still longer letters to you. I shall also try to get a line on Dr. Tucker's relations to his colleagues, some of whom are not in full sympathy with him. We are all glad he is to have a much needed vacation. The doctor is, perhaps, the hardest worker amoungst us, but he is one of those - since I'm indulging in personalities I might add that Dr. Galt is another - who, while willing to take any amount of work on themselves,,are not able to delegate responsibility and cannot " let go " of work that has once been thru their hands, so that it is not very easy for them to develop the best sort of "team spirit " in their leadership of Chinese and American colleagues. The older I grow the more am I convinced that the greatest problem in human life is that of getting on with folks.

Wishing you a very Happy New Year and one of great success in the work of the Board,

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

Lucius Porter

Tunghsien

Dec. 15, 1917

COPY

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD

PEKING

Dec. 27, 1917

Rev. L.C.Porter,
American Board Mission,
Tungchow.

Dear Mr. Porter:

Your letter of December 22nd in regard to the proposed engagement of Dr. William L. Hall, was duly received. I have written to our Board recommending a grant of from one-quarter to one-half of the expense of maintaining Dr. Hall be made to the American Board upon the reaching of a satisfactory understanding at home between the two Boards. In view of the fact, however, that your Board has not yet sent out an additional doctor to take the place of DR. C.W. Young, who is now being supported entirely by us, I feel that your board should make every effort to secure the entire support of Dr. Hall, even if our Board does not find it possible to assist. If this is done, it will be much easier for me to secure support for later projects for the improvement of hospitals of the American Board in North China.

In accordance with your request, I return herewith the copies of your letter to Dr. Strong and of Dr. Hall's letters to you.

Yours sincerely,

Signed Roger S. Greene

REC'D JUN 25 1918

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

#45 Tunghsien, Dec.29th 1917

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.,
U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong :-

You cable, " Hall four if Greene and Medical Board agree," reached me last week. I reported it at once to Mr. Greene and to Dr. Young, the chairman of our Mission Medical Committee. I enclose Mr. Greene's reply. You will note that he certainly agrees to the calling of Dr. Hall, merely raising the question as to the division of responsibility for his support. I feel sure that it is not the intention of our Prudential Committee to do less for the Medical work already in hand in a financial way than it has been doing. We need to be very careful not to allow the China Medical Board to feel that we are trying to lay down on them any of our regular burdens, since they desire to be of help in enabling us to enlarge and expand the work. Feeling sure that you wish to meet in a full and generous way your share in the medical work, a share which is not overlarge, and which is made easier to bear by the transfer of Dr. Young to the China Medical Board salary list, and feeling sure also, that you will be able to make the necessary adjustments with the China Medical Board in New York, I have considered your cable and Mr. Greene's reply sufficient authorization to telegraph a call for four years service, to Dr. Hall.

There is reason for promptness in this matter, He asked to have me telegraph, and we are anxious to know certainly whether or not we can count on him. The medical situation in our mission will be serious enough next summer when four of our physicians, Dr. Young, Dr. Tucker, Dr. Tallmon Sargent and Dr. Love , go on furlo. The chance to secure a physician already in China who is willing to serve as a substitute in any station of the mission is unusual. We cannot afford to let it slip. In case Dr. Hall declines the call we are offering him we need to take other steps to meet the emergencies that will arise, particularly here at Tungchou, since at Tehchou there are other physicians at hand, and the Peking work is not ours. The Linching situation is also one of the greatest urgency. I trust that great care is being given to the search for a physician to replace Dr. Sargent.

From the indications in Mr. Greene's recent correspondence with me I fear that he feels that our Board is not acting as generously as it might toward the responsibilites for medical work which it divides with the China Medical Board. If we can make that Board feel we intend to keep up at full strength all the

medical work we were carrying alone we can, I doubt not, count on its cooperation in every move to increase efficiency or to expand the work in normal ways. But the moment that Board feels that we are using it to ease ourselves of any financial responsibility we had previously borne we will find Mr. Greene and his Board inclined to be suspicious of us and unresponsive. The offer of the China Medical Board thru Mr. Greene to bear one-fourth to one-half of the support needed to secure Dr. Hall is a generous offer.

You will note what Mr. Greene says in regard to replacing Dr. Young. This is the second or third time Mr. Greene has mentioned the fact that our Board has been relieved of supporting Dr. Young. He used that fact as an argument against helping us in securing a new physician for Linching, and has mentioned it since then. By inheritance and by similarity of point of view and interests Mr. Greene has shown the greatest interest in the work of our Board in North China and a liking for its workers. He is naturally eager to help us. And he has indicated that he might do so in other than medical lines of work. It seems to us of the greatest importance to retain Mr. Greene's interest and loyalty to the Board by acting generously toward our responsibilities in relation to him so that he need never feel that he runs the risk of being charged with favoritism because of what he recommends for our help.

Very heartily yours,

L. C. Porter

1 enclosure.

P.S. Within a fews days I will send you a brief report on the improvement of the hospital here at Tunghsien so that you may have all the facts at hand when you take up the matter with the China Medical Board in New York.

LCP

Cunghamin

Dec. 29, 1917.

38 1917
June 27

3d Ann. meeting

RECD FEB 21 1918

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tunghsien, January 12,1918

#18/1

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong :-

You will note that I have adopted a change in the numbering of official letters so that we can tell at once the year and the number in the series for that year.

This letter is to report formally the unanimous vote of the North China Council in favor of a request to the Prudential Committee for the return to the Mission after her furlough of Miss Louise E. Miske.

Let me acknowledge your letter of December 5th. We are glad to have the approval of the Prudential Committee of the transfer of Miss Portia Mickey to the American Board for the work of assistant secretary and general clerical help in the several stations of the Chihli District. Your suggestions in regard to training Chinese in stenography and typewriting is excellent. We will see what can be done. As you say the difficulty has been in securing proper accuracy as well as speed in the work. Miss Mickey is proving to be of the greatest value in her work during the last six weeks among our Stations.

The action of the Prudential Committee in accepting a definite responsibility for the North China Union Language School

is greatly appreciated. We are glad to have the Board prove by such acceptance of financial responsibility the " hearty interest " which has been asserted so often. It is a part of the Board's inheritance, as it is a part of the habit and temper of mind of its missionaries, to enter eagerly into all plans for union efforts on the field which look to more effedtive work, better results and the progressive development of Christian union in the great tasks of the Kingdom of God. Unfortunately, in some cases, our participation seems to be too often little more than the expression of "hearty interest " because we are not able to assign either workers or funds for the joint undertakings; at least - it takes longer to bring about the concrete participation than for such a Board as the Methodist where a bishop can make an appointment at once to meet an emergency. We are, of course, a smaller denomination than most others and have a more limited staff and income, but we need to be more generous in our actual support, our official support, of the new forms of union effort in order to maintain our share in the work and the position of influence and leadership which our older workers have won. We believe, do we not , that our attitude and spirit are the best contribution we can make to the general work ? In the case of the Language School you will be glad to hear that there is small chance of our having to pay anything this year. Mr. Pettus has been so successful in reqruiting for the regular and special classes that the School will be practically self-supporting, just as you hoped it would be.

May I say that the allocation to this work by

the Young Men's Christian Association's National Committee for China of so able and vigorous a man as Mr. Pettus is the generous contribution that has insured the success of the undertaking ? The Association has received a share of his personal appropriation from the School income. It is now proposing to give up that share, and thus make full contribution of Mr. Pettus's salary providing one of the co-operating Boards will assign also a worker to the School. We greatly hope, as does Mr.Pettus, that our Board can allocate Mr. Hodous to this work. The Board will not be raising any extra sum for salaries than it did when Mr. Hodous was a member of the Foochow Mission. Moreover Mr. Hodous work will be as great, if not greater, for the Christian Church and for China, in connection with the training of missionaries at the Language School, and of Chinese ministers in the Theological Department of Peking University, as it would have been in connection with the union college at Foochow. Here is a chance for the Board to make a great contribution to a union undertaking without extra expense to itself.

Thank you for the 1918 Appropriations for the W.B.M. and W.B.M.P.

Very heartily yours,

Lucius Porter

Lunghaven

Jan. 17, 1918.

FEB 21 1918

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tunghsien, January 12, 1918

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong :-

I am just back from a meeting of the General Committee of the Chihli District of the Mission. We met to consider how to divide between the stations the additional $1800.00 which the Prudential Committee gave us for the General Work of the new year. It was a joy to be able to talk about an actual increase. We wanted to give our Chinese colleagues the inspiration which we ourselves felt over the splendid record made by the American Congregational Churches in this War year. Only one thing prevented us from making them feel to the full the joy and inspiration and promise for the future that comes with the increase you have made. That one thing was the ominous question, What about the Peking funds ?

I am sure that I do not need to add a word to the effective presentation of the case sent to you by Mr. Frame in his letter of December 8. The argument is conclusive. I do just want you to feel how eager we are to have the Chinese feel the glory of the achievement of the Congregational Churches in going beyond their contributions of last year to hold up the Board's work on the field during the world-crisis. We feel it. But it will be hard to have them truly feel it, if the Peking work must be cut because its special fund from the Central Church Boston cannot be exchanged at the 2 -1 rate which applies to other Board appropriation. And Peking work must be cut if its money does not bring more than the market rate of exchange. It would be sad indeed if the other stations had to give up the possible gain assigned to them in order to prevent Peking from suffering the full weight of the bad exchange rate. I realize what an extra load the Board is bearing because of unfavorable exchange the world over. But the additional amount required in order to put Peking on an equality with the other stations here is not so large as to be a great burden. On the otherhand the harm done, if Peking is made to suffer the burden, is extremely great.

At the meeting I have mentioned the District took action asking the Board to make this allowance to Peking. The vote must first go to the Mission Council and receive its authorization before I can report it formally to you. So have a chance to hear from me again on this matter.

We beg you to give us achance to let our Chinese feel the greatness of your financial achievement this last year.

Heartily yours, Lucius Porter

CFE

Peking 1/12/19

FEB 21 1918

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

T'unghsien, Chihli, N. China,
January 15, 1918.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I am much interested in the problems that you raise in your private letter to me on December 12th. Mr. Shao Wu P. Ch'üan was one of my students and I am glad to count him as a very dear friend. I have been looking forward to the time when, after his special training in America, he could return to our Mission and its service. I feel sure that if he is willing to accept a position in the Mission he will be able to do a great work, not only for the Chinese, but in co-ordinating labors of Americans and Chinese co-workers in our field. Although there were one or two incidents during his educational training in our institutions here that led some of our missionaries to be doubtful of the advisability of securing Mr. Ch'aun for our service, I do not feel that any would now wish to oppose his return to our work.

Some of your questions are answered already. I understand that the Peking station has already sent to Mr. Ch'üan an earnest request that he join their station's staff of workers. The work proposed to him you will hear about through Mr. Frame. As you suggest, in the new organization in the North China Council, Mr. Ch'uan will find chances for large influence, and I believe our Mission offers more of a chance for such influence and for the fullest cooperation between Chinese and American workers than almost any other. As to his support, help would certainly be necessary. One of the most distressing facts faced by the Mission during the last few years has been the loss of some of its best men to other forms of Christian work because of the inability to offer them a really adequate support, in our own service. For a long time I have felt that one of the best means for increasing the effectiveness of our Congregational work in North China would be to provide a fund from which we could draw for extra help in the support of our best-trained men. These men, by their very training, have been brought to a standard of living in which new needs have to be met. It is not merely a question of their willingness to sacriefice. If we had in our mission's service now two or three young men whom I could name, I feel sure that the stimulus they would be giving to their fellow- Chinese workers as well as the value of their insight into the work and judgment in regard to dicisions that need to be made, would soon put our work in the place it deserves to keep with relation to other missionary bodies working in this field.

You were right in the feeling that highly trained Chinese workers can ~~find~~ even take the place of foreign missionaries. Not only so, but they can, in most cases, do a work that no for-

FEB 24 1918

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tientsin, China,
January 16, 1918.

Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Storrs:-

I am much interested in the problems that you raise in your private letter to me on December 12th. Mr. Sing Au Yang, who was one of my evangelists and I am sure by every one a very dear friend, I have been looking forward to the time when after his special training in America, he would return to our mission and its service. I feel sure that he is willing to accept a position in the Mission and he will be able to do a great work, not only for the Chinese, but in co-ordinating labors of Americans and Chinese co-workers in our field. Although there are one or two incidents during his educational training in our institutions here that had some of our missionaries to be doubtful of the advisability of securing Mr. Au Yang for our service, I do not feel that they would now wish to oppose his return to our work.

Some of your questions are answered already. I understand that the Peking Station has already sent to Dr. Gulick an application for Mr. Au Yang's assistance. Shall of course be very glad to have the work proposed to him. You will hear about it from Dr. Gulick. As you observe, in the new organization in the North China Committee, Mr. Gulick will find openings for large influence, and I believe our Mission offers more of a chance for such influence and for the full development of cooperation between Chinese and American workers than almost any other. As to his support, Dr. Gulick would certainly be necessary. One of the most distressing facts issued by the Mission during the last few years has been the loss of some of the best men in the other forms of Christian work because of the inability to offer them a really adequate support. In our own service, for a long time I have felt that one of the best means for increasing the effectiveness of our Congregational work in North China would be to provide a fund from which we could draw for extra aid in the support of our best-trained men. These men, by their very training, have been brought to a standard of living in which new needs have to be met. It is not merely a question of their willingness to sacrifice. If we had in our mission's service now two or three young men whom I could name, I feel sure that the amount they would be willing to contribute toward the support of their fellow- Chinese workers as well as the value of their training into the work and judgment in regard to decisions that need to be made, would soon put our work in the place it deserves to keep with relation to other missionary bodies working in this field.

You were right in the feeling that highly trained Chinese workers can ~~like~~ even take the place of foreign missionaries. Not only so, but they can, in most cases, do a work that no for-

eign missionary could do. I think you would find that almost every one of the younger missionaries on our staff now would feel that a well-trained Chinese would probably be able to do much of the work assigned to him far better than he can do it himselef. At the same time he would feel that the help he might give to Christian work in China in other ways than those he is obliged to make use of now, would be of greater value to the work than what he now does. We very greatly need to have more Chinese colleagues with whom we can maintain a natural intimacy based on real and not imagined or idealized equality in capacities and temperament.

I feel sure that when you are able to present the matter formally to the mission, you will find that North China will approve unanimously and heartily of the proposed policy of increasing the number of highly trained Chinese leaders, involving placing upon them more and more of responsibility and influence in the work, instead of multiplying the number of those who are sent out from America. You will find in the statement of policy which our mission hopes to send to you after full and careful discussion at the spring meetings, that it is our intention, as we look into the future, to limit the number of men and women we desire to have sent from America. The figures which you will probably receive will present an ideal staff of foreign workers which you will find it very easy to realize and maintain. This will indicate clearly the attitude of the mission in regard to this question. Its great desire is to see a large increment in the number of adequately trained Chinese workers. In that number we shall be glad indeed to have a considerable proportion of specially trained men and women. In our Congregational work we need to give a larger place to "returned students". The Methodist Mission has done far better in this respect than we. It is a delight to meet the younger professors in their middle school and college in Peking, who have had from two to three years in America; some of them have the Ph. D. degree. These men give pretsige to the school in the eyes of the non-Christian community and increase immensely the effectiveness of the educational and evangelistic work done. Because of them the Methodist Americans are stimulated into an attitude of respect and appreciation toward their Chinese workers; it is regarded as one of their note-wrothy characteristics, by other workers, both foreign and Chinese.

I need not reply definitely in regard to the work open to Mr. Ch'uan, nor the terms upon which he might be associated with the mission, since these points must be covered in the correspondence which you have received or will receive from Peking. By all means hold on to Mr. Ch'uan for our Congregational work. As a possible pastor of our big Peking church and in connection with its work he would have a field for service large enough to appeal to all his highest idealism and most efficient strength. I can think of no Christian work that could be offered to him that is of larger promise.

Very cordially yours,

Lucius C. Porter

Mission Secretary.

MAR

Jan. 15, 1918.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

18/3

T'unghsien, February 4,1918.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letters of December 22d and 27th and one from Mr. Case of the 21st. Beginning with the latter, let me state the great pleasure of the Mission in knowing of the appointment of Miss Hall. We anticipate the return of Mr. Shaw and his chosen lady to the field and feel sure that they will both of them be a great addition to our forces.

Your letter in regard to Dr. Hall will not require much attention, since I have already replied to you, reporting the response of the China Medical Board to our inquiries as to its attitude toward the appointment of Dr. Hall. As I have already reported to you, Mr. Greene's reply seemed to me sufficient authorization for my telegraphing Dr. Hall the offer that the Prudential Committee wished to make to him. So far I have simply his acknowledgment of the receipt of my message and no reply from him indicating whether or not he will accept the offer. In connection with this call to Dr, Hall, let me quote from a recent letter from the chairman of the Mission Medical Committee, Dr. C.W. Young. Dr. Young writes, "For my own part, I wish to make this the beginning of a fixed policy of the American Board to supply a fully qualified substitute in every hospital during the absence of the regular physician. I think this is only a matter of good business and its expenses should be reckoned on just as much as the furlough expenses of any missionary." I hope that we can soon report to you a favorable answer from Dr. Hall.

We are glad to have the report of the Prudential Committee on the appointment and disposition of new missionaries for the year 1918 and to have the figures indicating the share in such new appointments allotted to the North China Mission. I am sure that the Mission will greatly rejoice in the prospects of a strengthening of the medical staff. We will be able to present to you after the spring meetings of the Mission a statement of policy,in which will be indicated the number of ordained men the Mission considers necessary for the proper conduct of its work, as it looks into the long future. The two ordained men authorized for this year will help very materially in bringing our staff up to the ideal we mean to set before ourselves and before you. I feel that the Mission is taking itself in hand with re fresh energy and a new determination to plan ahead for the wisest use of the resources at hand and for the needed staff to carry out the work which naturally offers its share in the Christianization of North China.

In regard to the authorization of a new appointment for

an English teacher at T'unghsien to fill the vacancy which will occur upon Mr. Beers' completion of his engagement, my cablegram of Saturday furnishes a proper reply. Let me add a word in explanation of the cable.

Some weeks ago in conference on the work of our English department and the use of the "direct method" of instruction in it, it was evident that all agreed that the direct method of teaching was the best. This is the method which both Mr. Beers and Mr. Woodall have only gradually come to recognize as the most effective method for the teaching of English. It is the method used with great success by Mr. Pettus in the Union Language School for the teaching of Chinese to new recruits. It was evident to us at our conference tha the arrival of a new instructor in English would mean a loss of the valuable experience which the present instructors in English have gained during their term of service and would also mean setting back the progress of our students in their work in English. In a casual way I mentioned to Mr. Beers the value to the work if one of our English instructors could remain on to continue the policy and methods of this year; and a few days later he had a conference with me, indicating a desire on his own part to remain for another year in the work in English. At a further conference I consulted with Mr. Beers in regard to undertaking as a permanent work the department of English instruction in our enlarged Middle School here at T'ungchou. You will recall that in the papers sent you last year in regard to the work of the Middle School, the Mission voted to call a permanent instructor in English to give his entire time to that department of work in the Middle School. I suggested to Mr. Beers the possibility of his making such work in China his life work, indicating that if he did so it would be very desirable for him to take a year of special study in America along the lines of phonetics and the teaching of English to foreign students, together with special training in general pedagogy. To these suggestions Mr. Beers made a very ~~careful~~ cordial response and finally decided that his best plan would be to remain here at T'unghsien for another year, carrying on the methods of instruction which had been successfully followed this year and making a practical study of the problems of that instruction with a view to a subsequent year of specialized study at some such center of pedaegogical training as Teachers' College, Columbia, such special study to be undertaken with the definite plan of returning to China as a permanent member of the staff of the Middle School. Having reached this decision, it seemed wise to me to cable to you the fact of Mr. Beers' willingness to remain to succeed himself for one year, with the probability of eventually becoming permanent head of the department of English instruction in our Middle School here.

Mr. Beers' work has improved very noticeably during these years and from year to year, and I feel sure that the Mission would be glad, when the proper time comes, to call him to a permanent place in connection with this work. We are all very glad that it is possible to conserve the value of Mr. Beers' experience for the work here this coming year. I am sure that this will also relieve you of considerable trouble connected with securing a substitute for him in America at this time when the demand for young men for war service is so particularly urgent.

If we look toward the future, it is evident that if the Board approves of Mr. Beers' plan to take up permanent work here after a year or special study in America, we will be under the necessity of providing a substitute for him during his year of absence from China, 1918-19. Might I suggest that it would be a great advantage to our work here if a young man could be found who could come out long enough before Mr. Beers'departure to be initiated into the direct method of instruction in English so that during Mr. Beers' absence the work could be continued without serious change in method. This way of providing for the need caused by Mr. Beers' absence would necessitate an extra expenditure to the Board for six months or a year, but I feel sure that this expenditure would be abundantly justified in view of the value gained by the English department. If you are already in touch with anyone as a possible substitute for Mr. Beers for this year, it would be well to continue negotiations on the basis just suggested. I feel sure that we could find plenty of work to keep a new man busy ~~for~~ if he came to the field in September,1918. As you know, Mr. Woodall, altho relieved of the clerical work of the Mission, has been undertaking a great many tasks in connection with the College and Academy, both in the keeping of the books and in instruction, so that we will feel his absence very keenly. In view of the fact that the Board has already authorized the appointment of Miss Mickey to the clerical work of the Secretary's Office, so that she is a legitimate substitute for Mr. Woodall, it still remains true that a great deal of work done this year by Mr. Woodall will have to be ~~de~~ provided for next year. We do not wish to appear to take unfair advantage of the Board in this matter, but wish you to consider the case, especially with reference to the need for a substitute for Mr. Beers ~~next~~ year after next. In view ~~of~~ the uncertainty in regard to Peking University, it is not possible to speak at this time of the needs for that staff for instructors in English. Undoubtedly more men will be needed for the University work than ~~our~~ are now on the field. It might be possible in case we had an extra American Board man to divide his work and his support between our Middle School at T'unghsien and the Peking Federated University.

We are glad to have the report of the appropriations of the W.B.M.I. for 1918. The Mission is grateful for the increase in furlough allowances which you report at the same time. For many of our missionaries the problems of living in America during furlough year are very serious and this relief will ~~b~~ do much to make it easier.

Very heartily yours,

H. A. Porter

Mission Secretary.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tunghsien, February 8, 1918

Mission Letter 18/4

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
The American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong :-

The Chairman of the Mission Property Committee, Mr. Jesse B. Wolfe, in a letter from Tientsin, Feb.4th, reports to me the following action of that committee, together with the circumstances that determined the action, and asks that the matter be presented to the Prudential Committee for an early decision.

At the Tehchow Station houses #54 and #55 were built in the summer of 1916 and are now being occupied, one by Mr.and Mrs. McEachron, and one by Mr. and Mrs. Cady. The estimates for the erection of these residences and the contracts for the same had been made and given before the ruinous drop in rates of exchange which has so upset calculations the last two years. In view of the loss on exchange the funds for finishing the houses were insufficient and no heating systems have been put in. The houses are hardly usable without heating systems. Moreover it is very uncertain that the cost in erecting these systems will be less than it is at present for a number of years to come.

The Mission Property Committee recommends that the Prudential Committee be asked to appropriate $600.00 gold for the heating system of each house; further, the committee urges that Mr. Wolfe, chairman of the committee, who goes on furlough this month, be authorized to place an order for these heating systems while in America so that the shipment can be made soon and the boilers etc reach the field this autumn. The committee feels that any sum under $ 600.00 will not cover the cost.

This matter is the more urgent because both houses are suffering from flood conditions, and, both for the sake of the property and for their occupants, need to be properly dried and heated.

Such technical matters as the above have been delegated to the Property Committee with power, so that this action may be reported as the action of the Mission.

Very heartily yours,

L. Porter

Mission Secretary

MAR 29 1918

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

18/5

T'unghsien, Chihli, N. China,
February 20, 1918.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I here acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 23d, received yesterday. We are glad to know of the authorization of the return to the Mission of those who have been on furlough. The additional grants make by the Prudential Committee for the W. B. M. and the W. B. M. P. we are also noting.

In regard to the changes in Chinese names of our stations, we share with you the discomfort of having to change old habits. You would be more troubled if you could see the long list of several hundred names which the government postoffice department has issued. Old and familiar places are given strange new names. I do not understand at all why this is done, except that it is an old Chinese custom to change names with the change in the government. I suppose there is a sort of feeling that the Republican regime needs to indicate its existence by some such changes.

What you say about new appointments is noted. In regard to Mr. Compton, we had heard from ~~are~~ private sources that, in spite of his "long formed purpose" with regard to joining the West Turkey Mission, he would have been quite willing to consider the opportunities for student work in Tientsin. Perhaps we were misinformed, but from private sources it is understood that he would have been interested in the proposal to join our mission had it been made to him.

I regret very much that the pressure of many duties makes it impossible for me to report to you from time to time in regard to ~~P~~ political and other conditions here in China. I presume that you hear from other members of the Mission in regard to such matters, but I feel that I ought to do more along these lines in order to keep you informed in regard to our view of current movements here in China. I shall probably not improve in the future in regard to such matters, but this morning I will say a word or two about the plague situation because that directly affects our work.

The Council authorized the assignment of Drs. Ingram, Tucker, Young and Watson to the service which the Chinese government inaugurated, as soon as it was evident that the plague had appeared. The origin of the plague seems to be in Mongolia, at a place called Saratsi. It is justat the point where the Yellow River makes its great bend south, after having swerved up north, leaving the province of Kansu. Altho the local officials, because of the revenues which they were receiving from the heavy traffic in wool and other commodities passing thru their districts, neglect-

ed to give information at first and refused to follow the suggestions which local medical men and investigators made, the Central Government soon took the matter in hand in vigorous fashion. An anti-plague commission was instituted with full authority to exert pressure on these officials and bring them to terms. It is interesting to note that the head of this commission is Dr. John Ch'uan, the son of one of our oldest Christians here at T'ungchou, old Mr. Ch'uan, who entered the church here, but now lives in Peking. He has two sons in America. Dr. Ch'uan was appointed to replace Dr. Wu Lien Teh and has been conducting a very effective work. Mr. Greene was able to place physicians and resources of the China Medical Board at the disposal of the government and other missions have contributed both physicians and laymen to assist in the work of quarantine of affected areas. Owing to effective quarantine established along all the railroad lines, as well as at the mountain passes, the epidemic has been restricted to the immediate region surrounding the point of origin; and at the present time is evidently dying out. We are very glad that our mission has been able to help in this matter. The occasion has again made evident the regard with which the government holds Christian medical workers, which has been and will be of further benefit to Christian work.

Another line of work in which the government thoroughly appreciates and depends upon the help of Christian workers is the great flood relief undertaking. Mr. Stelle of our station has given a great deal of his time to that work, since Wen An district of the Peking station is one of the most seriously affected of the 105 counties of Chihli which are flooded more or less. Mr. Chandler has also undertaken flood relief, having been authorized to give his time to that. Large sums of money are being distributed in various way to relieve the terrible distress of the flood victims. You have probably heard of the work of the American ~~Rd~~ Red Cross under Mr. Roger Green's direction. They decided to offer the flood refugees the opportunity of work and the work decided upon was the building of a good, macadamized road between Peking and T'unghsien. For some months now several thousand refugees have been workers on this road, forcing up the large stone slabs of the famous old stone road connecting T'unghsien with Peking and breaking these stones up. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Stelle and others were active in the choosing of refugees to become workers on the road and Mr. Gordon, a Presbyterian appointee on the staff of the College, has been active in overseeing the workmen and making purchases for them. He has been so successful in this work that Mr. Greene has asked that he be released from his college duties in order to give his full time to the work. The engineering part of the work is conducted by two Americans chosen by the Red Cross. At first the work was in cooperation with the Chinese ~~government~~, which has contributed half of the funds used. But the Chinese government ~~has been~~ ineffective, as in so many undertakings. Unless there is an opportunity to obtain squeeze, the Chinese officials are not interested. It is disappointing to find them so reluctant in this, as in other philanthropic undertakings. However, by the use of tact and patience, Mr. Greene was able to secure practical control of the undertaking and now work is moving forward more rapidly. The construction of such a road will be of great advantage to our city, as well as to the whole country-side. The plan of the engineers is to make this simply the first section of a fine trunk road to connect Tientsin with Peking.

This improvement in communications would be of great value in stimulating the life of the entire country-side. We are very glad that the College can have a share in this work by lending Mr. Gordon. Mr. Corbett and I have undertaken the classes Mr. Gordon was conducting. We are glad to make this little contribution to the flood relief.

You have doubtless heard of the refugee camps established at Tientsin and all the work that has been carried on in connection with them there. Dr. Amy Metcalf of Tehchow assisted in the medical work of one of the camps for several months and Dr. Miles of Tehchow is now in that work in Tientsin and by his presence there has relieved another physician to take up plague work in Shansi. These emergency demands have to be made and met, altho they break up the regular work of the stations very seriously. However, the results in the end are of great value because they present in a vivid and public way the serviceful spirit of Christian workers.

Very likely you have heard from various individuals in the mission of the questions that are being raised among us as to whether or not we should in some way offer our services to the American government for work in connection with the war. As the war progresses and the belief increases that it is to be a long and protracted struggle, increasingly it seems clear that the establishment of democracy and human liberty in the world is the great issue of these times. Those of the mission who are going home on furlough were the first to raise the question as to what was their duty in respect to war service, direct or indirect. And there are others among us who are now carefully considering the question. At the annual meetings in April and May it is almost certain that these questions will be raised and it may seem wise for the mission as a whole to take some action in regard to the matter. Perhaps they may indicate those who might be released for such service. Before we come to the point of discussing any definite steps to be taken, the mission ought to hear from the Board on this point. Will you present the matter to the Prudential Committee in this informal way, as it would be well, if possible, to have your decision in hand before we come to our annual meeting in May? If the matter could be given prompt attention, it would be possible for a reply from you to be received even before our meetings of the districts, which usually come in May. April. There are such numbers of men in America ready to enter direct war service that many of us have felt that we should not consider ourselves needed in that service as yet. However, if the American government found it necessary to make use of Chinese labor, either in America or back of the trenches in France, opportunities would arise in which we might be of special service. Not only would such service be of value in connection with winning the war, but it is highly probable that the work with picked Chinese laborers could be made to give results that would be felt in large ways not only upon the economic life of China but also in connection with Christian work. Undoubtedly the laborers who have already gone to France in connection with the French and British service will be able to raise their standard of living and will receive the stimulus of the new environment in which they are placed. They should come back to China prepared to be better citizens than before. If they can at the same time be won to Christ and come back to be better Christians, better able to support Christian work, also, the emergency service of these months

might be made a really important factor in the future expansion of Christian influence in China. Do not think that we fail to appreciate the necessity of maintaining our work as a real factor in the effort to make the world safe for democracy. I myself have argued this point with considerable vehemence, maintaining that our Christian missionary work is a very distinct part of the campaign for human liberty, of which the fighting of the Allies is the most direct manifestation. But though we realise the force of this side of the argument, there is also the other aspect from which it seems as though all the man power democratic and Christian civilization can muster should be used to win the victory for liberty and for righteousness upon which alone the future civilization, developed along the lines in which we must believe, is possible.

Very sincerely yours,

L. Porter

Burghuer

E. C. Porter

Feb. 20, 1918.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

T'unghsien, Chihli, China,
March 19, 1918.

Rev. W.E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

On March 13th I sent to our telegraph operator here the following cablegram to be forwarded to you:-

"Fernstalk, Boston. Request ten thousand silver Tehchou dike. Porter."

No record of receipt

I hope that the message went through to you without undue delay and that you understood it to refer to the Property Committee's report on the flood prevention at Tehchou, which went to you January 31st. You will find in that report full particulars in regard to Mr. Bergamini's proposed plan for a dike to protect the Tehchou property from any possibility of danger in special floods. You will note, also, that the Property Committee was desirous of securing expert engineering advice in regard to the building of such a dike before naming any definite figures of the amount needed. In the report and the enclosures sent with it you will find, not only Mr. Bergamini's original report, but also Dr. Tucker's full notes on the same.

The matter of taking up the problem with an engineer was considerably delayed owing to Dr. Tucker's absence in Shansi on plague prevention work. Immediately upon his return, he consulted with an engineer, Mr. Bergen, in Tientsin, a man who has had long experience in China and knows conditions of Chinese work, etc. Dr. Tucker presented all the facts available to Mr. Bergen and secured from him a judgment in favor of the plans Mr. Bergamini originally drew up, but made a slightly lower estimate of the necessary cost. Mr. Bergamini's original report had been seen by all the members of the Property Committee and had been sent to the members of the Mission C.A.I., receiving their approval, in case it was supported by the engineer's advice. Having secured Mr. Bergen's opinion, Dr. Tucker consulted with Mr. McCann and both of them agreed that it was necessary to cable to you at once, naming the definite sum which represented the judgment of the expert advisor called into the case.

I think nothing more need be said about the sum, since the communications you have already received are sufficient to cover the case. My cable should have reached you just about the time that my original report and enclosures reached you, so that I hope the Prudential Committee was able to consider the whole problem at one time. It is very urgent that something be begun in the way of preventative plans at once, and we hope that you will take prompt action on this case. The sum seems a large one,

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but considering the value of the property and of the work that centers around it, it is absolutely necessary in order to safeguard the work in the future.

You have probably received reports from the various stations on the special flood work that has been carried on at several of them. The work at Paotingfu seems to have been especially successful. The amount of money administered by Mr. Hubbard and others there is about $30,000, which sum has been spent in such a way as to give great relief. Moreover, the officials and gentry in the countryside have now a new appreciation of the unselfishness and servicable spirit of Christianity. That region seems to be especially responsive to the Christian message at this time and it is to be hoped that our Mission can make much more effective use of the challenging opportunities of that field, than hitherto.

The various station associations are considering matters to be taken up at the coming District meetings, and there will soon be a grist of motions and requests sent on to you. I hope that we may be able to realize this year, more than in the past, a close cooperation in discussion and conference with our Chinese colleagues, helping them to feel that we honestly desire their advice and are in earnest in our purpose of dividing real responsibility with them.

We are greatly interested in Secretary Eddy's announcement of the early arrival of the Leeper family in China. It will be quite a problem to know how best to house them during the spring and summer, but undoubtedly some provision will be made.

The last reports from the anti-plague service indicate that the epidemic is disappearing rapidly. There are occasional sporadic cases that turn up in out of the way places and startle people, but probably there will not be any real reinfection and the boundary of the infected area will be pushed steadily northward. Dr. Young and those of our Mission who have been in the service have been of great value, and have secured excellent results, particularly in Shansi.

Thank you for your letter of February 6th to me personally. I note the contents and will perhaps make some response to them some other time.

Very sincerely yours,

L. Porter

Tuesday - 19, 1918

Tinghsien

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

18/8

T'unghsien, Chihli, China,
April 22, 1918.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I want to reply to some of your questions in regard to Dr. Clara A. Nutting, which involve the question of the relationship of our Board and the China Medical Board. In order to put beofre you Mr. Greene's position, I am enclosing a copy of a letter from him to Dr. Wallace Buttrick. I think that makes quite clear the position of the China Medical Board with reference to the support of doctors on the field. As I understand Mr. Greene, he desires to take up each appointment as a separate case. It is his purpose to investigate conditions on the field so that he can know whether or not a given form of medical work undertaken by the Missions is being conducted, or is to be conducted, in such a way as to make it advisable for the China Medical Board to help in its support. When he is sure that conditions that his board requires in medical work are being met he is ready to recommend a grant from the China medical Board and to recommend, also, helping in the support of additions to the medical staff, on the basis of three-fourths from the medical board and one-fourth from the Mission Board.

You will note that Mr. Greene still lays stress on the point that our Board is not yet spending for medical work the equivalent of Dr. Young's salary. Since I have already heard from Mrs. Wagner of the W.B.M.P. authorizing us to find on the field a substitute for Dr. Susan Tallmon-Sargent, the equivalent of Dr. Sargent's salary can be regarded as having been sent to the field. You will note that Mr. Greene regards Fenchow as a place where the China Medical Board will eventually wish to give assistance. In view of this general situation it seems it would be wise to secure Dr. Nutting's help for a year in connection with the special needs of the Chihli and Shantung Districts, in the hope that she may be kept in the service of our Board until the China Medical Board feels ready to help in supporting her in connection with Fenchow work. As you know, Lintsing will be without a physician after the withdrawal of Dr. Sargent. The T'ungchou hospital is also unprovided with a foreign physician. I have reported to you that our last word from Dr. William L. Hall is that he feels that his work in China should end with his present term of ~~w~~ service in the Friends' Mission, so that our hope of securing him ~~is~~ as a substitute doctor for a term of four years, in accordance with a cable from the Board in December, is frustrated.

In view of these very serious needs for two of our hospitals, it seems necessary for us to take some form of emergency measures. The Lintsing Station has already indicated its desire to invite Dr. Nutting for one year's service. The formal motion in regard to this invitation will probably be passed at the coming Council meeting next

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month. The support of Dr. Nutting will come from the W.B.M.P., on the basis of Mrs. Wagner's letter authorizing the Mission to find a substitute on the field for Dr. Tallmon-Sargent. If this invitation meets with Dr. Nutting's approval, she will be kept in service of our Board and we will hope that ultimately the plans for her work in Fenchow can be carried out. In the meantime, T'ungchou will be left with no foreign physician.

Of course, I am writing to you without any formal vote of the Mission to support me, but I feel confident that the Mission will, at the coming Council meetings, pass some motions in line with the suggestion I am now making. If the Prudential Committee will authorize the payment to the Mission Treasurer for medical work of a sum equivalent to Dr. Young's salary, I feel sure that the China Medical Board will be willing to do all that it can in helping us secure a qualified physician, either Chinese or American, or both, for continuing the T'ungchou work at the present high standard of efficiency in administration. Mr. Greene is very much interested in T'ungchou work and will do all that he can to help us secure the adequate staff which the new hospital requires. I very much hope it will be possible for the Prudential Committee to realize the importance of meeting the conditions which Mr. Greene feels it necessary to make, in order that we may maintain for our work the hearty and cordial interest and support which he has shown hitherto. Mr. Greene is planning to spend the summer in America, and I hope that it will be possible for you to see him and have a ~~t~~ frank talk with him, in which some of the points about which there is uncertainty may be cleared up.

Very sincerely yours,

Lucius C. Porter

P.S. Are we correct in assuming that the Prudential Committee in approving of Dr. Hall's appointment as a substitute physician was willing to allow the Mission the appropriation for at least one-half of Dr. Hall's salary, for use in securing some one for the Tungchow Hospital? If so the Prudential Committee by appropriating another one-half salary for a married physician would meet the condition named by Mr. Greene. LCP

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No. 516

April 2, 1918.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
China Medical Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City, U.S.A.

Dr. Clara A. Nutting,
American Board Hospital, Fenchowfu.
****

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

The American Board Mission here has been led by its home office to believe that the China Medical Board would assume the support of Dr. Clara A. Nutting, who is now serving an interneship in the Margaret Williamson Hospital, Shanghai. I do not understand how the secretaries of the American Board received such an impression for they quote you only as saying "if in due time your Board shall ask for a contribution for her support, careful consideration will be given to the request", which certainly seems non-committal enough.

I should prefer not to recommend any grant to the American Board for additional staff for the present, for the reason that the Board has not yet sent out any one to replace either Dr. C.W.Young, whose support was assumed by us three years ago, nor Dr. Susan Tallmon Sargent of Linteingchow, who has resigned. I believe that the situation is somewhat complicated by the fact that Dr. Young was supported from a special educational fund, and that while Dr. Sargent was supported by the Woman's Board of the Pacific, it is the Woman's Board of the Interior that is interested in Dr. Nutting. Furthermore, Dr. Nutting, who is a graduate of Carleton College, has for a long time been looking forward to going to Fenchow, where there are several other Carleton graduates. It would not be easy, therefore, to shift her to Lintsingchow, for which place the Woman's Board of the Pacific is said to be seeking a woman doctor. At the same time the fact remains that the Congregationalists are supporting one married doctor and one unmarried doctor less than when we entered the field. It would seem that it should be possible by some adjustment to make good this deficiency before we are asked to support Dr. Nutting. Could not the Woman's Board of the Pacific be asked to support Dr. Nutting until a successor is found for Dr. Sargent?

My recommendation would be that we undertake to support a doctor in Fenchowfu as soon as a successor is found for Dr. Sargent, provided, at the same time, that either a successor is found for Dr. Young or that a sum equivalent to the cost of his whole support is added to the maintainance appropriations of the Board for its medical work in China. I think that Fenchow is a place which we shall eventually wish to assist, but in my opinion these conditions should first be met.

As regards Dr. Nutting, I can find no correspondence on the subject of the approval of the Margaret Williamson Hospital as a place in which to take her interneship, but Mrs. L.O.Lees of the Woman's Board of the Interior is quoted as saying, in a letter of September 26, 1917, "They(the C.M.B.) have, however, as I think you know, for-

mally recognized the Margaret Williamson Hospital in Shanghai." If I ever said anything that would lead to the conclusion thatthis hospital would be a suitable place in which to serve an interneship, I was greatly mistaken, for that institution possesses neither the staff nor the equipment to enable it to offer a satisfactory service. Furthermore a young woman going there would be in danger of acquiring prejudices that would make it difficult for her to cooperate with men in developing an up-to-date hospital service. I do not know of any woman's hospital in China at the present time which I should recommend as a place in which a future missionary physician might serve an interneship, though there are a few hospitals, such as ours in Peking and the Hunan-Yale Hospital, which could offer more than many women's hospitals at home.

In connection with this case I may report that a very serious misunderstanding of our policy has been embodied in the records of the Prudential Committee, as shown in the following extract from the minutes of January 19, 1915:

"In view of an offer made by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation to all mission boards in No. America, including the American Board, to undertake the full support of all medical missionaries they may appoint to North China, it was voted to authorize the securing of six medical missionaries for the No. China Mission, thus providing a second missionary physician for each station now occupied by a medical missionary."

Later, when the policy was adopted of requiring the missionary society to contribute at least one-fourth of the total cost of the support of additional members of the medical staff for which application shouldbe made to our Board, the impression was apparently created that we would support an indefinite number of doctors, always provided that one-fourth of the total cost of such additions was guaranteed by the missionary society. I presume that this mistaken view is not share at present by the secretaries of the Board, but it might be advisable to see that the Prudential Committee understands our policy in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Roger S. Greene.

To
W. Buttrick

April 2, 1918

REC'D JUN 25 1918

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

T'unghsien, Chihli, China,
April 16, 1918.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of a letter from Mr. Case, reporting the appointment of the Leipers and sending the usual sketches of their preparatory work. The Mission rejoices greatly in this appointment. In spite of the censor we were able to make out the dates for their sailing and also for the sailing of the Fairfields and will make plans to welcome both at the time of their arrival in China.

Your letter of March 6, asking for definite word from us in regard to the possibility of securing quarters for the Leipers for the summer at Peitaiho was replied to by cable from Tientsin. We found that it was not possible to use either the Boston cable address or a single word message and so sent a full message with full address. According to what we learned at this end, it will be necessary for the Board to register "Fernstalk, Boston" with the censor of cablegrams at San Francisco before we can feel safe in using that cable address. I hope the message went through and that you understand that we have quarters for the Leipers. I hope also that it was possible for you to inform them of that fact before they sailed, altho a recent letter from Mr. Martin indicates that it had been possible to make arrangements so that the Leipers were sure of a roof over their heads whether we replied or not. I am glad to say that we have found a very convenient house for them of three rooms, and either Miss Payne or Miss Sewall will keep house for them, so that everything is arranged for very nicely.

have written ~~to~~ ready to the censor

I find that your letters of February 21 and 25 were duly received, but ~~ti~~ I think that up to this time have not been acknowledged. We rejoice very much over the decision you report to pay us from the Higher Educational Fund at the 2 to 1 rate. This will make our problems of financing the College and Middle School and other institutions very much easier. You ask about the division of funds between the College and the Academy. Within a short time I hope to send you a full statement in regard to the plans for the work for this autumn, and at that time will be able to report the action of the District and the Mission in regard to them. It is still the hope of all of us engaged in College and Middle School work that all those funds sent "for College and Middle School" should be retained in T'unghsien for the Middle School alone and that the Board will be able to make an additional grant for college and university work, so that it will be possible for us to offer scholarships for our students when they go to Peking. In a number of cases our best men will be unable to pay the increased fees that will be required upon our amalgamation with the Methodists in the University, and if we are to retain the influence that we wish to have in the new student body in that institution, we should have such a fund, to help our own students to continue their studies.

I very much hope that Dr. Galt will be able to secure some special gifts for this purpose.

A meeting of our Peking Board of Managers is called for the 26th of April, and part of the plans will be delayed until the decisions of that meeting can be announced, so that I will not write further on these problems now, but will ask you to have in mind the possibility of securing for our Middle School the use of the whole appropriation and income that ~~is~~ has been used in the past for both the Middle School and the College work here at T'unghsien. At the same time it will be necessary to make some ~~other~~ provision, other than the $1000 granted to Peking University, for the educational work in Peking. It is a great pleasure to hear from Mr. Martin of his success in the "drive" for money in the Broadway Tabernacle. We are all looking forward to the enlargement of the Middle School work here.

In regard to the Mission Treasury and Business Agency, a motion is at present being circulated in our C.A.I., which will be reported to you, as soon as a decision is reached; at that time a full statement of the condition of affairs in the Treasury will be made. Mr. McCann has labored practically alone for the last few months and has borne an unusual burden of responsibility. He was willing to do so because of his hope that by holding things together until assistance could be received in our Treasury and Business Agency work, the future of that work could be put on a solid basis such as to give satisfactory service and, at the same time, increase the Board's reputation for business management. It is a great joy to all of us to know that his plans are shaping up well now. Mr. McCann has the assistance of Mr. Grimes, who is an expert in the Business Agency work; but the two of them together are still greatly overburdened and it will be necessary fo the Mission to make some sort of plans for assisting them. These plans will be reported to you as soon as the ~~di~~ decision has been made. The Mission has greatly appreciated his faithfulness and untiring efforts in the past few months to hold the business together, altho the strain has seriously overtaxed his physical strength.

We regret to know of Mr. Hodous' decision to remain at Hartford with the Kennedy School of Missions. The Language School in Peking shares with us the disappointment in this decision. To us it seems ~~f~~ very plain that Mr. Hodous' greatest opportunity in influencing those who are preparing for missionary work is in Peking, rather~~a~~ than in Hartford, but of course we must abide by his own decision.

Your letter promising relief for Peking financially has been received and brings fresh courage and joy to the Mission and particularly to the Peking Station. We will be very glad indeed to know the details of the arrangement by which the relief is granted and the Peking funds paid on the same basis as other funds of the Mission.

The copy of your letter to Dr. Tucker has been received. We are glad to know of the Prudential Committee's action in regard to substitute for Mr. Fairfield and will await his appointment with a great deal of interest. Mr. Wolfe is at home now and will be able to put the situation before you personally.

The sketch of Miss Harriet E. Hall, the fiancee of Mr. Shaw has been received and we are much interested in it. We have not yet received official word of Mr. Shaw's appointment, but as-

sume the matter is cinched, since his wife is to come to China and he cannot very well let her come alone. We are looking forward to their coming this autumn with a great deal of anticipation.

Last week we had a successful meeting of our Chihli District Association, official reports of which you will receive soon. A number of items were considered which will require the especial attention of the Prudential Committee. I will not anticipate by mentioning them now, but will hope to send you the full minutes of the meeting and comments on the votes within ten days. While we were in session we had the great good fortune to have a visit from Dr. James A. Blaisdell of Pomona College, who seized time from his busy Japan engagements to make a hurried trip to North China, in order to get at least an impression of China and Chinese conditions and of the way in which we are trying to meet the problems of Christian work here. I should judge from the questions which he asked that he is giving most careful attention to the problems being considered by your commission in Japan. We will await with the greatest interest the report of that commission and the decisions which are made by the Japan Mission upon consideration of it.

Our meeting also had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Clarke of Ahmednagar, India. He has been giving considerable time to visiting among our stations here in North China and we have have all profitted by our acquaintance with him, as well as by the information he has been able to give us of ways of work in India. It is evident to him, as it is to all of us, the we need far more exchange of ideas among the missions, as well as between the missions and the Board if we are to feel ourselves as a united whole and if we are to meet adequately the needs of a developing work. It is heartening to have reports of the progress in India and stimulating to know of their plans, which are in many ways different from ours and in all ways are suggestive to us.

Cordially yours,

L. Porter

Mission Secretary.

Lunghstein April 16, 1918.

CD JUN 19 1918

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

18/9

Techou, May, 7,1918

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
American Board,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong :

Before going further away from headquarters - I am on my way to the annual Council Meeting at Lintsing - I must send you a letter to acknowledge yours of Mar. 21, adn an earlier letter, as well as those from Mr. Case reporting the appointment of Miss Mc Clure and Miss Walton. The pressure of tasks at Tung-hsien pushed off the writing and now I do not know that I have numbered this correctly. Moreover I can only send a hasty line or two.

First let me express to the Prudential Committee on behalf of the Mission heartiest thanks for the splendid way in which they have come to the relief of the Peking Station finances. Our Prudential Committee has done nobly to grant, in the face of all the anxieties of this year of war demands and of an uncertain income, the generous 2 -1 exchange rates on the $2400.00 of Peking general work funds, and that, not for this year only, bu also for last year. Let me assure you that this generous help is most heartening to the station, the district and the Mission. The full significance of the additions granted to General Work for the current year is now felt, and our Chinese colleagues can appreciate the splendid support which our churches are giving to missions in these days of great emergencies and many special war demands. I am sure this action inspires all with a fresh courage and faith.

As to reinforcements,we are glad to have the particulars and history and take courage as we think of prospective help from them. The Liepers have been heard from already in Japan. We anticipate greeting them soon.

We will expect further word from you on the Techou Flood report and other items mentioned as under consideration.

Two votes must be reported to you, passed by the Mission Committee ad Interim. Both relate to the Treasury and Business Agency. The votes are :

Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to Appoint an assistant for the office of the Treasury and Business Agency on a term of three or five years, it being understood that all expenses for travel and salary will be met by the Agency business in China, and no extra appropriation is requested from the Board.

Voted, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to allow Mr. E. W. Galt to undertake the selcetion of such an assistat in consultation with the Board secretaries.

You have been informwed of the steps taken in relation to the Business Agency. You know that Mr. Grimes and Mr Mc Cann are now working together and that the business is being straightened out and put on a proper basis to the great advantage of those in the related Missions and to the great advantage, also, of the Board, our own Board. For the previous arrangement had been such that the business reputation of our Board had been seriously jeopardized. I hope you appreciate to what an extent we are all indebted to Mr. Mc Cann for the patient way in which he has carried double and triple burdens in order to save the day, until we could be sure of Mr. Grimes' help. Now the two men together find the burden too heavy. But the growing business indicates that it will be possible to support an extra assistant. We ask for such an appointment from the Board so as to give permanence and an official character to the position, but we do not need financial help. Mr. Galt is so familiar with the nature of the work required that he is the natural one to turn to for counsel as to the appointee. The case of Mr. Woodall and of Mr. Buschman have shown that we need the clearest understanding on the part of all parties concerned as to the work to be done and the actual qualifications of the appointee for doing just that work. Mr. Mc Cann will write you in more detail in regard to this matter, and later on I wish to write at greater length on the service Mr. Mc Cann has rendered, rendered, too, at great sacrifice of strength which he could ill spare. We hope he can have entire rest for at least two months during the summer and that he will recuperate fully.

Of the District Meetings you will receive reports and minutes from the three District secretaries. Our meeting for Chihli at Tientsin was a good meeting. Each year we feel some progress in the cooperative way of handling business with our Chinese colleagues. As they become familiar with the regular business they become more free in taking intiative. We all profit from their presence in themeetings. Later on I will have occasion to speak of special votes taken.

Another matter on which I must write at length is the university. I have already reported to Dr. Barton the latest meeting of the Managers. The decision to adopt the Chinese name hitherto used by the Methodist Peking University has roused our alumni to a high degree of indignation and opposition. I share this feeling with them. If we do not reconsider the matter we run the risk of alientating all our trained Chinese fellow-workers. Is union at this price worth while ?

I will send this on as a for-runner of more careful and extended discussion of the topics mentioned.

Very heartily yours,

L. Porter

CD JUN 25 1918

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

18/10

Tunghsien,
May, 18th 1918

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong :

I am just back from the Council Meetings at Lintsing. We had good meetings and felt that progress was marked on several different lines. You will get the minutes of the meetings soon and with them the usual explanations of action taken. All the members of the Council enjoyed the journey down with the fellowship thus given. To many it was a first visit to Lintsing. All were impressed by the excellent plant already set up there and, more particularly, by the promising opportunities before the workers there. The church is reported crowded every Sunday as we saw it the Sunday we spent there. The hospital is the most attractive building Mr. Bergamini has put up. It is splendidly arranged. There are good wards. All that is needed is a doctor in charge, for Dr. Susan Tallmon-Sargent has just left. With her sister gone on furlo also the women's work is greatly crippled and excessive burdens are thrown on Miss Long and Mrs. Eastman. Must we go on forever over-working the foreign staff ?

Today I cannot stop for more than an acknolwedgment of yours of April 4th giving th Prudential Committee's action on the North China Flood Damage report. We are glad to know that the wheels have been set in motion to bring about some measure of relief for Tehchow. I hope that the matter can be pushed to a successful conclusion very soon. I shall have more to say about the Tehchow compound as it appeared to me last week. All the buildings have stood the water-test admirably showing no serious defects. The compound is being put in order rapidly. Some trees lived thru the flood, others have been set out. A good start has been made in the difficult work of beautifying the grounds. But the walls are all down, except as the brick rescued from the waters have been piled on the foundations that stood. Nothing more will be done until you report the decision on dike.

The enclosed letter to you, written Dec. 29, 1917, returned to me this morning. There was some error about the address. It is not often that letters stray for so long and turn up.

18/10

Tungchow,
May, 18th 1918

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong:

I am just back from the Council Meetings at Lintsing. We had good meetings and felt that progress was marked on several different lines. You will get the minutes of the meetings soon and with them the usual explanations of action taken. All the members of the Council enjoyed the journey down with the following thus given. To many it was a first visit to Lintsing. All were impressed by the excellent plant already set up there and, more particularly, by the promising opportunities before the workers there. The church a reported crowded every Sunday as we saw it the Sunday we spent there. The hospital is the most attractive building Mr. Bergenthal has put up. It is splendidly arranged. There are good wards. All that is needed is a doctor in charge, for Dr. Susan Talmon-Sargent has just left. With her sister none on furlo Alas the woman's work is greatly crippled and excessive burdens are thrown on Miss Long and Mrs. Eastman. Must we go on forever over-working the foreign staff?

Many thanks again for more than an acknowledgment of yours of April 4th giving the Prudential Committee's action on the North China Flood Damage report. We are glad to know that the wheels have been set in motion to bring about some measure of relief for Tenchow. I hope that the matter can be pushed to a successful conclusion very soon. I shall have more to say about the Tenchow compound as it appeared to me last week. All the buildings have stood the water-test admirably showing no serious defects. The compound is being put in order rapidly. Some trees lived thru the flood, others have been set out. A good start has been made in the difficult work of beautifying the grounds. But the walls are all down, except as the brick rescued from the waters have been piled on the foundations that stood. Nothing more will be done until you report the decision on dikes.

The enclosed letter to you, written Dec. 29, 1917, returned to me this morning. There was some error about the address. It is not often that letters stray for so long and turn up.

You have already heard that Dr. Hall declined the offer which I presented to him on your behalf. This leaves the Mission without even one substitute to take the place of the three physicians Dr. Love, Dr. Tucker and Dr. Tallmon-Sargent, who leave this month or next. It is a tragedy to leave the fine Lintsing hospital,and the work that is developing so well, in the hands of a Chinese physician whose training was gained years ago before the proper medical schools appeared. He himself realizes his own lack of modern training. To help him there is Miss Callie Munger, who has done splendid work during the year she has been at Lintsing, but who cannot run a hospital alone, and whose position in relation to a Chinese physician will be extremely difficult. The W.B.M.P. has authorized us to fill the vacancy on the field, but we have not found anyone yet.

A recent graduate of the Union Medical College, a man of much ability, will be in charge here at Tunghdien. But an American is greatly needed to keep the work up to the standards set by Dr. Love.

The Mission greatly needs to have such a substitute physician as Dr. Hall promised to be, one who dould go from one station to another to fill the gaps caused by furlos. Until the mission is reinforced so that furlos do not mean a serious break in the work all our work willfail to advance steadily as it ought to do.

We have just enjoyed a visit from Dr. Frank K. Sanders. While his primary interest is language study and missionary preparation he has been eager to see the Board's work wherever he goes, as well as to get in touch with other missions. His connection with Broadway Tabernacle gave him special interest in Tunghsien and the Middle School plans which Martin is pushing for at home.

Heartily yours,

L. Porter

Missinn Secretary.

REC'D JUL 16 1918.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

T'unghsien, M Chihli, China,
June 1, 1918.

18/12

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I am sending you, under separate cover, typewritten copies of the minutes of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the North China Council, together with the table of recruits asked from the Boards and the estimates passed by the Council for 1919.* Unfortunately, the figures for the Shantung District were not prepared in the final form as passed and handed to the clerks of the Council, but were to be sent in later, and as yet have not come to hand. I think it best not to delay longer the sending of these papers to you, but will forward the Shantung requests and other estimates as soon as received. Of course, these minutes will be printed as usual and as soon as printed copies are available, I will send them to you.

* Shantung figures came and were added.

Today I want to take up the votes of the Council which need special attention from the Prudential Committee and will add such comments as seem to be necessary to make clear the desires of the Council in the matters presented. You will notice that in the minutes there are two sets of figures; those in brackets refer to the order of business followed by the Council, while the underlined, unbracketted figures give the numbers of the votes in succession as passed. These will be the figures which I will use in referring to the votes. I will only mention those which require consideration by the Prudential Committee. In some cases there will be cross reference, so as to make it possible to refer in one place to all the action relating to a single topic.

Votes of the Council Requiring the Attention of the Prudential Committee, with Explanations.

10. Referred to the topic of recruits asked from the Board and considered under Vote 55.

2 note after #11 vote #62 & #63

11. This vote gives the Council's authorization to the vote of the Chihli District which has very likely been referred to you by the District Secretary. The request for funds to send students to America for the study of theology was brought up by Chinese members of the Chihli District and receives the strong support of all the members of the District; at this meeting of the Council, it, too, was unanimous in passing this request on to the Prudential Committee. It is felt that with the increase of the number of returned students to China, who have had the advantages of careful technical training abroad, it is most important that the church be able to hold its own in training and reputation and that the only way in which to do so is to have a few of the best men sent to America to receive special training in theology. Our city churches will need men of the very highest calibre and of the most complete training, if they are

to exert the influence that we expect from them. As you know, our Mission has very few Chinese who have been trained abroad at work, either in education or in evangelism. Other missions have done better than we have in this respect. There is no question about the need for better trained Chinese leaders, nor is there any question about the gradual transfer of leadership in Christian work to the Chinese. If our Board is to maintain the position which it has honorably held during the last fifty years, it is most important that provision be made for training abroad for a few of our coming leaders. It is not the idea of this motion to provide for scholarships to be given to graduates of a theological school here immediately upon graduation; we would prefer to have a fund that could be used for a man who had had a few years of experience in practical work and had proved his earnestness and consecration of spirit in service, as well as his ability, before giving opportunity for study abroad. It is most important that anyone who goes abroad should be thoroughly familiar with the practical problems of the work to be faced here in China and clear as to just what sort of work he wishes to do in America in order to equip himself as completely as possible for Christian service on his return. This action of the Council falls in line with the discussion which you have already reported from the Prudential Committee regarding the employment in our Mission work of men with higher training than that offered here in China. It is our hope that the Prudential Committee will be able to make provision not only for the support here in China in our work of such higher trained men, but also for the training of a few picked men.

In Votes 62 and 63, the Council incorporated its requests for definite grants for the carrying out of the proposal made in Vote 11. The amount requested in Vote 62, $1600, we regard as sufficient for a two years' scholarship. It would be our hope that the Board could secure special funds for this purpose, so that eventually one man could be sent each year for two years of special study in America. Vote 63 is a request for an endowment fund to cover the scholarship grants which would be necessary, if this plan were carried out. It seems to the Council that a special request in this form might appeal very distinctly to some friend of Christian work at home. It is in the nature of a special need, but one of the greatest importance, if our work is to maintain the influence of the Chinese leaders which it has exerted during the past years. The Methodist Mission has been more far-sighted than ours in this respect and has several pastors who speak English and have been trained in America; by their connections with American universities and with the returned student class they are able to enter into a larger work than is possible for those who have not had these opportunities. If our work is to have real influence with the official and educated classes, it is necessary that we make this provision for added training abroad for some of our preachers.

Votes 12, 13, 14 and 15. Lu Ho Middle School.

These four votes are largely a repetition of the votes passed last year in regard to the development of a first-class middle school here at T'unghsien. No doubt Mr. Martin has set before the Prudential Committee his hopes and plans for that institution. We repeat these requests this year in order to re-emphasize them before the Prudential Committee. In view of the probable transfer of the College work to Peking in connection with Peking University this autumn, the Council wishes to renew

the request that all funds previously used for education at T'unghsien be granted for the use of the Middle School here and that the Board support its interests in Peking University with entirely new funds. The Council emphasizes this point because it feels that middle school education is of the greatest importance, both for itself and for its influence on higher technical education. The standards already set by the China Medical Board Medical College in Peking are so high that no middle school in this region is yet qualified to prepare students for entrance upon that course. The standards to be set for Peking University are also high. It is of the utmost importance that our American Board Middle School in this province be fully equipped to meet the very highest college and university standards, if we are to have our share of the students in these higher institutions.

It is of ~~far~~ great~~est~~ importance that our Middle School be thoroughly equipped to give an adequate education to the far larger number of students who do not intend to go on into higher education. It is our hope that the middle school course may be planned so as to be an end in itself and that many students will feel that in finishing middle school they have prepared themselves sufficiently for valuable work in Chinese society and in the Church. Emphasis on vocational training is increasing throughout China. Our own students, as well as Christian leaders, already criticize our work here at T'unghsien for the lack of any provision in vocational training. If we are to meet these needs we must have a man to give full time to such a department. The department of Science and the department of English need no special comment. The addition this year of the request for a head of the normal department is made because of the great need for better trained teachers for our primary and secondary schools. The China Christian Educational Association, through its local associations, is laying the greatest stress upon more adequate teacher training. While it is true that the Peking University will eventually have normal departments, it is probable that such departments will be for middle schools and for college requirements. It is most important that we begin as soon as possible special courses to train the teachers who are so much needed for the adequate development of the lower grade school work. Mr. Warner of Shansi was remarking recently that supervision of the school work in his district was almost useless because the teachers of the lower grade schools were not ~~t~~ capable of improvement, and could not respond to supervision. Until Peking University has developed its department of education and we know just what amount of work is to be covered there, it is of the ~~b~~ greatest importance that our Middle School here by equipped to meet the teacher training need of our work. Such a department would not only meet our own needs, but would help in other parts of China; repeated requests have come from South China for the development of a Christian normal school in Mandarin-speaking Chinese, to prepare teachers in modern pedagogical methods. Our Board has a distinct opportunity to make a large contribution to Christian education if it can take up and support fully the middle school here at T'unghsien. It is most important that the Prudential Committee realize that its responsibilities for education in Chihli are greatly increased because of the establishment of Peking University. No one should have the idea that it will be possible, in the future, to provide for both the Middle School here and the University work with the same meagre funds that have been sent out during these past years. We are grateful for the support the Prudential Committee has already given to Mr. Martin and to the plans for development here at T'unghsien. The Council wishes the Committee to feel the importance of putting the interests of this institution in a position of prime importance.

Votes 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

These votes give the authorization of the Council to the votes passed by the Chihli District in regard to the plans for developing a new centre for the Tientsin work in the Hopei region. In view of the fact that the matters taken up in these motions have already been referred to the Prudential Committee by the Chihli District Secretary and in view of the further fact that the District has requested Mr. Chandler and Mr. Frame to present personally to the Prudential Committee all the interests involved in this change and the argument for the transfer, it will not be necessary to make further comment on these motions at this time. The Council feels very strongly the necessity of the transfer to a new centre in Tientsin, if our Board is to meet its responsibilities in that great city and if it is to develop as it should the heritage of influence bequeathed from the workers of earlier days.

Vote 23. Recruits for Shansi District. See under Recruits, Vote 55, following.

Vote 25. In connection with this vote let me call the attention of the Prudential Committee to the fact that the China Medical Board has indicated that it cannot undertake to help our Board in further support of medical work until the Board itself has secured physicians to take the places of Dr. Young and Dr. Tallmon-Sargent. The China Medical Board has made its position very clear on this point. It is our hope that these physicians can be sent, so that we can be in a position to make further requests to the China Medical Board with some hope of their being granted.

Vote 28. Federation between the Presbyterian, London Mission and American Board churches.

The Council in this vote approves of a report presented to it by a conference between representatives of these three missions which met at Nanking. Undoubtedly you have heard from Dr. Arthur Smith in regard to this conference; he and Miss Miner were the representatives of our Mission at this conference. The conference orginally was one of delegates from the Presbyterian churches only, who met with the purpose of establishing one united Presbyterian Church for China. This idea was modified and before the consummation of such a church, suggestions were made for federation between the three groups of churches so closely related in many ways. Many of us regard the formation of such a federation as is indicated by the recommendations of the joint conference at Nanking as a great step toward that Christian unity among all the Protestant churches of China. Our Council gave unanimous assent to the agreement suggested and elected delegates to carry out further steps looking toward the consummation of these plans.

Vote 29. Principles of Comity.

In this vote our Council adopted a report presented by the Committee on Comity of the China Continuation Committee. The recommendations of that body are printed in full in order that our churches might have at hand these agreements so as to carry them out in all cases involving relations with other churches and other Boards. Undoubtedly you have the report of this Continuation Committee's special Committee on Comity, but it will be convenient for you to have the items of their report in our minutes. If there is anything in these principles which the Prudential Committee wishes to modify or change, we should be glad to know of it.

Votes 32 to 39. Returns from Furlough.

These are regular routine votes and require no special comment. Attention is called to the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Galt are granted a half year for language study upon their return from furlough and are requested to reside at Tehsien during that period, returning to Paotingfu after that period, while Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are requested to live for one year at Tehsien, after their return. This action was taken in view of the transfer of Mr. Stanley from Shantung to Chihli District (Vote 54). The presence of experienced workers like Mr. Galt and Mr. Chandler at Tehsien will be of immense value to that station while its own evangelistic and educational workers gain experience. It is most unfortunate that our Mission is still so far understaffed as to require the laying of heavy burdens of responsibility upon those who have not had sufficient time for adequate language study and have not been able to take up responsibilities of work under the leadership of experienced workers.

Vote 44. Special Deputation.

The Council desires to urge upon the Prudential Committee the appointment of a special deputation to the North China Mission. We have had short visits from two of the Board's Secretaries within the last five or six years, but there has been no formal deputation from the Board to investigate the workings of the joint Chinese-foreign organization of the Mission work which began in 1914. We feel it of the greatest importance that the Board should know for itself how this new organization is working, the results that have been achieved and the difficulties that have been faced. In view of the policy adopted by the Chihli District and presented to you already by several members of the District, and in view of the need for careful policies in the other two districts, we feel it most important that the Board should send a deputation to North China to consider the work of the future. The relative importance of different fields in which the Mission is now at work, the whole question of adequate staff for the Mission for the years to come, and the problems involved in equipping adequately each station for the work that should be done, all lead many in the Mission to feel that much closer connections between the Board and the field should be entered into in order that the problems here may be set forth clearly to the Prudential Committee. The Council would like to have a deputation which can discuss with each district the policies that are now being formulated and the needs of the districts and of the Mission in the way of recruits and of adequate equipment needed for carrying out the responsibilities which have been placed upon our Board.

Vote 45. Referred to the general topic of Recruits, under 55.

Vote 46. Scholarship Funds for University Students.

The Council desires to remind the Prudential Committee that it will be necessary to provide for helping students from our Mission in university work in each of the provinces of the Mission. As you doubtless know, a part of the funds that have been spent regularly here in T'unghsien in College and Academy work have been used as scholarship grants to help students from the different stations of the Mission in their higher education. If the Prudential Committee grants requests for the reservation of funds provided and previously used at T'unghsien,

for use in the Lu Ho Middle School, it will be necessary to make provision not only for actually supporting university work in Peking, but also to furnish funds which can be used in helping worthy students from the Christian families of our churches. The Prudential Committee needs to realize that unless we can help some of our best students in university work, we will not have an adequate number of men in training for Christian leadership in our churches in the future. The Prudential Committee, in supporting Peking University, must do more than provide for a teaching staff, the erecting of buildings and the equipping of laboratories; there must be funds for supporting students during their time of study. Often our best students come from poor homes and cannot meet tuition fees. The amounts indicated in this vote are the very minimum needed at the present time. Other missions are better provided with scholarship funds than ours. This seems to me a matter of first importance. It should be possible to present requests for these funds in an interesting way as a special opportunity for Christian people at home to get into direct personal touch with Christian students here on the field. Unless we can help a fairly large number of students in some measure, American Board representation and corresponding influence in the student life of Peking University will be greatly lessened. The amounts requested for Shansi and Shantung might be spent either in higher education in these provinces or in the sending of students to Peking. You know it is the hope of the Shantung stations to send their students to the Christian University at Tsinan. We hope that the Prudential Committee will give most careful consideration to these requests.

Vote 52. In Vote 52 the Council wishes to re-emphasize the action that it took last year and to request most earnestly that the needs of the Missions already established be adequately provided for before the Prudential Committee considers the opening of work in any other unoccupied fields. The Council understands that the Prudential Committee has not yet made its decision as to opening work in South America. The Council wishes to protest emphatically against our Boards' taking up any new form of work until it has provided the existing missions with such staff and with such funds for equipment as to make it possible to do effectively the work that should be done. Not long ago the president of one of our American colleges asked a missionary physician what he would say to undergraduates who were asking about entering medical service in connection with missionary boards. This missionary physician replied that in case the boards were to agree to furnish funds for adequate equipment of the work no service could be more interesting nor more helpful than Christian medical service, but unless funds were provided for such adequate equipment, Christian medical work would be a heart-breaking task, in which returns would by no means compensate for the strain of overwork involved in trying to meet needs and maintain standards with insufficient equipment. Our Council wishes to emphasize that point of view in regard to the conduct of missionary work in general. Unless the Prudential Committee is willing to provide properly for work already undertaken so that it can be carried on with enthusiasm and energy by those at work, it should plan to give up the work. For too long already the workers in our North China Mission have been under such physical strain because of the inadequate number of workers that almost every one is near the point of breakdown, and, if that condition is not actually reached, finds physical strength so low that much of the work is done in a forced and routine fashion because of the constant downward pull of persistent fatigue. In addition to the strain due to lack of

workers, there is constant strain because of the lack of funds provided for equipment which would make possible the carrying on of work according to proper standards. The strain of plodding along, doing a work which fails to meet with one's own desires and standards, is so great that it is a question whether the Board or Mission is justified in requiring it. I do not know that there has ever been a strike on the part of the missionaries ~~on~~ of any board. Some times I feel that some such extreme measure as that is needed to make our home committees realize what desperate conditions have to be faced by the missionaries on the field. The Council was glad to note that Secretary Edward Lincoln Smith, in his report on impressions gained in China and in India, indicated his support of the contention that the Board should lay far greater emphasis on intensive development of work already in hand and should give no consideration to the plans for extensive development until the fundamental requirements of the former need have been met.

Vote 54. records the formal approval of the Council of the request from Chihli District for the transfer of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley from Shantung District. Mr. Chandler will be in America soon and will be able to present to you all the intimate details involved in the request and the transfer.

Votes 55, 56, 57 and 58, together with Votes 23, 26 and 45 and Vote 10, need to be considered together in relation to the table for recruits asked from the Boards appended to these ~~mu~~ minutes.

Beginning with Vote 45. The Council urges that the home boards ~~be~~ pay special attention to the needs of the whole field in their appointment of recruits, in order to avoid overemphasis of any one district or any given station. It has been felt that in some cases the workers at home on furlough have so presented the needs of their own work as to overshadow the needs of the Mission as a whole. The Council realizes that the Prudential Committee needs to secure such recruits as are available and that often a person can be secured for a particular work when one for a general need or some special need could not be found. The Council does not wish to dictate to the Prudential Committee in this matter, but requests that wherever possible special attention be given to the needs of the Mission in the order of their importance, as indicated in Vote 58. In each case the need listed first is the most important and wherever two needs are indicated second these are to be regarded as of equal importance. Now that each of the districts has indicated what it regards as an adequate staff for a term of years, it should be possible for the home Boards to bear in mind the fundamental staff required by each district, as well as the immediate, pressing needs.

In this connection attention is called to Vote 23 which places the need of the Shantung District first among the needs of the Mission, in view of the transfer of Mr. Stanley to Chihli; it is of pressing importance that new men be sent now so as to be in preparation to meet the pressing needs of the two Shantung stations.

In connection with the request for a medical worker at Lintsing from the American Board, let me again remind you of the position taken by the China Medical Board. Furthermore, the Prudential Committee should bear in mind the fact that at Lintsing there is an excellent medical plant which this year is without foreign oversight, the only foreign worker in medicine at that station being Miss Munger, a nurse, who is not a regular appointee of the Board. Up to date the Mission has not been able to find anyone on the field to meet the need at Lintsing. The

workers, there is constant strain because of the lack of funds provided for equipment which would make possible the carrying on of work according to proper standards. The strain of plodding along, doing a work which fails to meet with one's own desires and standards, is so great that it is a question whether the Board or Mission is justified in requiring it. I do not know that there has ever been a strike on the part of the missionaries ~~on~~ of any board. Some times I feel that some such extreme measure as that is needed to make our home committees realize what desperate conditions have to be faced by the missionaries on the field. The Council was glad to note that Secretary Edward Lincoln Smith, in his report on impressions gained in China and in India, indicated his support of the contention that the Board should lay far greater emphasis on intensive development of work already in hand and should give no consideration to the plans for extensive development until the fundamental requirements of the former need have been met.

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Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific is, we understand, endeavoring to find someone to meet that need. It is of the greatest importance that the Prudential Committee should take steps to establish a physician with a family at Lintsing in order to conserve the value of the work that has been done during the past years and make possible a proper development of this branch of the work, which is full of promise, at the same time meeting the conditions laid down by the China Medical Board.

In connection with the request of the Shansi District contained in Vote 10 that a business manager be sent to each station, the Council wishes the Prudential Committee to note that this is a substitution for the stenographer asked for last year and that such a business manager takes the place of a second evangelist called for according to the policy adopted by the Chihli District. That is to say, the Shansi District feels that the general work of each station can be carried on more effectively if, instead of having a city and a country evangelist, there be a general director for all the business of the station, thus setting free the single evangelistic worker for intensive work in that specialized field. The point made by the Shansi District is a point worth considering. There is no question that many of our workers, both men and women, are compelled to spend a large part of their time on points of routine business that could be far more efficiently and successfully handled by one manager. The Board has suggested in the past that such positions could be given to Chinese. The Council wishes to remind the Board that the greatest failure of the Chinese,as observed in our work so far, lies along the line of efficient management of affairs. Under the stimulus of proper oversight, the Chinese make excellent managers, but without that they fail to show the qualities needed.

In connection with the requests from the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, special representations will be made to that Board. It is hoped that the American Board can also emphasize these needs, laying special stress on the need of the Peking Station. This, which in so many ways is the most important station in our work, is most inadequately provided for. The demands of the institutional work centering in Peking are such that at present there is no one person free to give full time to woman's evangelistic work. In view of the absence of Miss Edith Tallmon on furlough, the needs for Lintsing in evangelistic work for women are also most pressing. At present there is no one to give full time to this work. What is being done has to be carried on under the care of two married ladies whose home and social responsibilities are quite sufficient to take their full time. Other items in connection with this table for recruits asked for and the order of importance will be presented in greater detail by representatives from the stations involved. The votes indicated give the Council's unanimous authorization to these requests.

Vote 59. The matter of a name for Peking University has already been presented to the American Board representatives on the Board of Trustees. We have been informed that the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees has already taken action in line with a part of this request. Unfortunately, that action was not cabled to the field at the time when other important items in the decisions reached by the Trustees at their April meeting were reported. Had that report been sent this resolution might not have been necessary.

I will send you as soon as possible the estimates from Shantung and

requests for recruits which are lacking. We send on the documents now, in order to avoid further delay. Very likely there will be further comments to add later on.

Very sincerely yours,

T. Porter

Mission Secretary.

Longhorn June 1, 1918.

Copy
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REC'D JUL 31 1918

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

T'unghsien, Chihli, China,
June 6, 1918.

3

18/13

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

In accordance with the practice of the last few years we are sending you the statistics of the North China Mission for the year ending December 31, 1917, on the blanks prepared by the China Continuation Committee. As you know, we are obliged to make out the report for that Committee to be printed in the annual year book for China, so that it is much easier to repeat for you the report which we have already made out. I believe the Board authorized this substitution of the Continuation Committee's forms for those previously issued for American Board Mission statistics. In case there are facts not listed which you desire us to report, kindly give us instructions and we will try to fill in what is needed.

filed

We are sending you under separate cover two copies of the Minutes of the North China Council for 1918 and also a set of reports, so far as they have been received here. I mention our sending these in order that you may be on the watch for them. There is so much uncertainty in mails these days that we cannot be sure that all important documents go through safely.

You have heard before this by cable of the illness of Rev. Murray S. Frame. He was taken sick with typhus fever just as he was starting on his furlough; in fact he had gone as far as Tientsin before being obliged to take to his bed. He was brought back at once to Peking and has been in the Union Medical College Hospital ever since May 21st, where he has received the best of care and nursing. Mrs. Frame and her child, with Miss Margaret Frame, have been living at our compound. Mrs. Frame and Miss Frame have spent some of their nights at the hospital. Twice during that time it seemed very doubtful whether he could live through the night. This morning the word came that he died last night at eleven o'clock. The fever had practically left him, but the heart was not able to stand the strain. These weeks and days have been a terrible burden of anxiety upon us all.

You have also heard by cable from the missionaries of the Board who have recently come out of the Caucasus

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tientsin, China.
June 6, 1918.

18/13

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You have also heard by cable from the missionaries of the Board who have recently come out of the Canaseus

where they were engaged in Armenian relief work, and reached Vladivostock. Some of them have come on from Vladivostock to Peking. These are Dr. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow and five children, Miss Orvis, Mr. Partridge and Mr. and Mrs. White. We will try to make arrangements for housing these friends during the summer or as long as they stay in this region. Within a few days I hope I shall have time to write you more fully in regard to these friends. I have talked with them and find that most of them would be glad if it were possible to find missionary work here in China which they could do. Some of them are new recruits and might very well be transferred to our Mission, for we certainly are in great need and would be glad to have them added to our staff. Would it not be a real saving to the Board in many ways if it were possible to transfer some of these friends to work here in China? I am sorry that I am so hurried today that I can only mention this matter. Our term ends next week Tuesday and after that I hope I shall have leisure to attend more carefully to a number of matters.

Very sincerely yours,

L. C. Porter

Sungkiang

June 9, 1915.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

18/14
JUL 18 1918

T'unghsien, Chihli, China,
June 18, 1918.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

In my last letter I mentioned the sad news of the death of Mr. Frame. You will probably hear from others in regard to the details of his sickness and death, but I should send you some word in regard to this, also.

As you know, Mr. Frame was taken sick just as he was starting from Peking on his furlough to America. He made the journey to Tientsin but there was obliged to take to his bed. Dr. Ingram went down to Tientsin and took Mr. Frame and his family back to Peking in a special car; he was at once placed in the Union Medical College Hospital, where doctors and nurses gave him the most skillful and devoted care. It is a comfort to all to know that Mr. Frame received every care that could have been given him anywhere in the world.

A few days after his admission to the hospital his fever was diagnosed as typhus. As you know, typhus here in the Orient is even more deadly than it is in America. In Mr. Frame's case the fever did not show the usual "crisis", but after the fourteenth day there was a gradual lowering of the temperature, and there seemed reason to hope that the patient would have strength to pull through the ordeal. For over twelve days the patient was in the usual typhus coma, or stupor. Twice before the end there was a serious collapse, but in each case the patient responded well to stimulants given and up to the very end there seemed good grounds to hope for recovery. The end came suddenly on the evening of June 5th, after the patient had apparently overcome a serious sinking spell that came on in the afternoon.

The funeral service was held on June 7th, the service in the Peking church, with burial the same afternoon at the T'ungchou cemetery, where Mr. and Mrs. Frame's two little ones are buried. A special service at the cemetery gave an opportunity for T'ungchou friends, Chinese and foreign, to express their sympathy.

The physicians all feel that Mr. Frame probably caught the disease in a journey he made to Peitaiho; he went there to nmake arrangements for the rental of his summer cottage. Mrs. Porter was there at that time and spoke of the excellent spirits shown by Mr. Frame during the days there. Unfortunately, the refreshment he gained at the shore was not enough to overcome the strain and fatigue of the year's work. The physicians all agree that his death was due to overwork, which left him without the energy necessary to overcome the infection.

We are all dumb before the mystery of this death. Mr. Frame was the most gifted of all the newer members of the Mission. In his first term of service he had set his mark on every line of activity carried on by the Mission. He himself was looking forward with eagerness to the furlough year as a time affording special preparation for future service. Our Mission, and in fact, all missions in China were anticipating for him a career of remarkable usefulness and achievement.

What can the Board or the Mission do to replace the loss of such a worker? One lesson, it seems to me, is very clear. Our Peking work, in many respects the most challenging and important in our whole Mission, requires the service of at least three evangelistic men. The appointment of only one man to take Frame's place will mean that the Board will be running the risk of losing such a man from overwork just as we have lost Frame. It seems necessary for the Mission and the Board to take very seriously this whole question of properly reinforcing the staff of the Mission. There are a number of persons in the Mission now who feel almost overburdened by the load of responsibility which they have to bear of necessity. May it not be possible for the Board, in the face of this desperate loss, to present so vividly at home the needs of this work as to secure both the financial support necessary and the volunteers needed to conduct adequately the work already laid upon our Mission? Under the shadow of this loss and without waiting for any formal action by the Mission, I should like to present to the Board this cry for help. Will you not urge the Prudential Committee to consider most seriously the list of new recruits asked for by our Council at its meeting in Lintsing? Each station needs help. In each station there are men and women so burdened with overwork that one shudders to think of what might happen were some of the germs of disease which exist in such countless numbers on every hand in this unsanitary, unhygienic country, to sieze upon them.

You will have heard that Mrs. Frame has decided to remain in China for a few years before returning to America on furlough. Mr. Frame had never met Mrs. Frame's family and friends and the strain of visiting them now without him would be quite too heavy for her to bear. Neither Mrs. Frame nor the Mission has yet fully decided just what form of work Mrs. Frame will take up, but it will undoubtedly be in connection with the Peking Station.

Very sincerely yours,

J. C. Porter

Mission Secretary.

P.S. We should note the fact that within the last 10 years Peking station has lost three strong workers of rare power. Dr. Ament, Miss Russell. Mr. Frame.

Tenghsein

June 18, 1912

Frame 7

JUL 18 1918

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

18/15

T'unghsien, Chihli, China
June 18, 1918.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Mission. As you remember this Mission Meeting is the meeting of the American Board missionaries only and takes action on matters connected with property, furloughs, language school, school for missionaries' children, personal salaries and other items which manifestly relate to the personal affairs of the missionaries. These minutes, with the accompanying personal estimates, are fairly clear in themselves. I need call especial attention and add explanation on only a few of the votes presented.

Vote I. You have probably heard from the Mission Treasurer a full report of the matter of purchase of a residence site. The Board had previously granted the request for the building of a proper residence and this vote merely gave the necessary authorization to the Mission Treasurer to proceed with the plans.

Vote 2. In this vote we request the continuance of the generous guarantee made in the matter of exchange. The conditions of the silver market are precisely what they were a year ago, if not more disadvantageous, so that it would be quite impossible for your missionaries to maintain themselves adequately, if this special allowance were not made.

Vote 3. This vote calls attention to the problem which the Mission faces in finding quarters for the large number of students who are now required to reside in Peking for language study each year. No special provision has been made for these students in the past. Both the Board and the Mission have seemed to assume that the housekeepers of our Mission residing in Peking could make all the necessary arrangements. For the last two years this has involved a crowding of the houses which has been a strain both on the housekeepers and their families and upon the new recruits. There are, of course, many advantages on both sides to have these new recruits in the homes of older missionaries, but with crowded houses there is less possibility for the rest and quiet at home which is necessary, if our present workers are to retain for their work the energy which is absolutely necessary. It is quite essential that the Prudential Committee should make some financial allowance for renting suitable quarters for these language students. You will note that in the personal estimates for the Leipers a request for $200, under the head of house fund, is made. This request is for a sum necessary to provide quarters outside of our Mission for this family. Had we received official notice of the appointment of the Shaws, their names would have been included in the table for personal estimates and the same special request would have been necessary in their case. A smaller sum for the purpose of housing should have been added to the

estimates for each new recruit. The Mission wishes the Prudential Committee to accept the responsibility for housing these students. In some cases it will be possible to secure quarters in the Language School Hostel. The Peking housekeepers will undoubtedly be able to provide for a certain number of the language students without any great strain, but it seems wise to the Mission to ask the Prudential Committee to face this problem and make provision so that the burden does not fall either upon the older missionaries alone or upon the new recruits who are obliged to meet the requirements of the Mission for one year of language study in Peking.

Vote 4. This vote simply reiterates the votes passed last year but in such form as to make the Board a regular cooperating member of the union of missions which maintains the school.

Vote 14. As you know, the American Board shares with the Methodist Mission and the Presbyterian Mission in the support of the North China American School here at T'unghsien. This school is doing a most important work in educating the children of the missionaries and other Americans residing in China. The work of the school is developing splendidly under the able leadership of Miss Flora Beard and the other teachers of the school. It is winning a fine reputation not only among the missionaries but among the diplomatic and commercial community of Americans, who realize what an advantage it is to keep their children in China under proper educational conditions. The head of one of the large ~~merchant~~ engineering companies found it difficult to secure adequately trained engineers because the wives of those who had been approached refused to bring their families to China, where educational opportunities for Americans were so limited. Our Board has had a share in planning and developing the work of this school, but larger contributions have been made so far by the Presbyterian Mission. You will recall that our Board makes a grant to the school of $500 each year. The managers of the school hope to secure a similar sum from other missions than those that have been supporting the school in the past. Both the Y.M.C.A. and the China Medical Board are interested in the school, while the American Association of Peking is making a special contribution for this next year. In order to make the American Board contribution to the school equivalent to that of the Presbyterian Board and thus make it easier for the managers of the school to appeal to others boards for an equivalent contribution and indicate the importance with which this school is regarded, the Mission wishes to urge the Board to authorize the transfer of one of the residences here at T'unghsien to the school for permanent use so long as the school remains here.

As you doubtless know, our Mission has assigned one residence to the school during the last two years. The vote of this year simply designates one house to be the permanent property of the school. In view of the transfer of the College work to Peking in connection with Peking University the residences here in T'unghsien will not all be occupied this autumn, so that it will be possible for the Mission to make this grant without any inconvenience to our own missionaries. It will be to the advantage of the school to have a residence formally transferred to it for permanent use so that the complete control of the building, with provision for repairs, improvements, etc., will fall on the school. Hereafter, it will not be necessary to ask for a house fund from the Board for this house. By transferring this house to the school

our American Board, without any further financial contribution, will have made its provision for the school equivalent to that of any other mission.

Vote 15.. This vote requests the assignment to the North China American School of another house at T'unghsien for temporary use. In view of the growth of the school it is absolutely necessary that such provision be made. It is not the thought of the Mission to transfer this house for the permanent use of the school. In case the Mission does not need the house, it would be possible to sell it to the school, since the American Board will have made its contribution in full in presenting house #34. Heretofore the Property Committee of the Mission and of the Station has been authorized to make the assignment, and the matter is presented to the Prudential Committee now in order to have a formal note of the action that has been taken and to bring the whole question of the relation of our Board to the school definitely before you.

Vote 16. The Mission requests the Prudential Committee to pay especial attention to this vote in view of the fact that there have been several problems raised on the field because neither the stations concerned, nor the Treasurer or Secretary of the Mission had definite information as to the conditions under which short term men have been appointed. It is most important that official documents should be drawn up between the Board and these appointees and that full information in regard to such contracts whould be filed on the field. By taking such ~~ak~~ action we can guard against misunderstanding in the future and save ourselves a great deal of trouble.

Votes 21-25 simply record the action of the Mission to the same items, which have already been presented through the Chihli District minutes.

Vote 26 is superseded by Vote I. Fuller information on that point will be sent you by the Mission Treasurer.

Vote 28. It is possible that the Mission will find it necessary to request the Board for a special appropriation in order to secure the funds necessary to hold the G.P.Smith property in Hopei. This is the residence occupied by the Chandlers and Ballous during last year, which has been rented for the use of the Ballous during the next few years until the plans for the transfer of the station center to Hopei have been fully carried out. In order to consummate these plans it is absolutely necessary that one family be located in Hopei. Mr. Chandler will present the whole matter to you and make clear to you any points that are unexplained. Beginning with January, 1919, the rental of this property is provided for in a special request for a house fund for the Ballous who are to reside in that house next year. Aside from the requests from the W.B.M.I. and W.B.M. recorded in votes 18,19 and 20, bringing the salaries from these Boards onto the same basis as that granted by the American Board, there are no special items to be noted in connection with the tables of personal estimates.

In view of the crowding of the Peking Station is it absolutely necessary that new residence be built in the compound. A request for

$4000 for such a residence is appended to the personal estimates list. As you know, Dr. Goodrich's work in Bible translation ended this spring, so that it is necessary for our Board to make provision for his salary and for his residence in our Mission. Both Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich have been in some anxiety because arrangements for their housing have not been made definitely ~~and~~ until quite recently. Even without considering new recruits who will be in Peking in language study, our compound will be seriously crowded. Residences for representatives of our Board on the faculty of Peking University will have to be provided in some special way, since members of that faculty will need to reside near the student body. I will write later on the problems connected with the relation between our Mission and the University.

Sincerely yours,

L. Porter

Mission Secretary.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

T'unghsien, Chihli, China,
June 27, 1918.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U. S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

The affairs of Peking University are moving ahead slowly here in Peking. We are now in hopes that the amalgamated work can be begun in September and have set the 11th as the opening day. The Finance and Property Committee is making plans for providing quarters on the property already owned by the University for the housing of the Arts Department and the Theological Department.

We have had two meetings of the Board of Managers since I wrote you last. As you know, the action of the Board of Trustees on the question of name settles the controversy we have been having out here on that point. It is unfortunate that the action of the Trustees was no reported to us by cable. Such a report would have obviated the turmoil that we had here during the month of May. Unfortunately, the official report from Dr. Jones to Mr. Gleysteen giving the details of the action taken by the Trustees at their meeting, April 11th, was lost in the mails. The Managers had no official report of that meeting until June 17th, when Dr. Lowry read a letter from Dr. Jones to himself, which enclosed a copy of the letter to Mr. Gleysteen.

In spite of the care the Trustees took in stating their action on the course of study in the University, the managers were able to find a double meaning in the text. You will remember that this is the vexed question as to whether there are to be six or four years in our University course. the majority of the Board of Managers has consistently maintained that the University course begins immediately after the Middle School course and that the first two years, called by the Chinese "Yü K8e", or "University Preparatory", are properly college courses. The Methodist Managers, however, all believe that the action of the Trustees ruled out the Yü K'e from the University curriculum. I have written a long letter to Dr. Smith in regard to this matter, but because it may not reach him before he leaves America, I should like to summarize the case as we American Board-ers see it and present it to you.

First, in the original basis of union entered into with the Methodists, the Trustees of the University were requested "to confine instruction to college and higher grades". All the non-Methodists believe that "college" meant such work as had been carried on at T'unghsien and had no idea that there was an intention that the different missions should still maintain, in connection with their middle schools, two years of work of an advanced nature preparatory to the four years' University course.

Second, separate Yü K'e under the control of each mission would mean a great waste in the instructing force and in the equipment of laboratories and libraries. No Mission except the Methodists at the present time is in a position to maintain such a course.

Third, a union Yü K'e in close connection with the University can be run with a greater efficiency than anywhere else and with a very great saving in the matter of equipment, since the same libraries and laboratories could be used both by the University Preparatory and advanced Arts and Science College students.

Fourth, by raising the standard of this Yü K'e, Peking University might be able to relieve the Union Medical College of the necessity of carrying on a pre-medical course as it is now obliged to do. If Peking University could provide adequate preparation for students desirous of entering the medical college, it is very likely that the China Medical Board and Rockefeller Foundation would be ready to give Peking University financial assistance on a large scale. On the other hand, the Medical Board would have small occasion for special interest in a University course which had no direct relation to the medical course.

The chief difficulty in the present situation arises from the terms used. Unquestionably the Chinese name for the first two years of the University course, translated literally, means "Preparatory Course"; but such a course is preparatory to the succeeding four years of the University work. It is not in any sense parallel to the middle school course which corresponds to the usual American high school or academy course. The Yü K'e is added in the Chinese system because of the desire to maintain a standard in University work above that for which middle schools were able to prepare. The Board of Managers has made its action perfectly clear. After hearing the official report of the action taken by the Trustees on April 11th, the Managers reinacted their recommendations in regard to the inclusion of the Yü K'e course in the University course. It is quite in line with the interpretation of the Trustees' action, reported to us by Dr. E. L. Smith.

The Managers now present a perfectly clear and definite question to the Trustees. It might be stated thus:- We feel that Peking University should maintain a course of study similar to that adopted by the Chinese Board of Education for government universities, namely, a six years' course, in which the first two years are called Yü K'e, or University Preparatory Course, and the last four years, Pen K'e, or University Course Proper. The Managers ask the Trustees to state definitely whether or not they wish to include these first two years in the University work.

It should be understood that if these first two years are not included in the University, it will be necessary for each mission to maintain two years of college work, so as to bridge the gap between the middle school and the University proper, or else the missions will find it necessary to form another union distinct from Peking University, in order to maintain a union Yü K'e. I am sorry to bother you again with this question; but since hearing that Dr. E. L. Smith is expected to reach Peking early in

September to represent the Trustees here, I have feared lest my letter to him should not reach him in time. And it seemed important that our American Board ~~r~~representatives on the Board of Trustees should understand clearly the position held by the ~~xxxxx~~-majority of the Managers. The question can now be clearly stated and the final answer should be easily reached. If the Executive Committee of the Trustees could act this summer and report their action by cable, it would be of great advantage to us in drawing up our plans for autumn work.

We have enjoyed meeting with and caring for the American Board missionaries from the Trans-Caucasus, who have recently come to Peking. If they are to remain with us for some time, we shall hope to be able to find work for them here. A motion is being sent through the Mission now, requesting the permanent service of some of them in this field. It must have been a great disappointment to you when these relief workers were obliged to leave the field.

Long before this reaches you, you will have learned of the death of Rev. Murray S. Frame. The shock of this sudden loss weighs upon the hearts of all of us. What can the Board or the Mission do to replace this worker, so wonderfully gifted in brilliant resourcefulness, ardent energy and consecrated devotion to press forward the work of the Kingdom? The challenging opportunities of the great Peking city field demand that at least three new workers be sent to the field at once. The burdens of the work in the capital are such that no one man should be asked to carry them. What losses Peking has suffered during the last three years - Dr. Ament, Miss Russell and Mr. Frame - a noble company in whose steps to follow! 2

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. Porter

Mission Secretary.

L. C. Porter

Lingquien

June 27, 1916.

REC'D SEP 17 1918

Code book

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Oct 11

Peitaiho July 29th 1918

Rev Herbert E B Case
14 Beacon St.
Boston - Mass.

Dear Mr. Case! -

Just a hasty line to acknowledge your of June 22 with history of Miss Kelley. I thank you for this as for the papers relating to Miss. Lane. Miss Buell & Miss Williams. We are thankful for these recruits. These names have been registered in the code book against the numbers you have given.

The formal vote of the mission has been recorded asking for the appointment of Mr & Mrs White, & of Mrs Orris & Miss Lane. and inviting the North China to reside in the mission with its wife & his mother & family and to work

future plans are more definite.

We have received the cablegram from Dr. Barton & Mr. White, but some letters were obscure so that the message could not be certainly understood. We gather that Mr. White is allowed to continue his study of Chinese and to plan for temporary association with the Russian. Probably the explanatory letters will soon arrive. The message as it arrived read "White Orenburg Kiangsu Kiangsu Barton."

Since Bentley's is the only convenient ~~Lessons~~ book usable now it might be well for you to secure a copy and send it to me. We have been borrowing copies for recent use, which is not very satisfactory.

Within a few days I will report these and other matters in a formal letter to Dr. Strong.

Sincerely yours, James C. Porter

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Peking

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RECD OCT 8 1918

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

T'unghsien, Chihli, China,
August 24, 1918.

Mr. Herbert Case,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

My dear Mr. Case:-

Thanks for your letter of July 1, duly received.

In regard to Bentley's Code Book, I shall be very glad to have you purchase a copy of this book to be sent to me for use in my office here. The copy which we have hitherto used is one belonging to Mr. Greene, which we have borrowed from him. As it seems likely that we shall have to use this code-book for some time, I think the Mission should have a copy; as we cannot purchase one on the field, I am asking you to send me a copy. Very likely Mr. McCann would be glad to have a copy, also; but it would be quite possible for you to cable to me to be forwarded to him, in which case the one copy in the Secretary's Office would be sufficient.

My letter to you covered all the points raised in your recent letters regarding code numbers for our recent recruits in the Mission code-book. Of course, we will return to them as soon as it is possible to do so.

The message sent to Mr. Henry H. White was not quite clear, but we got the general drift of it. Since its receipt he has received the letter of instructions from you and finally, after a long delay, Dr. Barton's letter of inst5uctions to him regarding the securing of passports , or rather, the securing of papers requisite for the securing of passports for the journey to India. Mr. White has already taken up the matter with the British authorities here. You will be interested to know that the British Legation informed Mr. White that it would have been possible for him to receive the necessary papers from the Legation in Peking in a comparatively short time. However, we will follow your instructions and set Mr. White at temporary work in the North China Mission during the next ten months or so. We understand that it is the definite desire of the Board and Dr. Barton that the Whites should hold themselves ready to return to Turkey, if that is by any way possible. Probably Mr. and Mrs. White will be located at Tehchou for work in the teaching of English in Porter Academy during the coming school year.

Mrs. Yarrow and her children will reside in T'unghsien to take advantage of the school facilities here. The Mission has voted that Mr. Yarrow assist in flood relief work in the Wen An district of our field. As you know, this district is a part of the Peking country field, which is to be assigned to the Tientsin Station. It is the district in this province which suffered most

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

T'ungchow, China,
August 24, 1918.

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Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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Mrs. Yarrow and her children will reside in T'ungchow to take advantage of the school facilities here. The Mission has voted that Mr. Yarrow assist in flood relief work in the Wen An district of our field. As you know, this district is a part of the Peking country field, which is to be assigned to the Tientsin Station. It is the district in this province which suffered most

from the floods of last year. The general Flood Relief Committee, in cooperation with the Chinese Government, has decided to continue relief work there during the coming winter. Mr. Stelle has devoted himself with unremitting care to the needs of that field, making that his chief work during last year. Other missions have cooperated by allocating workers, both Chinese and foreign. The value of all this work is evident in the eager response made by those relieved to Christian effort and their appreciation of the religious motive which underlies all the work, and, further, in the effect this work has had upon many important Chinese officials and leaders, who recognize that the Christian motive and men and women of Christian character are needed for any honest administration of relief. Mr. Yarrow has devoted himself during the last few months to the study of Chinese and is making considerable progress. With the help of an interpreter he will be able to carry on the work at Wen An and thus release Mr. Stelle and other missionary workers for their regular tasks. We feel sure that the Board will heartily approve of this arrangement for the temporary use of Mr. Yarrow's services. You may feel confident that he is in a work of the first importance for the Christian cause in this region.

Will you acknowledge to Dr. Barton the receipt of his letter of July 8 regarding University affairs and to Dr. Strong the receipt of his letters of June 27th and July 2nd. Your letter of June 22nd I think I have already acknowledged. Within a few days I hope to reply to both Dr. Barton and Dr. Strong.

May I ask your office to add an extra copy of all Mission letters sent to me,- this extra copy to be filed with our Mission Treasurer. The Treasurer's and Secretary's Offices need to be in close relation to each other and each needs to have at hand full information in regard to official correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

H. Porter

Mission Secretary.

Langhorne

Aug. 24, 1918.

REC'D OCT 9 1918

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

18/16

T'unghsien, Chihli, China,
August 24, 1918.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I have certainly been taking a vacation from office work, for I have sent nothing to you since early in June, except one letter to Mr. Case covering a few matters of registering names. You can judge by my silence that there has been no business of great importance during this time. Ordinarily I would not have kept silence so long except for the fact that a very thorough rest seemed to be needed. I am happy to say that I am returning to the autumn work with a good deal more zest than I have had for work for some months and hope to keep up to date in correspondence and all other matters from now on.

First let me acknowledge your full letters of June 27th and July 2nd. I will take up first the items in these letters that need attention.

Business Agency.

The Mission is very happy to have the request for an assistant for the Treasury and Business Agency office granted by the Prudential Committee. As you will see from action to be reported to you later, the Mission is most desirous of an early appointment of such an assistant. It was painfully evident during June and July that our Treasurer, Mr. McCann, was bearing a load of work far too heavy for any one man; and for a time it was a question whether he could pull through without a serious physical breakdown. Fortunately he was able to get off for a two months' vacation in Japan authorized by the Mission, and we all hope that this long and complete relief from work will restore him to good health. Mr. McCann is a most valuable man and a splendid worker. During the last eighteen months he has borne particularly heavy burdens because of the necessary reorganization in the Treasurer's Office incident to the transfer to Tientsin, together with the very trying problems involved in reorganizing the Business Agency. Now that we have that agency established in the Tract Society property (our old property in the French Concession) in Tientsin and our Treasury in connection with it and have such capable men as Mr. Grimes and Mr. McCann, both most conversant with all the problems of the work, we believe that, with the extra office staff, our office will become of immensely greater assistance both to our Mission and to the other missions that cooperate with us in the Business Agency. It is most essential that both Mr. Grimes and Mr. McCann be released from all routine book-keeping and typing, such work as an assistant would be able to do for them. Both of them in their relations to business men in the community are able to se-

cure financial advantages for the missions and for the Board. Mr. McCann, through his personal tact and the respect given him by all bankers and business men who know him, has already saved hundreds, not to say thousands, of dollars to the Board in the matter of exchange rates. It is necessary that a Treasurer handling so large a business as ours should not have his nose between the pages of his ledger all the time. He should be released from all the routine work by being supplied with an adequate office staff. We recall that the Board has often suggested the use of Chinese for such positions; you will be glad to know that both Mr. Grimes and Mr. McCann favor such a plan and are training men in whom they have considerable confidence, but these men can never do the work of an expert bookkeeper and stenographer. Such a person in the office would release both Mr. Grimes and Mr. McCann for the larger problems of their work, giving them time to look ahead, to make plans and to make decisions by which financial advantage may be secured and all the business end of our Mission work improved, in efficiency and organization. Mr. McCann feels,- and the Mission agrees with him,- that a business-like conduct of the office work of the Mission is one of the most important items in our task of furthering the Kingdom of God here in China. We are heartily glad that the Prudential Committee approves in general of the plan to make use of Mr. E. W Galt in the securing of the assistant whom we seek. We sincerely hope that an effort will be made to secure the appointment at an early date. May I venture to remind you that it is most necessary that a really expert typist, bookkeeper and stenographer be secured? In two or three cases recently the Board has sent to the field for short-term service persons not adequately prepared in training, in experience or temperamentally to do the definite work asked for by the Mission. Too great care cannot be taken in securing the right person for this important assistantship. It may be possible to secure a woman for this work more easily than a man. That question, of course, we leave to the Committee and to Mr. Galt.

Your suggestion that Mr. Henry White might be temporarily used in the Treasurer's Office has been considered by our Ad Interim Committee, but, in view of the fact that the Business Agency had already secured the temporary services of Mr. Biggs, a man experienced in this work,and in view of Mr. White's distaste for that form of work, the Mission has thought it wise to assign him to other work during the time of his stay here in China. In a later paragraph I will refer to Mr. White and to his future plans.

Mr. Buschman.

I note what you say in regard to the acceptance by the Prudential Committee of Mr. Buschman's resignation from the Board. I have yet to hear of his definite resignation from his station or from the Mission. A letter received from him ten days ago is the first communication I have had from him, directly or indirectly, since his abrupt departure from Tehchou, after a meeting of the hospital staff, which was reported to you at the time. Of course we are all very sorry because of the incompatability which developed between Mr. Buschman and his fellow workers at Tehchou. The Mission feels that the Board should understand, however, that at no time has it seemed to missionaries on the field that Mr.

Buschman was qualified to do the work for which he was sent. From the first it seemed to us an unfortunate appointment by the Board. Certainly Dr. Tucker and the hospital staff at Tehchou had tried to make as clear as possible the definite demands of the position in Tehchou. In addition to the usual stenographic, secretarial and bookkeeping work to be expected of a business manager, it was hoped that Mr. Buschman would be of help in supervising workmen about the hospital, while Dr. Tucker wished to add to these tasks some oversight of the evangelistic work in the hospital, thus keeping his manager in touch with the spiritual aspects of the work.

From the first Mr. Buschman seemed to be one of those who by temperament have very little initiative and push in their make-up. He was unable to spell and quite unfamiliar with both typewriting and bookkeeping, not to mention shorthand. You can imagine the disappointment Dr. Tucker must have felt over such an appointment. The Board sent to the Mission no record of the contract or agreement entered into with Mr. Buschman, so that we had no basis by which to judge of his rights in regard to language study and an early return to America to be married. The Tehchou Station, altho in great need of immediate help from a manager, readily granted Mr. Buschman's request for a period of language study. Unfortunately, he made very little use of that opportunity. After his return from language study, to take up his definite work in Tehchou, every effort was made to let him feel that full responsibility and oversight of his particular job was in his hands; but his mistakes and omissions were such as to make it impossible to trust him with important work.

I feel, and Mr. McCann agrees with me, that there were undoubtedly some mistakes made in the way in which the Tehchou hospital staff took up the matterof Mr. Buschman's resignation. All business connected with Mr. Buschman should have been conducted through the regular Station, District and Mission channels. (You will note that at our Mission meeting we took action stating that hereafter all business connected with short-term appointees to the Mission should be conducted in the usual way.), but there is no question about Mr. Buschman's inefficiency.

You refer to the fact that in my correspondence no definite mention has been made to Mr. Buschman and his case. The reason for this lack of mention is due to two facts: in the first place, the hospital staff at Tehchou in this case sent directly to you, without referring to the Mission Secretary. This irregularity was overlooked at the time, since the matter was reported to the Mission Secretary later and at the same time Mission action was taken, authorizing the Tehchou hospital staff to accept Mr. Buschman's resignation and appointing that staff, together with the Mission Treasurer, as a committee to secure a substitute for Mr. Buschman. This action was reported to you. Instead of reporting to the Mission Secretary his side of the case and securing advice on the action which he should take,- altho he was informed by several members of the Mission as to just the course of action to take in the matter,- Mr. Buschman abruptly departed from Tehchou without leaving any word even with his Tehchou associates as to his plans. He had had a few words of conversation with the

P.S.

Mission Treasurer, but he made no mention of his affairs to the Mission Secretary until the letter received some ten days ago. You will see that it was quite impossible for me to take any official action in regard to Mr. Buschman or to bring the matter before you in any other form than that which it had already taken,- that is, authorizing the Tehchou Station to accept Mr. Buschman's resignation. I was not even informed as to whether Mr. Buschman had resigned or not. He left his business affairs, together with his personal effects, in a most disorderly condition,- in fact, simply ran away from his job.

It is probably not necessary to discuss the rights of the case further. The water has gone over the mill. It is the feeling of the Mission, however, that the most serious mistake made in the whole matter was in the original appointment of an incompetent and untrained man to an important position. Later on personal infelicities developed quite naturally.

In order to finish up this Buschman case I will report to you officially Mr. Buschman's request that the Board refund him money for sundry expenses incurred recently and also pay him
1) passage money for his return to America. I am enclosing copies of his letter to me and of mine to him, from which you will have the whole case before you. The position which Mr. McCann has taken, and in which I agree, is this:- Mr. Buschman has resigned to the Prudential Committee and his resignation has been accepted; at the time of resignation he made no mention of his proposed requests for extra financial help, so that the Mission could not bring them officially to the attention of the Prudential Committee; moreover, the Mission knows nothing, either through its Treasurer or Secretary, of the contracts entered into with Mr. Buschman and is, therefore, in no position to decide as to whether or not he is entitled to return passage. I am simply referring the whole matter to you and the Prudential Committee. The Mission has absolutely no recommendation to make on either side of the question.

The Bentley Code.

I have already said all that is necessary in regard to the Bentley Code Book in a letter just written to Mr. Case. I will simply acknowledge formally your notification that you will use that code. You will note my request that you furnish us with copies of the code. It is impossible to purchase them in China. At the present time we are borrowing Mr. Greene's copy.

New Appointments.

We rejoice over the report of new appointments to the Mission and are eager to welcome them in China upon their arrival. May I remind you, at this point, of the Mission action at the recent Mission meeting, requesting the Board to provide for the housing of new recruits during their period of language study in Peking. The Mission desires me to emphasize once more its feeling that it is unfair to the housekeepers in Peking to assume that they will be able to stretch their tent strings and crowd

their homes in order to provide for all the various new appointees. We desire to have them in close association with the older missionaries of our Mission, but it is to much to ask that the home life of the missionary, which during a large part of the year gives him his only opportunity for escape from work, and at that is only an intermittent escape, should be broken in by being obliged to room and board several new missionaries. The hostel of the language school forms a convenient and proper place for the housing of new recruits, either married or unmarried, altho its accomodations are at present rather limited. It is quite possible to rent good foreignized rooms in the vicinity. The fact that the language school is immediately across the street from our own compound on Teng Shih K'ou makes it easy for us to keep in close touch with all our missionaries in the school. The Mission for this autumn is acting upon its belief that you will approve of this reasonable request. If I remind you that the language students for this year belonging to our Board will be Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Leiper, Miss Walton, Miss McClure, Miss Williams, Miss Kelly, Miss Lane, Dr. Clara Nutting, Mr. Ledger and perhaps Mr. St. Clair from Foochow, you will see that it is out of the question for our housekeepers to think of providing for them all.

Mr. Frame's Death.

Thank you for your expression of sorrow and sympathy over the news of Mr. Frame's death. I confess that for myself I can hardly yet realize the fact that he is gone from us forever. He was the key man in all our plans for the work of the Mission. To his marvellously resourceful mind and far-reaching vision we looked for the formulation of plans and policies for the future ~~and~~ development of our work. His faith, his capacity to see into the very heart of every problem that presented itself and his infectious and unwearied energy we counted on in pressing forward out daily tasks. We cannot understand what greater service God had for him, which required his being taken from ours here; but we have faith that in some way the costly sacrifice was essential to the winning of some vitally strategic point in the line of battle against evil and wrong here in China.

Mrs. Frame has spent the summer with Mrs. Porter and myself at the shore. She is well and her daughter, Rosamond, as bonny as any little girl could be. Mrs. Frame has been wonderfully sustained. No one meets her but feels that spiritual power radiates from her. It is a strange providence that sends her back to carry on the very tasks she left when she married Mr. Frame. Her experience, now so much deeper and richer than it ever was before, equips her to be an even stronger and more uplifting leader than she could have been then.

Relations to the China Medical Board.

I shall be glad to show paragraphs of your letter of July 2nd relating to the China Medical Board to Mr. Greene. I hope that you understand that Mr. Greene is not trying to make special trouble for the Board in the position which he holds, that our Board should maintain its financial contribution to medical work and medical workers in North China at the level

reached before any help was given by the China Medical Board. The Mission feels that Mr. Greene's position is justified by the facts. As I have indicated to you before, Mr. Greene is most cordial toward the members of our Mission and is really eager to help our work in every possible way. He has been living with Mrs. Ingram during the past months and is most intimate with all of us and has naturally an intimate knowledge of our work. If we, without more correspondence but rather by our deeds, either financial contributions or new medical appointees, can convince him that the Board is more than willing to do its part in the development of medical work made possible by the Medical Board, I feel sure that we can count on a large measure of assistance from Mr. Greene.

The points which you mention in regard to new appointees will hardly have great weight with him, since he will not consider the quarter share that the Board has in new appointees as a part of the Board's original share in the maintenance of medical work. The position that you maintain seems to involve the idea that in the case of all new appointees the one-fourth share of support made by the Board can be counted as a part of the Board's original expenditure for medical work. Mr. Greene wants to make it clear that the China Medical Board wishes every bit of the help given from its fund to mean a distinct addition to medical work in China. This advance is to be made by the Boards in cooperation with the Medical Board. The amount spent for medical workers and medical work before the Medical Board entered the field should be sent to the field in full, either in the form of contributions to medical work or in support of medical workers, if our Board is to meet its proper share in the work. This point, and the further point that each medical appointment is to be approved ~~by~~ on its own merits by the China Medical Board before the three-fourths share of support from that Board can be secured are the two points upon which Mr. Greene insists and in which we believe he is right. Probably this whole question can be cleared up satisfactorily in conversation between Dr. Smith and Mr. Greene. I am, of course, quite convinced that you and the Prudential Committee are only too eager to maintain the Board's full share in this work, but we must do it in a fashion that will be convincing to Mr. Greene.

Dr. Smith's Visit.

As you suggest, problems connected with Peking University will be discussed in correspondence with Dr. Barton and particularly in conversation with Dr. Smith. As a member of the University staff, I am heartily glad that Secretary Smith is to be in Peking with us in the opening months of the University. I feel sure that his presence will be of the greatest value to all of us and for the furtherance of the work we are desiring to do. The Mission will also profit by Secretary Smith's presence, and we will try to do our best to give him detailed information on all the outstanding questions in order that he ~~make~~ may take to the Prudential Committee first-hand information on all these points.

I think these paragraphs cover all the points raised in your two letters.

Mission Action regarding the American Board
Missionaries from the Caucasus.

In an earlier letter I reported to you, in an informal way, the great desire of the North China Mission, and particularly the Chihli District, that the missionaries from the Turkey Mission, who were obliged to leave relief work in the Caucasus and who did not wish to go on to the United States unless it was absolutely necessary, should be allowed to take up work with our Mission for a longer or shorter period. The formal action regarding these missionaries was taken by the Mission Council during the summer and can now be reported to you.

1) Voted, that the General Committee of the Chihli District asks the Mission Council to request the Boards to transfer Miss Susan W. Orvis from the Turkey Mission to the Peking Station of the North China Mission to engage in educational work.

2) Voted, that the Mission Council requests the Prudential Committee to appoint Mr. and Mrs. H. H. White to the North China Mission to fill one of the posts for which new recruits have been asked; and that the Whites take the regular course of language study in Peking, in case of such action by the Prudential Committee, the matter of their permanent location to be determined in the annual meetings of the Mission next spring.

3) Voted, that the Mission Council requests the Prudential Committee to transfer the Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Yarrow and Rev. and Mrs. E. O. Partridge to the North China Mission and that these friends be invited to take up work in our Mission, pending the decision of the Prudential Committee.

Miss Orvis.

In the case of Miss Orvis we have already received word from the W. B. M. I. authorizing her transfer to our Mission, at least for a few years. The Peking Station is rejoicing in its good fortune in being enabled to secure so well qualified a worker for its lower schools. Miss Orvis, and in fact all the Turkey missionaries with us, have taken up language study under the personal direction of Mr. Pettus of the Language School and have made distinct progress during the summer. You will be delighted to have this confirmation of the success of the new methods of language study introduced by Mr. Pettus in the Language School. We are looking forward to valuable help from Miss Orvis along the lines of work for which she is especially fitted and in which she has had experience, which, tho in a different country, will be of much value to her here.

Mr. and Mrs. White.

In regard to the Whites, I will report at this time all the action referring to them that has been taken during the summer. We learned from Mr. White upon his arrival that he and Mrs. White were very desirous of entering upon some permanent work as soon as possible; under appointment from the Board for several years they had as yet been unable to enter upon such work. They had made beginnings in language study of two or three

different languages besides Chinese. They were weary with much travelling and were evidently very anxious to settle down to a work that would be permanent. Mr. White's qualifications for scientific, industrial, and particularly agricultural work met very well the requirements for one of the educators already asked for for the staff of the future Lu Ho Middle School. You will recall that the 1917 and 1918 Councils have already asked for an American head of the department of industrial and agricultural work. The fine campus at T'unghsien, which you know personally, offers abundant opportunity for agricultural and industrial experimentation. The Mission feels increasingly a responsibility for offering industrial training to the pupils who come from Christian communities, as well as to others. The ideal before some of us is to develop a sort of Tuskegee Institute for North China here at T'unghsien, in connection with the Middle School. Of course, the industrial and agricultural work would be but one of the courses offered to students of the Middle School. It seemed to many in the Mission as though Mr. White had been providentially sent to meet precisely this need.

Other stations in the Mission were also desirous of securing Mr. White's help. Lintsing feels keenly its need for new workers, and the Mission Council of 1918 has placed Lintsing needs for an evangelistic and an educational worker in the forefront of the needs of the Mission. The Lintsing Station wishes to ask for Mr. White as its educational worker and presents strong arguments for the decision in their favor. At the same time the Tehchou Station felt that Mr. White might properly take up the work of business manager in connection with the hospitals there. In order to meet adequately the needs of any one of these positions Mr. White evidently needs to know Chinese, so the Mission, without deciding at present upon a permanent location for him and his wife, asked the Prudential Committee to give him a permanent appointment to the North China Mission and desire him to take a year in the Language School, reserving the final decision as to his location until the regular annual meetings next spring. This was the situation in regard to the Whites at the beginning of the summer.

Shortly after the Council votes had been prepared Dr. Barton's cablegram to Mr. White was received, indicating that the Board authorizes only a temporary appointment of the Whites to North China. Unfortunately, the long delay in the arrival of letters explanatory of the cable made it impossible for us to know definitely the mind of the Board in regard to the Whites. At the informal conference of American Board missionaries, held at Peitaiho, August 10th, a report of which is made later on in this document, the foreign members of the Mission renewed their request that the Whites be located permanently in North China. While the needs of other stations were recognized as important, and while no decision as to permanent location was recorded, it was felt that the opportunity for industrial and agricultural work at T'unghsien was so in line with the special training Mr. White has received that it would be unfortunate for the Board to undergo the expense of sending such a qualified worker to other fields, and later on send another man, similarly qualified, to meet the needs here in China.

Mr. White, as he has doubtless indicated to you in his own correspondence, feels eager to take up work here. He sees a large opportunity for usefulness along the lines in which he is best fitted and he shares with us our desire to develop a Middle School in which preparation can be given to Chinese boys for all sorts of useful, uplifting occupations. It is particularly important to stress industrial work in our Christian schools at this time, since the Chinese government is beginning to do so, but especially because for the real Chinese democracy of the future it is necessary to have a great body of citizens educated to do the routine tasks of the nation's life in the best possible way. Such training will be the surest means by which to break down the idea of an educated class, or caste, which has kept the old educational system of China from that usefulness to the state and the nation which it might have shown.

So, in spite of the Prudential Committee's decision, the North China Mission respectfully begs that the Committee reconsider the case of Mr. White and give him a permanent appointment to the North China Mission. Within the last week Mr. White has received Dr. Barton's explanatory letter. The letter from Mr. Case had come previously. As stated above, Mr. White is taking the necessary steps to carry out the Board's instructions. In view of the fact that Dr. Barton and Mr. Case anticipate that at least ten months must elapse before Mr. White may be able to start for India, there will be ample time for an exchange of full correspondence in regard to this appointment. We are especially glad to have the opportunity of presenting the whole matter to Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith. In the meantime, accepting the decision for a temporary appointment, the Mission has voted that Mr. and Mrs. White take up the work of teaching English in Porter Academy at Tehchou. It is just possible that the Committee Ad Interim, after consultation with Mr. Grimes as to the needs of the Business Agency may revise its decision.

To summarize our position, let me say: (1) the Mission has already expressed its need for a man trained to inaugurate and develop industrial and agricultural work at T'ung-hsien; (2) there are other needs in the Mission which Mr. White could fill; (3) Mr. White is here. ~~It~~ Is it not obvious that the man and the need fit together so well that no man, [redacted] not even the Prudential Committee, should put them asunder?

One final note on this point. Mr. and Mrs. White, during their residence at Tehchou, in connection with their work in teaching English, will be able, and intend, to carry on their study of Chinese, so that they will not have to lose seriously in their language study, if the permanent appointment is authorized during the next few months. A new class begins in the Language School in January or February. If we had the Board's approval by that time, it would be possible to arrange in some other way for the English work at Tehchou and the Whites might take up language study then.

Later
Note the Mission C.A.I. votes
Send the Whites to Tehchow
until the time for them to go to India

The Yarrows.

In regard to Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow and their family the Mission has made the following arrangements. The T'unghsien Station has offered to the Yarrows residence in house #34, formerly occupied by Dr. Love. This will give Mrs. Yarrow and the children a home for the year in very pleasant surroundings and with the unusual school facilities offered by the North China School. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow have expressed themselves as very happy in the decision of the station, acquiesced in by the Mission. Mr. Yarrow naturally does not wish to be idle during these months of waiting until the future of the work in Turkey is cleared up. There are abundant opportunities for usefulness in our Mission. We have decided that the most pressing one is in connection with flood relief work in the Wen An district, a district which has belonged to our Peking field and is about to be transferred to Tientsin, if the new policy is carried out. A Union Flood Relief Committee has been carrying on work in this region during the past year. Members of several missions, both Chinese and foreign, have cooperated in the work, which has been a blessing to the country-side and an inspiration to all who have united in it. As an object lesson to Christians of organized Christian endeavor its value has been great; as an object lesson to the Chinese of practical Christianity it has been of the greatest value,at once in securing an eager response from the people helped,- a response which includes a surprising desire to hear the Gospel,- as well as a notable response from Chinese officials and also from Chinese gentry and other officials who are seriously interested in the welfare and uplift of their country. One of the few honest officials of this perverse generation has publicly expressed his conviction that the Christian motive and Christian character are necessary before China can be expected seriously to sacrifice for the upbuilding of the country. Mr. Stelle has given practically all of his time during the past year to the relief work at Wen An. Naturally the country evangelistic work of the Peking and T'unghsien fields, which are under his special charge, has not received adequate attention. It was a case of choice between two imperative calls to service. The Mission feels that Mr. Stelle decided rightly in the emergency, but for the future the regular fields of evangelistic work need special cultivation. The Mission is, therefore, all the more glad to be able to release Mr. Stelle by appointing Mr. Yarrow to the work at Wen An. This was the district most seriously affected by the devastating of last year. Relief work must be continued for several months. By continuing it, Christian work,and our Mission in particular, is making a distinct contribution to the service along social lines which is so essential a part of the gospel. The Mission is confident that the Board will approve of the decisions in this case.

Mr. Partridge.

The case of the Partridges has, of course, been settled already, since Mr. Partridge has long ago joined the relief party which set out for Persia and Turkey, by way of India.

The Medical Fund.

During the summer Dr. Hemingway, chairman of the Mission Medical Committee, after consultation with the Mission Treasurer, presented to the Mission the suggestion that the annual balances from the Medical Fund be allowed to accumulate in the hands of the Mission Treasurer, to be used for future needs under the direction of the Mission Medical Committee. As you recall, this fund was reorganized three or four years ago. The Board pays a sum of ten dollars for each of its missionaries into a fund, which is at the disposal of its Medical Committee to meet emergency needs for medical care. The value of having such a fund available has been demonstrated in a number of cases already. The latest example is the case of the Mission Treasurer's furlo. The Medical Committee recommended that the Mission authorize a furlo of two months. Mr. McCann returned after his last furlo with definite instructions from his English physician that he be careful to secure regular annual periods of rest, since his health at the time of his return was not as good as it ought to be. Unfortunately, Mr. McCann was unable to get the regular rest needed because of emergency business, and it was not until this summer that he was free to leave his work and really rest. In order to give him a complete change, a trip to Japan was recommended, for which the Medical Committee made a grant in aid. Having this fund at hand the Committee could act without the necessity of a long exchange of correspondence with the Board.

Other instances occur to me which illustrate the same point. The Board has already approved of the general plan of the medical fund, similar to the House Fund, and I am only emphasizing the argument at this time in order to present the basis for the appended vote. If the Prudential Committee will allow the unused balances of the Medical Fund to remain in the hands of the Mission Treasurer, the fund can accumulate and the Medical Committee will have at hand, without asking for any extra appropriation from the Board, funds from which it will be able to meet probably all emergency medical needs within the Mission. Having at hand an adequate fund, it will be possible for the Medical Committee in future emergencies to provide such financial help as to obviate very largely the need of special medical appropriations except for return journeys to America. Thus you will see that this vote is planned not only to make more easy the work of the committee here, but also as a distinct saving to the Board, while release from the necessity of reporting back this fund each year will lessen the Treasurer's work. The vote passed by the Mission Committee Ad Interim is as follows:-

and these would be much reduced in number

Voted, that the Mission requests the Prudential Committee to provide hereafter that unused balances from the Medical Fund remaining each year be allowed to remain in the hands of the Mission Treasurer, to be used for future needs under the direction of the Mission Medical Committee.

Note. The Mission Medical Committee consists of one physician elected by each of the three Districts.

Conference of American Boarders at
Peitaiho.

This conference was held at Peitaiho on August 10th, as voted by the annual Mission meeting, in order to offer an opportunity to American Boarders, as distinct from the joint Chinese-foreign organization, which now conducts the Mission work, to meet together to discuss informally Mission topics which concern themselves and the work and particularly to secure an opportunity for acquaintance once afforded by the old Mission meeting and now no longer supplied in any of the delegate meetings which conduct our work. The prime purpose of the conference was to improve the esprit de corps of the Mission and to help the younger missionaries and the older, as well, to feel
2) a united team spirit. I am enclosing a copy of the Minutes of this conference. It was entirely an informal affair; still you will be interested to know what was discussed and you will rejoice with us in knowing that the spirit shown in all the meetings and the comradeship which developed out of them more than realized the hopes of those who had suggested these meetings of retaining some of the values of the old Mission meeting, lost in our new organization. This conference was so successful that it was decided to make in an annual affair. We feel that our Chinese colleagues will take no exception to this gathering since it does not obtrude itself upon their attention, but comes as a perfectly natural gathering together of the members of the Mission who are resting at the same summer resort. It would be a fine thing if the Prudential Committee could, some time in the future, send out one of its secretaries to be present at such a conference.

The Minutes enclosed will give you full particulars as to the topics discussed, one or two of which need special attention.

The discussion of the War and Mission Policy was most stimulating and inspiring. The resolution adopted is being sent to the American Minister in Peking. We shall be glad to have you report it to the proper authorities in Washington. All of us feel that for the time being our own job here in China is the most effective way in which we can help the cause of democracy, but that we wish it understood that we hold ourselves ready to drop everything here the moment our government needs us in any service directly concerned with the War.

Will you please give particular attention to the resolution adopted regarding the Treasury and Business Agency. I have already referred once or twice to Mr. McCann and his services to the Mission. Our conference desired to make some formal recognition of it, but particularly desire to take action which would really assist the Treasurer in his onerous work. You will note the suggestions urged upon the members of the Mission. May I suggest that the Prudential Committee consider the whole question of Mission Treasurer in connection with the Board's Treasurer, to see if it is not possible, by means of improved methods, to secure a lessening of the burden of reports required of the Mission Treasurer. I shall write at greater length on this whole question in a letter to be sent to

Treasurer Wiggin. The point is this:- Because of the special rate of exchange, 2:1, afforded by the Prudential Committee, Mr. McCann is obliged to double his work, since the Board requires that every account opened be kept in gold and naturally balanced in gold. In order to balance personal and general work accounts at a 2:1 rate, Mr. McCann is obliged to sell extra gold at the current rate and that each account may balance exactly it is necessary for him to wait until the end of the year and the adjustment of rates to enter the exact amount on each account. This whole mass of extra work could be avoided if the Board could send funds to the Mission field in local currency, as the Presbyterian Mission does, and if some method could be devised for keeping all accounts on the Treasurer's books in gold only. Two further items need to be stressed, namely, our request that the Prudential Committee take all possible steps to hasten the securing of a foreign typist and bookkeeper. The reported action was taken before your letter of July 2nd reached me; in this we are glad to note that you approve of the suggested appointment. For the sake of saving Mr. McCann's health and improving the business-like administration of Mission affairs, may we not urge you to find the needed person speedily. We also desire the approval of the Prudential Committee of our request to some generous friend for adequate modern office equipment. An adding machine is practically a sine qua non in every modern business office. No one who has attempted to add the Treasurer's accounts realizes what a waste of valuable energy occurs whenever a missionary, or anyone else for that matter, is obliged to use hours in adding columns of figures,with the inescapable element of error, when a proper machine would do the whole business accurately and far more rapidly. It is said that a wealthy friend of the Foochow Mission was asked to audit their accounts one year and, in consequence of his experience, immediately presented the mission with an adding machine and modern filing apparatus. We are looking for just that kind of a friend.

Probably I could add a number of other topics, but this document is already far too long; a later epistle can contain what is omitted in this. May I just add a personal word, expressing my hope that you yourself have had an adequate and uplifting rest during the summer?

Very heartily yours,

Lucius C. Porter

Mission Secretary.

L.C.P./M.P.M.

Enclosures.

Treasurer Wiebin. The point is this:- Because of the special rate of exchange, 2:1, authorized by the Prudential Committee, Mr. McCann is obliged to double his work, since the Board requires that every account opened be kept in gold and naturally balanced in gold. In order to balance personal and general work accounts at a 2:1 rate, Mr. McCann is obliged to sell extra gold at the current rate and that each account may balance exactly it is necessary for him to wait until the end of the year and the adjustment of rates to enter the exact amount on each account. This whole mass of extra work could be avoided if the Board could send funds to the Mission field in local currency, as the Presbyterian Mission does, and if some method could be devised for keeping all accounts on the Treasurer's books in gold only. Two further items need to be stressed, namely, our request that the Prudential Committee take all possible steps to hasten the securing of a foreign typist and bookkeeper. The reported action was taken before your letter of July 2nd reached me; in this we are glad to note that you approve of the suggested appointment. For the sake of saving Mr. McCann's health and improving the business-like administration of Mission affairs, we may urge you to find the needed person speedily. We also desire the approval of the Prudential Committee of our request to some person qualified for adequate modern office equipment. An adding machine is practically a sine qua non in every modern business office. No one who has attempted to add the Treasurer's accounts has seen a waste of valuable energy occurs whenever a mistake occurs, or anyone else for that matter, is obliged to use pen in adding columns of figures with the inescapable element of error. Even a proof machine would do the whole business accurately and far more rapidly. It is said that a wealthy friend of the Yoochow Mission was asked to audit their accounts one year and, in consequence of his experience, immediately presented the mission with an adding machine and modern filing apparatus. We are looking for just that kind of a friend.

Probably I could add a number of other topics, but this document is already too long; a later epistle can contain what is omitted in this. May I just add a personal word expressing my hope that you yourself have had an adequate and uplifting rest during the summer.

Very heartily yours,

Mission Secretary.

L.C.P./M.P.M.

Enclosures.

Received Aug. 24, 1925.

REC'D OCT 15 1918

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

T'unghsien, Chihli, China,
September 2, 1918.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I have to acknowledge your note of June 8th and your letter of July 8th. Thank you very much for your full information in regard to some of the inner chamber discussions of your Executive Committee. It is evident that the end you desire to accomplish can not be secured before Dr. Smith's arrival on the field, but I am very glad to know that Bishop Welsh understands the situation and feel sure that his presence here in North China at the Methodist conference, which takes place this week, will have considerable value in helping to clear up the situation.

You can imagine with what delight we have hailed the reports of Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith's coming to the field. It gives us all fresh courage to meet the tasks immediately before us. It is a matter for general thanksgiving that you Trustees in America seem to have such a united spirit in all the larger concerns of the University. As you undoubtedly realize, the chief difficulty before us on the field is not the important questions of name and curriculum but the spirit of insistence upon a partisan point of view with relation to them. The lack hitherto of a really generous and broadly based spirit of Christian union and sympathy has been our chief danger. None of the questions before us would amount to anything could we secure that spirit of generous and hearty cooperation. In spite of the difficulties, however, I am firmly convinced that such a spirit is growing. I feel sure that it does exist already in the hearts of many of the younger men in both of the groups, that have been opposed to one another in the past, and there are signs to indicate a change of heart on the part of some of the older men as well. I hope that we on our side are going into the work of this next year with a true spirit of Christian fellowship and cooperation. Wherever real principles are involved we shall need to stick for the right, and intend to, but in it all we pray that we may manifest the truest sort of Christian love.

It is most interesting to note the beginning this summer in informal conference at Peitaiho of a movement which looks to the development of Christian union by a sort of "personal work" propogation of the spirit of true fellowship. Several of the younger men of the Church of England Mission are aroused to the absolute need for Christian cooperation and for union in one great Christian body. I hope it will be possible for me to have private conference with Bishop Welsh before he leaves.

As you know, we plan to receive students at the new University campus on the 11th and to open work on the 17th. Soon

that I will write you again and let you know just how things start off. I wish you might see the very neat buildings for dormitories that are being put up on the new site. Of course these will be only temporary buildings, but we are very fortunate in having a good-sized single compound on which to conduct all the Senior College work. We will have five or six recitation rooms there and a good room for a library. This, with a very neat, electrically lighted, steam heated dining room and dormitories, together with a well-equipped bathroom, should make our students happy. Mrs. Porter and I are to be located in a house just across the street from this campus. I am glad to be in close proximity to the students and intend to devote myself to this one job this year, making as much as I can of the opportunities for meeting the students socially and fordeveloping a real team spirit between students and faculty. This I count the most important thing to be sought in this first year's work. Really we have much to be thankful for, especially that ~~xx~~ it is possible to have the Senior College entirely by itself and on the new campus. I hope that in another year the Yü K'e, or Junior College, may be moved there, also. The Theological College is also in its new buildings this year. You will be interested to know that the new address is to be Peking University, K'ui Chia Ch'ang, Peking.

Just a word in regard to the housing of American Board representatives for this year. According to the original agreement between the missions, each Board is to furnish housing and support for two representatives on the faculty. As I understand it, this means that each board treasury is responsible for not more than two members of the faculty, the University being drawn upon for the additional faculty that will naturally be needed. For this year our Mission will have four representatives on the faculty, Dr. Wilder, Dr. Galt, Dr. Wickes and myself. Of course, the salaries for all of these will be met by our Board for this year, but we need to make it clear to the University Trustees that they are responsible for providing the needed faculty in addition to those sent by each mission. These points we can present to Dr. Smith in full detail. Just at present I want you to understand about the housing situation.

Dr. Wilder is, of course, in the house assigned to him this last year in the Teng Shih K'ou compound and provision is being made for Dr. Galt there, too. The Teng Shih K'ou compound will be morethan full any way, so that it is necessary that provision be made for Dr. Wickes and for me outside of that compound. Moreover, it was felt important that we should be as near the University students as possible. In view of this, the University authorities assigned to Mrs. Porter and me a house directly opposite the University campus. The ~~xxx~~ rent of this house has been bringing into the University an income which amounts to $60 or $65 Local Currency a month. Now that the house is assigned to a member of our Board, the rent on it will be deducted from the share of the University income due our Board on the basis of the proportion of its new investment in land. The same arrangement was to have been made in the case of Dr. Wickes. Unfortunately, it was not possible to evict the tenant from the house assigned to him, and it has been necessary for him to rent another house,

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this time one near our Teng Shih K'ou compound. The rent for this house will be charged, also, against the American Board income from University land. You will note that this arrangement provides only for the housing. In the case of the house Mrs. Porter and I are to occupy there will be a considerable amount of repairs needed and renovation of the house. It will crowd us very much at the best and it should be possible, either this winter or next, summer, to add some buildings in the court, to make our living arrangements more convenient. I shall of course speak of this to Dr. Smith, but I want you to understand that it would be greatly to our advantage, if the Prudential Committee could make some special appropriation at once for making the housing arrangements for my family and for the Wickes' this year. You will understand how many difficulties there are in the work that is before us for the year. If we can have housing arrangements made that will provide for as little as possible of extra annoyance and inconvenience, it will be to our physical and mental advantage. I hope that arrangements can soon be made by which the University itself can be responsible for the housing of its professors. It is probable, however, that the Methodists will insist, and I presume they are right in it, saying that each Board is responsible for the residences of the original two members of the faculty it promised to assign.

I will not write further on University matters today, but simply wish to assure you that we are looking forward to the future with eagerness and with a very large measure of confidence. Mr. Gleysteen has entered into his responsibilities with a fine spirit. Just as soon as we can adjust the official relationships between the various officers of the University, i.e., the President Emeritus, the Executive Secretary, the Dean of the Senior College and the Dean of the Junior College, it will be possible to go ahead vigourously. I am anticipating that with Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith's help, Mr. Gleysteen, Dr. King and I will be able to go ahead without referring much of anything to Dr. Lowry.

You mention Dr. Blaisdell's visit here. It was a disappointment to us that he could not remain longer. I heartily longed for an opportunity to talk with him intimately and frankly about the difficulties in the University situation, knowing that he has had much in his own experience that would have been of great profit to me.

The loss which the Mission and Board sustained in the death of Murray Frame is irreparable. With the opening of the autumn work that loss presses upon us with poignant vividness. He was quite the key man in the plans which we were making in the Mission. It seemed to us that we had the most resourceful, among the younger missionaries in China and that we were developing a splendid work for the Kingdom of God in China. We cannot understand, and we should not try to, why he has been taken; we can only intensify our faith in God's good purpose for those he takes, for those he leaves and for His own work. You will be glad to know that Mrs. Frame has passed a quiet and restful summer and seems to be in the best of health. Her little daughter is as bonny as anyone could wish. Mrs. Frame, as you know, expects to enter

into the Union Women's College work, where she will be a most vigorous helper. It will be necessary for our Mission to consider soon the problem of replacing Frame by someone who can head up the new plans for the Peking Station. Peking is in many ways the most important center in our work. Our work in the capital city is, and always has been, of large importance and this station should have our best men and most efficient. We pray that the Prudential Committee may soon find at least two men thoroughly equipped, prepared for the work which Frame has laid down. I hope that you can give some special attention to the choice of these men yourself. It is most important that they be of the very highest type, thoroughly trained and of the spirit worthy to follow in the steps of Mr. Frame. You understand the field here and its need from personal study. It has seemed to me that in the past the home department has slipped up in a number of cases. It is early to judge of the new recruits, but we would feel more sure of their future usefulness if the home Board were more modest in its proclamation of their good points.

Altho we long for new recruits prepared now for entering into the work of the Peking Station, it will be necessary for the Mission to transfer someone to Peking within a few months, certainly before the beginning of next year. I hope you will remember and pray that we may have the wisdome and grace needed. I have in mind two men, one in the Shansi District and one in the Chihli District who are equipped now to step into the breach. Probably no decisions can be made until the annual meetings next spring. The matter is on the hearts and in the minds of many of us now.

As you will hear from Dr. Strong, Mr. White is taking steps to carry out the directions you have sent him. For the interval before he can sail for India, we have sent him to Tehchou to teach English in Porter Academy there.

Very sincerely yours,

L C Porter

Mission Secretary.

LCP
MPM

J. C. Porter

Tungshien
China

Sept. 2, 1918.

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RECD OCT 14 1918

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

T'unghsien, Chihli, China,
September 5, 1918.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Secretary Bell:-

Next time you get into the Orient I hope you will certainly not give the North China Mission the go by. We do not cease to feel disappointed that you failed to reach us last spring. I notice from the home papers that you and your commission have safely returned and feel sure that the churches at home will have good reason to profit from your experience on the field. I am a firm believer in frequent visits between the home office of our missionary associates and the field. The American Board, as far as the North China Mission is concerned, has not done enough visiting to keep as closely in touch with the situation on the field as some of us would like. I notice with interest that Rev. Alden H. Clarke of India is to be in the New York office during Dr. Smith's presence here in Peking. I think this is a step in the right direction. There should be some means by which a regular exchange between each mission and the Board rooms is made possible.

You will be interested to know and report the fact that Dr. Smith reached Peking yesterday morning. I have already had telephone conversation with him and expect to see him this morning. I have just received word that Martin and his party have reached Peking.

My particular purpose in writing to the Board is to ask the exact terms of agreement entered into between you and Mr. Beers at the time he accepted appointment to North China on a three year term of service. Mr. Beers understands, and he is quite positive that you gave him more than an "impression", in fact a definite assurance that his three year engagement dates from the time of his arrival in China, i.e., he should receive three years' salary from the Board dating from his arrival in China, including travel expenses to America. As I understand it, Mr. Beers feels that you agreed to pay at the end of his three years both his return passage and a salary up to the date in September when he arrived in China. Of course the three years' engagement was ended this year, but he agreed to take a fourth year and is now desirous of entering into a permanent arrangement with the Board.

His purpose is to take special study for a year, provided the war is over by next June, and fit himself to be head of the English Department of the Middle School here at T'unghsien. I hope that before the end of the school year, preferably before June 1st, 1919, we may have from you an exact statement as to the terms according to which Mr. Beers is to be paid during this coming sum-

mer. As you know, in ordinary cases, salary is not paid beyond the date when the return journey to America begins. I presume Mr. Beers will not ask for definite appointment from the Board until after he has reached America. Will you please find the original agreement made with Mr. Beers or take up the matter with the Prudential Committee so that we can have a clear understanding on this point before he leaves us. If you wish to treat him on the same basis as other missionaries, you will need to write to him yourself, making clear your position that his salary is to be paid until his return journey to America begins, which journey would naturally begin soon after the end of the school year in 1919, and that travel expenses for his journey will be paid after the salary ceases.

Sincerely yours,

Lucius C. Porter

Mission Secretary.

LCP
MPM

P.S. May I remind you that the Mission has asked the Board to prepare contracts with all short term appointees and to furnish the Mission Treasurer with copies of the same?

Yours L.C.P.

Sunghsien

Sept. 5, 1918.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

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5 K'ui Chia Ch'ang,
Peking, Chihli, China.
October 2, 1918.

Mr. Herbert C. Case,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Case:-

Thanks for your letter of August 2nd, with information in regard to sailings of quite a group of our missionaries. Although the censor cut out the dates, the names of steamers were left and we were able to calculate the approximate time of their arrival in China.

The names of Miss Buell, Miss Kelley, Miss Lane and Miss Parsons have been added to our code book with the numbers you indicate. I rise to a point of information in regard to Miss Parsons. I do not know why she should be included on our list, since she is appointed to the North China American School and no others of the staff of that school appear in our code book.

9

We have received no letters from the Board rooms since that of July 24th ~~to which~~ we replied in ours of August 24th. You will be glad to know that Dr. Smith has been most successful in his endeavor to give the Managers, and faculty of Peking University new plans and fresh interests to engage their thought and thus distract them from the somewhat devisive topics which have been in their minds for the past months. The University, on its new compounds and under reorganized conditions, has made a very auspicious beginning. The spirit of students, faculty and Managers is excellent and we have every confidence that the year will prove successful in every way.

Or Strong's June 24 July 2

Dr. Smith is at present on a short trip to Shansi. He expects to return to Peking about the 12th of October. On the 14th a meeting is planned at T'unghsien to celebrate the opening of the independent Lu Ho Middle School there, to make known the plans for development, including the support of Broadway Tabernacle, which Mr. Martin has been engaged upon during his furlough. We are expecting to install Mr. Martin in a more or less formal fashion as the principal of the school at the same time explaining to our own constituency and the wider educational public the significance of the plans we have in mind. Dr. Smith will visit Tientsin and the Shantung stations on his way to Shanghai, from which port he expects to sail for home on the Nanking on the 24th of October.

Very heartily yours,

L C Porter

Mission Secretary.

LCP
MHM

Mr. Pye's party arrive in Peking this morning.

Peking

Oct. 2, 1918.

RECD NOV 26 1918

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PEKING UNIVERSITY.
K'uei Chia Ch'ang
PEKING, CHINA.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

October 5, 1918.

Dr. James L. Barton,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

This morning I want to fulfil my promise to you to write after the opening of the University in order to report how things started off. I greatly wish that you could be here in person to feel the fine spirit of helpfulness and hopefulness for the future, of confidence in the rapid and large development of the University and of earnest cooperation which seems to prevail today among managers, faculty and students alike.

There is no question that Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith's presence with us during the opening days of the term has been a factor of the utmost significance for this first year of amalgamated work and, because this is the year of establishing precedents, for the entire future progress of the University/ Dr. Smith himself is inclined to feel that he has not accomplished any great thing by being here, but he is entirely mistaken in his modest estimate of the value of his visit at this time.

He arrived in Peking on the 3rd of September, just a week before the opening of registration for the University. He had planned to live at the hotel in order to be on entirely neutral ground, but he received a most cordial invitation from Mr. A. Ferguson of the Chartered Bank of Australia, India and China to reside with him and was establishe in splendid quarters just over that bank. Dr. Smith had time to meet all those interested actively in the work of the University before the first Board of Managers meeting, called to meet him on September 12th. At this meeting Dr. Smith gave an address, outlining what the Trustees have in mind for the University and convincing all of us of the hearty and loyal support being given to the undertaking by the Trustees. Dr. Smith was most happy in his first address and inspired all of us with a new vision of the magnitude of the task before us, of the great development which is possible, if we can unite heartily and of the comparatively trivial and unimportant questions over which there has been division in the past.

Dr. Lowry was evidently much moved by Dr. Smith's address and made such a speechas I have never heard him utter before. It sounded as though he had become completely converted from his previous positions, but, as has happened once or twice before, when we began to pin him down to details, his views had not very much changed. At any rate, his heart had been thoroughly warmed up, which was a good thing for us all. We had been warned by some of our friends among the Methodists that the Methodist conference, held just a week before, had passed some action which would cause trouble in our Board of Managers meeting. It seems that the Methodist conference, in spite of many strong speeches, both

by foreigners and Chinese, against such a policy, voted to demand of the Managers a decision in favor of a separate Yü K'e in each of the different cooperating missions, thus removing the Yü K'e entirely from the University's control. We had heard enough about the details of the discussion of this question to know that the vote taken did not by any any means represent the foreign constituency of the Methodist Mission. In fact the Methodist Mission, that is, the Americans, passed action entirely contrary to that passed by the conference. Moreover, we knew that Bishop Welsh also opposed the action taken by the conference and definitely told the conference - his remarks being included in the official journal of the conference - that any action taken by the conference as such had no binding effect and no official relation to the Boards of Managers and Trustees of the University. I am giving you these details just to show that the Methodist group is very seriously divided on the question of Yü K'e and that the best policy for all of us to adopt is to say as little about it as possible for this year, allowing things to take their own course on the basis of the action already taken by the Managers with the approval of the Trustees. At the meeting of September 12th Dr. Lowry, referring to the document handed to him by the Methodist conference, stated that he very greatly hoped that a compromise, or gentleman's agreement, could be arrived at between the Methodist managers and those representing other missions so that it would not be necessary for him to present this document to the Managers. I have a very distinct feeling that the action of the Methodist conference was taken by the Chinese quite asmuch as a complimentary vote of confidence in Dr. Lowry, in view of his years and influence, as on the grounds of real conviction in the matter.

On the same day as the Board of Managers meeting a meeting of the University Council was called, which Dr. Smith also addressed in much the same terms as those used to the Managers. Bishop Welsh attended the first meeting and spoke very heartily, supporting the views expressed by Dr. Smith. The next day Dr. Smith gave a banquet in honor of Dr. Lowry, to which the Managers and Council of the University,with their wives, were invited. The affair was quite successful, about fifty gathering together, and there were a series of interesting speeches in praise of Dr. Lowry's good qualities and achievement. The initiated noted the omission of reference to certain matters, but on the whole the spirit of the occasion was extremely cordial. Mr. Greene of the China Medical Board spoke of it as " a very good funeral" and it is true that there were several references to Dr. Lowry's departure from China, since he has announced that he was securing passage for himself and Mrs. Lowry on the same ship as Dr. Smith, for a return to America, and the dinner was very much in the nature of a farewell to an old veteran. As Miss Miner said, a few days later, when we heard of Dr. Lowry's decision not to go to America, "the corpse came to life".

The University opened formally on Tuesday, September 17th, with a joint chapel service, in which the students of the three departments, College of Theology, College of Arts and Sciences and Junior College, met together in Asbury Church, where they were addressed by Dr. Smith. This gave him anopportunity to say to the students what he had already said to the Managers and faculty, and I am sure he gave them something of the inspiration the others had already received. Students came in for registration in good numbers and the work started off with over seventy-five students. The number has since come up to eighty-two, which we consider a very good first year number. I am sorry to say that the number of students from Union College in the College of Arts and Sciences is comparatively small. There are in all, I think, a-

by foreigners and Chinese, against such a policy, voted to demand of the Managers a decision in favor of a separate Yü K'e in each of the different cooperating missions, thus removing the Yü K'e entirely from the University's control. We had heard enough about the details of the discussion of this question to know that the vote taken did not by any any means represent the foreign constituency of the Methodist Mission. In fact the Methodist Mission, that is, the Americans, passed action entirely contrary to that passed by the conference. Moreover, we knew that Bishop Welsh also opposed the action taken by the conference and definitely told the conference - his remarks being included in the official journal of the conference - that any action taken by the conference as such had no binding effect and no official relation to the Boards of Managers and Trustees of the University. I am giving you these details just to show that the Methodist group is very seriously divided on the question of Yü K'e and that the best policy for all of us to adopt is to say as little about it as possible for this year, allowing things to take their own course on the basis of the action already taken by the Managers with the approval of the Trustees. At the meeting of September 12th Dr. Lowry, referring to the document handed to him by the Methodist conference, stated that he very greatly hoped that a compromise, or gentleman's agreement, could be arrived at between the Methodist managers and those representing other missions so that it would not be necessary for him to present this document to the Managers. I have a very distinct feeling that the action of the Methodist conference was taken by the Chinese quite asmuch as a complimentary vote of confidence in Dr. Lowry, in view of his years and influence, as on the grounds of real conviction in the matter.

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in Arts & Sciences 32 in Junior College

bout eight. This small number is due to the fact that most of those qualified to go on with University work felt the financial stringency and took positions in teaching and other forms of work to recoup themselves for a year or two. We do not doubt that after these first years we shall have a large number of qualified students returning to take up University courses.

The spirit in the faculty from these first meetings on has been splendid and the students, after the first few days, have also shown an eagerness about the undertaking and delight in the wide range of studies offered to them, as well as a spirit of cooperation that augurs well for this first year and the future of the institution. Dr. Smith set the wheels going for definite plans in regard to University buildings and the Executive Committee have secured the services of Murphy and Dana for drawing up definite and detailed plans. There is a certain problem before us and particularly before you and the Trustees in that Mr. Hussey of Hussey and Shattuck feels that he is under permanent contract with the University Trustees to draw up plans for University buildings. Dr. Smith will doubtless be writing to you personally about that. But I should like to say that Mr. Murphy has made a fine impression upon the faculty and Managers and we have full confidence in his desire and ability to be of the greatest possible assistance in this matter.

On the 27th of September we had a fine reception here in the Arts College Assembly Hall in honor of Dr. Smith. The whole University family, students and faculty, gathered together to do him honor and inaugurate the social life of the institution. Ere long I hope to hand you some pictures of the new University campus which will help you to visualize our surroundings. Suffice it to say for the present that the accomodations for students and for recitation rooms are far better than we had expected and we hope to be comfortably and adequately housed here as long as necessary, altho we are all eager to have the permanent buildings started as soon as possible. Mrs. Porter and I find the residence in which we are a trifle small, but we have quite a good-sized compound and feel that we shall soon be be quite at home in it and comfortably settled. I am sure that you will rejoice with us in this auspicious beginning of the undertaking and will continue to follow us with your prayers as we go on, step by step, with the work of the year.

Very sincerely yours,

L C Porter

Mission Secretary, and
Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences,
Peking University.

LCP
MPM

Peking

Oct. 5 1918

REC'D JAN 8 1919

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

November 26, 1918.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

At the end of a rather hurried morning I can simply acknowledge with thanks your letters of October 3rd and 17th. My response to the items you bring up in your letters will be made more in detail within a day or two.

Today I am anxious to call your attention to the financial problems before the Peking University and Lu Ho Middle School in T'unghsien, so far as our Board is officially concerned with them. I am enclosing copies of correspondence between Mr. McCann and myself, which has relation to this problem and may help present the situation clearly to you. As I understand the case, our Board, according to agreement entered into in the reorganization of Peking University, promised to pay $1000 gold each year to Peking University. This appropriation was reported to us, both by your office and the Treasury Department in Boston, for 1916. For the year 1917-18, correspondence from you indicated that the appropriation had been made, while your letters of June 20, 1917 and February 21,1918, indicated precisely the same thing for 1918-19.

But, as you will see from Mr. McCann's letter to me, Mr. Wiggin never remitted to him the $1000 for Peking University for 1917-18, nor for 1918-19. It may be that these sums were paid by Mr. Wiggin to the Trustees of Peking University. (The latest report we have of the Executive Committee of the Trustees indicates that they are taking steps now to clear up the financial relations between the Trustees and the Managers.) But in view of the appropriations for 1916-17 having been sent to the field and in view of your letters above quoted, I was confident that you intended this appropriation to come out to the field.

During the year 1917-18 the regular appropriation for T'ungchou College and Academy came, together with the $1000 from the Higher Educational Endowment Fund and were spent in the work at T'ungchou. As you know, in 1917 and again in 1918 the Mission definitely requested that appropriations equivalent to the sums previously appropriated for educational work in T'ungchou should be continued for the use of the expanding Lu Ho Middle School there. It is the strong feeling of the Mission that the Board should recognize its obligations to Peking University as separate from its previous educational obligations and that in order to raise the standard of all its educational work the sums,which are by no means large, previously allocated to educational work in T'ungchou should be retained there for the use of the developing academy.

Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith can give you details of the plans for that Academy and of the very successful beginnings which we already see there. Mr. Martin will also report to you from time to time on the interesting problems and hopes which he is working out there.

I have previously called your attention to the fact that we need a decision from the Board in regard to this whole question. You will note from Mr. McCann's letter his willingness to accept my interpretation of the needs of the situation and in regard to the matter of appropriations indicated, namely the payment of $1000 for 1918-19, as well as for 1917-18, to Peking University, together with payments equivalent to the sums previously sent to T'ungchou for Mr. Martin's use. Unless such sums are available for such use now, it will be impossible for him to carry on the Academy work. If you will look up the matter of these two appropriations of $1000 each to Peking University, which were reported to us in your letters above mentioned but which were never remitted to Mr. McCann and could secure prompt remittances of these sums to Mr. McCann, the necessities of the situation will be met for this year, provided you are willing to authorize the expenditure which is absolutely needed at T'ungchou. Very likely the Prudential Committee has already reached a decision on the Mission vote requesting the use of all monies previously spent at T'ungchou for Lu Ho Middle School and very likely the matter has been reported in a letter from you now on its way to us.

Let me say with all the earnestness that I can that both Peking University and Lu Ho Middle School need the support which the Mission has requested and that unless we can enter upon these larger educational plans with high purpose and a willingness to spend more liberally than we have in the past, it is useless for us to expect any large return from the work already entered upon.

Sincerely yours,

L. Porter

Mission Secretary.

Enclosures.

Nov. 20, 1918.

Peking

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

18/18/B

Dec. 11, 1918

Dear Dr. Strong :

Just after writing the other letters enclosed with this I received yours of October 29th which I hasten to acknowledge. This letter answers the questions presented again in my letter of Nov. 26th, which should have been numbered 18/17 regarding funds for the Lu Ho Middle School. Thank you for this letter and for the action reported which makes possible carrying on the work at Tunghsien along the lines already begun and with hope for future development in accord with Mr. Martins plans. We appreciate the position of the Prudential Committee on the requests from the Council relating to the Middle School which it felt obliged to decline. When circustances in America become more normal it may be possible to take up these requests again, for its evident that our Middle School must expand and develop if it is to do the work a Christian School ought to do. Those who are responsible for Christian education are coming to feel that very little of that work is at present conducted as it should be or in a way to give credit to Missionary work. In far too many cases, one might say in most cases, Christian schools are weak and below standrd as compared with Chinese private and Government schools. It is essential that there be more concentration of effort and union in support if we are to make these schools worthy parts of the Christ ian enterprise and influential upon Chinese education. The Mission will try to prepare with care and definitenes its proposals for the future of this school and of its educational program as a whole to present to the Board next year.

The action of the Prudential Committee on the request for a Mission Medical Fund will be noted and followed altho we cannot but feel that this action is not along the lines of the most efficient meeting of medical emergencies.

The Mission will rejoice in the report that the 2 to 1 rate on exchange can still be granted and expresses its heartiest thanks for this decision. Without the extra funds to maintain that rate the Mission would have to give up much of its work and its missionaries would find themselves unable tomaintain comfortable living conditions.

We could hardly expect an increase in the funds for general work since the Board faces the deficit of the last fiscal year. We realize the responsibilities the Committee faces in granting such large appropriations as are reported to us. These are years of strain. We all hope that the future will see a turning into the chaneels of Christian enterprises gifts more commensurate with the needs of the task and with the spirit of sacrifice already shown in war giving the world over.

Heartily yours
E. W. Porter

Personnel

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REC'D JAN 27 1919

PEKING UNIVERSITY

K'uei Chia Ch'ang

PEKING, CHINA.

December 24, 1918.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I write to remind you of the action taken in Vote 46 by the Mission at its Council meeting last spring, asking the Board to make some provision for a scholarship fund by which students in higher educational institutions could be assisted, in meeting necessary fees. I believe I outlined the purpose of such a fund in a previous letter. We should like to have a grant from the Board for such a purpose, as well as authorization to send requests to special friends. As you know, practically all the students in our Union College at T'unghsien received some sort of help. The amount of that help has been decreased from year to year and we have looked forward to the time when the majority of students would be self-supporting, but it would always be necessary to help some, and it is often the best amont the student body. With the amalgamation of Union College with Peking University we faced an increase in the necessary fees, which would have made it difficult for any of our students to have entered the institution, unless some scholarship money were available.

The Mission decided to establish a scholarship loan fun from which loans could be made to students during their term of study, to be repaid in installments within a definite period after their graduation. The Mission Treasurer was authorized to make a loan to the Mission Secretary for the establishing of such a fund to meet the emergency of this year and was able to report to our stations that any student desiring to enter the University could borrow from this provisional loan fund up to a sum of $40 silver per year, the total University fees being $86 per year. There are not more than 30 American Board students in the College of Arts and Sciences and the Junior College, so that for this year a sum of $1200 silver will be needed. It will be a year or two before we can expect any return from students. We would be very glad to have a larger number of our students in the institution next year in order to meet the regular and increasing demand for qualified men for education, preaching and medicine. It is, of course, not certain what number would make application next year, but I would estimate that thirty, in addition to those now in the institution, would be a fair estimate. That would mean an addition of $1200 to the fund for next year, unless we decrease the amount to be loaned to each student. My estimate would be that if we could receive an addition of $1200 each year for the next five years, giving us eventually a fund of $5 ,000 silver, there would be a sufficient fund to meet all requirements and thereafter there would need to be no additions, since the annual returns from college graduates would maintain the fund.

It is most important in these initial years in the new

Peking University venture that we have adequate representation in the student body of our Congregational students, either those who enter from our schools directly or under our auspices. The very presence in the student body of such students is an important factor in the forming of that University spirit that we all hope to have. I am anxious that this matter should be given careful consideration by the Prudential Committee, so that steps may be take to meet this very important need. I feel sure there are many friends in America who would feel the force of such a special appeal to the scholarship fund, which would be maintained as a loan fund. There are many items of expenditure to be made by the University for grounds, buildings, equipment, etc., which will be measured in very large sums, but I know of no expenditure that will be of greater importance for the future of the University than this loan fund for scholarships, helping qualified students to make use of the advantages that are being offered.

Speaking of University affairs, we are all waiting anxiously for Dr. Leighton Stuart's decision as to accepting the presidency of the University. A delegation from the Board of Managers of the University, consisting of Dr. Galt and Mr. Gleysteen went down to Nanking recently to see Dr. Stuart and to use all available arguments ~~to~~ and influence to urge him to come and help us. The University sorely needs a president and just such a president as Dr. Stuart would make. He has agreed to visit Peking in January before making his final decision.

You will be interested to know that Mr. Yarrow and Mr. Leiper who went from our Mission to share in the Siberian Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. work, have returned. Mr. Yarrow, of course, is anxious to get away to Turkey, following instructions that have come from Dr. Barton. Mr. Leiper was glad to find that he could return to China to continue his language study in preparatio for work here. Conditions have changed in Siberia so that there is little opportunity for the emergency work which it was expected would be met by the services of those who went from China. What is needed now, we are told, is services covering a period of years. It has been very difficult to accomplish much of anything because of the chaotic conditions, together with the dislike shown by the Siberian Russians toward those who do not speak their language and do not understand their ways of doing things. Mr. Leiper and Mr. Yarrow bring stories of desperate conditions in Siberia and both of them are convinced that the only solution of the difficulty and the only salvation for that region can come in an effective military control on the part of the Allies. On the other hand, there are some who believe that the policy of careful waiting should still be maintained and that the Russians should be allowed to work out their own salvation. What terrific problems those statesmen in Paris have before them if they are to settle properly the affairs of the whole world!

Since the signing of the armistice there have been numerous peace celebrations here in China. Those in Peking were of a particularly significant sort. The President of the Chinese Republic, at a formal celebration held in the old Manchu reception grounds, congratulated the representatives of the Allied nations and honored the flags of the Allies in a spectacular ser-

vice that was most impressive. The students of the city took part in an enormous parade in honor of the victory and to develop enthusiasm for the United War Work Campaign. 20,000 pupils of all grades marched through the streets of Peking and made a great and glorious pageant, which must have impressed thousands of spectators. There was also a student torch-light procession, when the congratulations of the people were presented to the various ministers of the Allied countries.

The division between the North and the South here in China is to be settled, we hope, by a conference between the leaders on both sides , but the process is extremely slow. Thanks to suggestions from the Allied governments the delegates have been appointed from the North and the South has accepted the principle of a joint conference, but the arrangements of details drag on, it seems to us, interminably. However; we do believe that with the establishment of the league of nations and the exaltation of justice and righteousness as the rules for conduct between nations a new day has come for China and that eventually she will be given a fair change to develop herself, without interference from her apparently treacherous Eastern neighbor. It is to be hoped that the whole story of Japan's relations to China during the last four years can be told adequately to the whole world. Many will be startled to discover that the aims and methods of the Japanese correspond most closely with those Prussian aims and methods which Europe and America were just able to overthrow. By what slow processes men are won to loyalty for the cause of human progress, the cause which we know and love as the Kingdom of God. In spite of many discouraging features surely we can give thanks in this Christmas season more than ever before for the extent to which the spirit of Christ, who came as God's son to be in human life, has been accepted and is being felt among men.

With glad Christmas greetings to you and all in the Board rooms, I am

Very sincerely yours,

L C Porter

Missoin Secretary.

LCP
MPM

Pekinig

Dec. 24, 1918

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JAN 8 1919

American Board of Commissioners
for Foreign Missions
North China Mission

Office of the Treasurer
38 Rue de l'Amiraute, Tientsin.

November 23, 1918.

F181

Rev. L.C.Porter,
Peking.

Dear Mr. Porter,-

Your letter of yesterday is to hand anc contents read with interest.

1. PEKING UNIVERSITY. October 1916 the following grants were made to the Mission from the HEEF and listed under:-

Sp. Grant A117	$1,000.00	for the College
118	600.00	for the Theo.Seminary
119	1,000.00	for Peking University
120	800.00	for the Women's College

October 1917 we received:-

Sp. Grant A 265	$ 600.00	for Theo. Seminary
266	1,000.00	for the College
267	800.00	for the Women's College

November 1918 we received:-(This was voted Feb.1918 by the P.C.)

Sp. Grant 444	$ 600.00	for the Theo.Seminary
445	1,000.00	for the College
446	800.00	for the Women's College

I have read Dr. Strong's letter and would say that up to date the $1,000.00 which he reports as having been voted from the HEEF by the Prudential Committee has not been reported to the Mission for the year 1918-19 and while one would infer from his letter that a similar sum was votetin 1917, I would say again that it has not been reported by the Treasurer of the Board I as Mission Treasurer, have no authority to pay it out, and I have not seen anything which would justify me in making any further advance on the account of the Peking University. I hope that you have stated the situation clearly to Dr. Strong and convinced him that the 1917-18 appropriation for the University was not reported for credit.

TUNGCHOW COLLEGE & LU HO MIDDLE SCHOOL. While recognizing that the Mission has voted asking the approval of the Prudential Committee to use funds for Lu Ho Middle School which were previously voted for use of the College, it has also to be borne in mind that the Prudential Committee has not approved the request, even though it has been repeated. Granted also, that these votes #445 and 456 are made to the College, Tungchow, it has also to be considered that at the time these votes were taken by the Prudential Committee (Feb.1918) the decision to move the College to Peking had not been made; now the College to which these grants were made is at Peking.

My own judgment in the case may be summed up as follows:- (a) The Prudential Committee is not likely to vote funds from the HEEF for a Middle School (It would open too wide a door for drafts on this Fund. In our own Mission if a grant is made to Lu Ho why not to Bridgman School, Tehchow School, Taiku School, Fenchow School; such drafts would cut away the support for the University.)

(b) It is also a question whether the terms of the College Endowment will allow the income to be diverted from the College to the Middle School (We do not know the terms of the Endowment)
(c) That lacking the permission of the Prudential Committee to transfer these funds they follow the College, and do not revert to the Lu Ho Middle School. There is a definite ruling governing the use of Specials. See page 35 of Handbook, last half of Sec. 34.
(d) As the College used all of the Appropriation for 1918 in the first half of the year, at least part of these Funds can be paid back to the Middle School. (I assume that the Mission has control of the General Appropriations.) At least part of these Funds can be diverted to the Middle School in repayment.

I will pay these votes to Lu Ho Middle School, but I do so because you request and not because it is clear to me that this is the use of these funds which wes intended by the Board. For the sake of the school at Tungchow I heartily wish the Board may approve of helping all that has been asked but I can also see how in these times the Board may not be as liberal as it would like to be, not to speak of what we would ask.

I wish it were possible to receive regularly in this office a copy of Dr. Strong's letters, independent to that sent to the Station. It would help in the solution of many questions if I had them for reference.

Yours cordially,

(Signed) James H. McCann.

Leitrim

Nov. 23, 1918.

Dr Lucius C. Porter

COPY

Nov. 22, 1918.

Mr. James H. McCann, Treas.,
38 Rue de L'Amiraute,
Tientsin.

Dear Mr. McCann:-

A lot of items call for attention since I have been unable to get a letter off to you for some days.

1) Funds for Peking University and for Tungchow Lu Ho Middle School. Your letters of November 12 and 15 and a copy ofone to Martin cover these, together with the Credit Memos. sent with them.

This is my understanding of the situation. The Board has for three years distinguished in its appropriation between Peking University and the institutions at Tungchow. I enclose a copy of a letter from Dr. Strong, which you may not have** and refer you to my letters to you of April 16 and 22 and yours to me of April 17, 23 and 25th. The Mission request for use at Tungchow of the funds previously sent for College and Middle School was repeated this year at the Council Meeting and has been sant to Dr. Strong with covering letters and other special requests. In view of the attitude taken last year I assume that the funds you have just received from Boston for North China College, Viz. $1,000.00 gold from H.E.E.F. and the $535.43 from College Endowment, are for Tungchou, and that the former is to be paid at the 2-1 rate. Against these credits we have already drawn $1000.00 silver in two checks from you. The balance is what Mr. Martin has to run on for the rest of this half-year. The Porter Scholarship might be sent to Tungchow also, but since it was intended for college students by the giver I have asked you to send it to be put on a scholarship fund up here.

The money asked for from you by Peking University was the appropriation of $1,000.00 which our Board has agreed to in the terms upon which it entered this union university, viz. that each cooperating Board pay $1,000.00 per year. As you will see from Dr. Strong's letter that appropriation was made for 1917-18. That money was not drawn upon for use at Tungchou last year. The Board owes Peking University another $1,000.00 gold for the year 1918-19. The total, $2,000.00, is what we asked you to pay the University. In the past this appropriation has been made from the H.E.W.E.F. and a 2-1 rate is directed in Dr. Stong's letter of Feb. 21, 1918. The other missions pay at that rate. Let me know if this explanation is not clear or seems unwarranted. I return Credit Memos. with instructions according to my understanding of the case.

Nov. 22, 1918.

to
McCann

Nov. 22, 1918.

REC'D JAN 7 1919

330

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

14

November 27, 1918.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your cablegram, addressed to the American Board Mission, Peking, in regard to the Turkey missionaries here in China, was duly received and was reported at once to Miss Orvis, the Yarrow family and the Whites, and each one of them was urged to send in their opinions as to the possible action which they could take as individuals in ~~ret~~ regard to travel towards Turkey.

Mrs. Yarrow felt from the first that it would be quite impossible for her and her family, and entirely unwise, to leave China before next summer. She felt that the question of school facilities for the children was one of pressing importance and did not wish to consider moving until this school year was over. She said that there was no likelihood of being able to find proper schools even in the coast cities in Turkey and that it was much wiser for her to remain quietly here until conditions all around the world have settled down and steamer and railway transportation is much more regular than it is now.

In the course of about two weeks she received a telegram dated from Omsk from Mr. Yarrow, stating that he was returning to China enroute to Turkey, so we assume that he is ready to go on just as soon as it is possible to arrange for passports and transportation. Miss Orvis is also ready to be off at once and eager to do so. The Whites cannot leave before February 1st and would prefer not to leave as early as that time. They should only travel under the easiest conditions and in regions where there is no question of safety for women and children.

In consultation with our Legation here I was advised that passports could best be secured by you direct from Washington. You have at hand all the facts necessary about the various individuals of the party, so there should be no difficulty on that score, can make representations to Washington more clearly than we can from this end in regard to the places to which you want these missionaries sent. Our Consul in Peking suggested that the State Department might wish to authorize the issuance of these passports by the Legation here, but felt that it would probably be much better for all arrangements to be made in America. You know, of course, the very stringent rules enacted by the British Government in regard to entering either India or Egypt. These requirements must be borne in mind. And it is certain that there will be very strict rules in regard to civilians entering countries which have been recently in the war zones. The Department in Washington will be far better informed on all these points than we here, so that the whole question of pass-

ports should be handed over to you to be arranged with the State Department.

You can readily imagine that there are also difficulties in regard to transportation. A few days ago a French steamer left Shanghai for Marseilles. It would have been impossible to get any of our Turkey party onto that steamer, even if they had had passports. There was a long waiting list; and there is a waiting list for the next steamers that are advertised. Cook's cannot give us any hope of getting immediate passage for anyone, except as berths are given up at the last moment by those who have secured them long in advance.

I tried to sum up this information from the Turkey missionaries themselves, from the Legation and from Cook's in the cablegram which I sent you a few days ago. That cablegram, coded according to Bentley's phrase book, reads,

"Fernstalk, Boston.

Siberia idifkwumkoh anvabakmym all passports Yarrow Orvis osdajjagoj Portsaid idjalpykla nyruvicsco Whites Yarrow family jajahfynze.

Porter."

and should be interpreted

"Siberia is an impossibility. Arrange immediately in America all passports. Yarrow, Orvis ready to leave for Port Said. It is impossible to secure passage immediately. Whites, Yarrow family cannot leave before February 1st."

I hope that this message reached you promptly and in such form that you could translate it readily. We are expecting Mr. Yarrow within the next few days and I will write again then, as soon as I can learn what he has to say about the possibilities of travel through Siberia. Our Legation, as well as Cook's, felt that it was impossible to consider that route for anyone at this time. Since Mr. Yarrow has been over quite a large part of the route, he will be able to give us exact information.

We share with you the eagerness to have the American Board reëstablish its workers and its work in Turkey. It seems to us as though you should represent Armenia at the Peace Conference, and certainly there will be a diplomatic advantage in having our American Board missionaries at their posts as early as possible. We shall be sorry to lose the fellowship and the help which we have received from them, but we understand where their first responsibility lies and where their hearts' interest centers. We only that the Prudential Committee will be able to send out soon such new recruits as we need to North China.

With the end of the war and the establishing of real bulwarks for freedom and democracy in Europe and the Near East, the Far

East becomes the field in which the problems of freedom and democracy require most careful attention. I feel that the Christian work here in China should be regarded as one of the most important factors in safeguarding this part of the world and, because this part of the world is safeguarded, the whole world, for the Christian democracy we all hope for. Here in Peking we have been sharing in the radiant thrill which the prospect of peace has brought, the world around. Two weeks ago there was a magnificent parade of 20,000 students from the higher and lower schools of Peking, led by the Allied flags. It made a great impression and helped to vizualize the remarkable share that China has taken in the United War Work Campaign. You probably saw in the papers that $1,300,000 has already been raised in China, more than twelve times the quota originally assigned to China. We hope that this stupendous and remarkable fact ~~wit~~ will help the world to reassure itself that China, altho she did not do as much in the war as many hoped she would, is at heart devoted to the ideals for which the Allies and America fought and won the war.

Tomorrow is Thanksgiving, which is the first of three days during which the present Chinese Government will celebrate in formal fashion the victory of the Americans and the Allies. There is to be a large parade of the Chinese troops tomorrow with the few companies of Allied troops in the different legations. The President gives a number of receptions and banquets and there is to be another great student parade Saturday night, a torchlight procession. The von Kettler monument has been taken down and will be rebuilt in the Central Park here as a monument to celebrate the Allied victory. In these various ways China is sharing in the tumultuous joy found the world around. We pray that she may also share in the reconstructive work which must begin at once. May all that work be guided by the purposes of God working through the hearts of those in high places and in low places who are to be responsible for planning and carrying out that work.

May I add just a word in regard to Peking University? In a letter to Dr. Strong, written yesterday, I explained that the Board's Treasury has not remitted to our Mission Treasurer for either the college year 1917-18 or 1918-19 the $1000 which is appropriated by our Board to the University in accord with the orginal agreements between the missions. Both these sums have been reported to me as Mission Secretary by Dr. Strong as having been appropriated. The sum for 1916-17 was remitted to the Mission Treasurer. The sum for 1917-18 was not drawn upon last year, since there was no amalgamation of students here in Peking. The University authorities this year asked Mr. McCann to pay over the $1000 which is due for each of the two years above indicated. It seems to me that this is simply living up to agreements that the Board has entered into and probably the failure to remit is due to some slight misunderstanding or negligence in the Treasury Department in Boston.

As you know, the Mission in its Council Meeting, both in 1917 and 1918 voted to asked the Committee to continue to send to T'unghsien sums equivalent to the total of regular appropriation, appropriation from the Higher Endowment Fund and income from the endowment received during the past year . Last year Dr. Strong wrote that the Committee did not take action because of the failure to

carry out the plans for the amalgamation of University students here in Peking, so that we ran on in precisely the same way as in years past. This year the first half year's work was on the old basis and it was manifestly impossible to change the general plans for the administration of work at T'unghsien, except by the reductions made possible by a decreased faculty. The cost of the heating plant at T'unghsien could not be greatly reduced; the number of sudents there is almost as many as the total of Middle School and University last year so that the items for board, etc., could not be reduced. There is a slight increase in the funds received in the way of fees from students, but I think it will be quite evident that there could not be a great change in the financial budget for this half year, especially in view of the fact that it was necessary for me to set up the autumn work at T'unghsien in behalf of Mr. Martin before his arrival.

I have assumed here that the Board would grant at least the essential principle of the Council requests and enable us to develop a Middle School at T'unghsien which would be really worthy of the name and worthy of the educational ideals of the American Board,-worthy, too, of receiving the special support of Broadway Tabernacle, which Mr. Martin has been so eager to secure and in which he has been on the whole very successful.

I have felt that all of you wish to make Peking University a thoroughly well equipped institution and that you did not intend to support it merely ~~i~~ with funds that had hitherto been used at T'unghsien. I shall not discuss this here at length, but merely refer you to letters sent to Dr. Strong yesterday. I am bringint the matter to your attention simply to ask for your careful consideration of the problems involved and for the continuance of that hearty support which you have always given to developing the educational plans of this Mission. Mr. McCann has accepted my interpretation of the case,-perhaps I should say "my assumptions",- and has paid $2000 to Peking University. He is willing, also, to allow Mr. Martin the sums which have recently been remitted to him, namely, $1000 Higher Educational Fund Endowment and $550 from the invested funds of the College. In regard to the latter I feel quite sure that the representative of the donor of the original funds would be quite happy to have the income used at T'unghsien. Will you take up this matter with the Treasury Department and arrange to have such remittances sent as will relieve him (the Mission Treasurer) and me from any personal responsibility for these funds. I feel sure the Prudential Committee intends to have them spent in the way indicated.

I have already written to you of the help given to the University by Dr. ~~Strong~~- Smith's visit. I only regret his early departure. We really need him now since the perplexing questions of the Yü K'e and the name are still before us. We shall have to settle them within the next few weeks. I hope that the settlement can be made without any serious breaking up of what seemed to be the excellent and cordial relations between the faculty and students and between the members of the different missions, now working in the University.

With very best wishes for the most glorious Christmas tide the world has seen since the coming of its Saviour.

Faithfully yours,

Mission Secretary.

H. C. Porter

Pekang

Nov. 27, 1918.

7 (copied below)

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

December 9, 1918.

18/18

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I have already acknowledged the receipt of your letters of October 3rd and 17th, but have not responded in any detail in regard to the items presented therein. I have now to report the recept of your letter of October 25th, and will take this opportunity to reply more in detail to all of them.

I. Vote 3, in regard to the housing of students who reside in Peking for language study. I had hoped that what was written to you before on this point would make clear the mind of the Mission in regard to it. Let me try to sum up the feeling of the Mission. The Prudential Committee is requested to accept responsibility for the housing of students who reside in Peking for language study. This would mean accepting the responsibility for housing them in the hostel of the language school, whenever it is not possible to provide for such students in the missionary residences in our compound in Peking. The Mission wishes to guard against the assumption that the housekeepers in Peking, because of their residence there, are to make all arrangements for housing whatever language students are sent to the field in any one year. Of course, the number of students from our Board in the school will vary from year to year.

In the past the house fund appropriation has been asked for for the houses and not per missionary family. The Mission would now request the Prudential Committee to consider some plan by which a regular house fund, or house allowance, should be added to the salaries of language students. This fund might be placed in the hands of the Mission Treasurer, to be drawn on by the Property Committee of the Mission, in making arrangements for language students. All that is needed is that there should be some increased fund from which to draw for this purpose. As you know, the house fund of the Mission, that is, the appropriation asked for for the different mission residences, is kept in the hands of the Mission Treasurer, under the supervision of the Mission Property Committee. The fund is used not simply for the up-keep and repair of missionary residences, but also for the renting of such extra houses as are needed from time to time. It would be perfectly proper to draw upon this fund for housing language school students, but since at the present time no appropriation is especially made to language students for housing, the Mission felt that it was justified in asking the Board to take some step by which provision should be made in addition to the resources already provided for.

The question of another Mission residence in the Peking Station is a pressing problem. It needs to be considered as a problem separate from the problem of housing language students. It is really a further problem, of housing the American Board representatives on the

faculty of Peking University. As you know, Dr. Galt and my family are now occupying residences owned by the University, rental for which is charged against the income due our Board from its investment in University property. Dr. Wickes'~~is~~ family will undoubtedly occupy a residence in this region in the future on a similar basis. The American Board is committed to maintain two representatives on the faculty of the University at its own charges, and this includes housing them. I simply raise the issue at this time, asking you to bear it in mind. Undoubtedly at a coming meeting of the Mission definite action will be taken in regard to the details of this larger housing problem. For this year, as in the past, the housing of the language students has been provided for by the housekeepers in the homes of our missionaries in Peking. All that the Mission asks for is that the Prudential Committee realize that the responsibility for the housing of language students should be undertaken in part by the Board and not laid entirely upon the housekeepers.

II. I note what you say about the Prudential Committee renewing its declination to assume responsibility for the finances of the Union Language School. At present negotiations are going on looking toward the amalgamation of this school with Peking University, so that the whole question of its support is likely to become a University, and not a Mission, problem. We do not doubt the good will of the Prudential Committee, but we have felt, and still feel, that in many of these union undertakings the American Board might give more concrete expression to that good will. It takes faith to get any of these union undertakings started and in most cases that faith has got to be expressed in financial terms by some persons or organization. We would have more right to assure our friends of the real interest of the American Board in these undertakings, if the Prudential Committee were able to authorize a certain limited financial guarantee.

III. Answering your questions in regard to the vote concerning the transfer of house # 34 at T'unghsien to the North China American School, let me say

(a) Until the Board has provided for the Academy at T'unghsien at least the four foreign families which the Mission has asked for, there will be no need for the use of house #34 as a residence. At present and for the next few years the American Board will certainly have extra house room in T'unghsien.

(b) The action taken by the Mission endeavored to make it plain that the house is turned over to the North China American School only for so long as it is used for school purposes by that school. It might be sufficient to transfer the house until it may be needed by the Mission; but some definite statement in regard to it and some way of notifying the school a year or more in advance would be necessary, in order to give the school the proper sense of permanency in control of the house and insure its rights to make improvements and add rooms to the house in order to meet its own needs.

(c) Up to the present time the Presbyterian Mission has made the largest financial contribution to the school. Our Mission offered land for which it had not immediate use and has contributed the use of a house, but the control of that house by the school has never been authorized. And, too, since that house has never been officially assigned to the school by our Board, it has not been possible to point to the con-

tribution of the American Board as one equivalent to that of the Presbyterian Mission and thus secure leverage on other missions. The Mission action this year simply requests you to assign to the school permanently one house at T'unghsien. The Mission, as distinguished from the Board, has authorized the use of another house this year, which seemed justified in view of the fact that the Mission had no use for it. Until the Mission has authorization from the Board it is not possible for us to come before the public with the statement that the American Board has definitely assigned any residence to the school, and we have only the $500 annual appropriation, together with the gift of land for site to show as the contribution of the American Board.

At present the annual appropriations for the school are given by the Presbyterian, Methodist and our own Boards. The American Association of Peking made a contribution last year, which is not likely to be continued, since the American community in Peking shows signs of being interested in establishing a school of its own in this city. The China Medical Board has given certain sums to the school at T'unghsien and has also given money to the school in Peking. The request of the Mission this year was for authorization by the Board of the assignment of one residence to the school.

IV. I am very much interested in the report of the special committee on China relating to the transfer of the Tientsin Station from Hsiku to Hopei. The Mission will rejoice in the approval which you have given and will hope that through Mr. Chandler and others the definite information you seek can be given, in addition to what has already been presented. I am sure that Mr. Chandler will be glad of your authorization to seek interested givers in providing funds for the purpose. The whole matter is of the greatest importance, not only for our work in Tientsin, but for the Christian work in Tientsin as a whole. As you may now, the city as a whole is desperately undermanned so far as Christian forces are concerned. Our Mission has at least the prospects of an adequate staff for the station and if these new plans can be carried out, there is every promise for a more effective meeting of the needs for Christian service in that great metropolis. The other items in your report on Hsiku and Hopei problems will be carefully noted, but do not call for further comment.

V. We are very glad to know of the appointment of Miss Helen Fauske on a three year term appointment for the Union Business Agency at Tientsin. She is expected on the field soon. We hope for very much from her services.

VI. We appreciate very heartily the interest shown by the Prudential Committee in the matter of sending a deputation to North China. I am sure we must appreciate the reasons which make it inadvisable to send a deputation out at this time. The Mission will, however, not cease to urge that some plans be worked out for more closer connection between the field and the Board. It is my experience that in every case where Boards of Trustees and Mission Boards operating in America are able to send personal representatives to the field at frequent intervals, the work on the field is greatly benefitted, while the first-hand knowledge gained makes possible much more vigorous presentation at the home end. We rejoiced very much in the manifested interest in China shown by Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith in his two recent visits. It seems to us most important that secretaries of the Board, together with such laymen as can be prevailed upon to accompany them, should visit the

field annually, if possible. One way of developing interests of our Congregational constituency in Mission problems is precisely this, that of the taking of laymen to the field to see for themselves. The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Warner and what it means for missions in China and elsewhere is a case in point. The China Medical Board keeps in close touch with the work which it has established in Peking and has already sent out a number of special representatives and expert investigators in one line or another, whose influence upon the laying of plans here is of enormous value. Of course, the China Medical Board has large funds to call upon, but its method of doing its work is so manifestly an essential one for the efficiency of its service on the field and with its officers at home, that all the mission boards should consider something of the same method. The Mission would like to see the establishment of periodic visits from the Board secretaries.

Just at present the situations in Turkey and Mexico appear most critical. Those of us who live here in the Far East feel that the relations between China and Japan present one of the most critical world problems of the future. The Christian Church failed to stop the last world war. It has an opportunity to do something toward the prevention of what seems to some as inevitable, a great world war in the future. Could not the mission boards, at their joint conference next January, consider the possibility of concerted support of a joint Christian delegation to China, which might make possible a closer connection between your workers here and your constituency at home, and a more carefully planned and unified Christian campaign throughout the Far East, that might under the guidance of God lead to such an expansion of Christian influence as to forefend against another world disaster?

VII. The Mission appreciates very greatly the approval given to the plans presented in Council votes 62 and 63. In view of the deficit which the Board faced at the end of its last fiscal year, it is plain that no immediate action can be taken toward the carrying out of this plan, but we accept the evident sincerity of the Committee's expression of approval and look forward with confidence to the time when attention can be given to making it effective.

VIII. The Mission appreciates, also, the willingness of the Prudential Committee to prepare contracts for short term appointees and feels sure that this arrangement will be conducive of more business-like and effective conduct of its affairs.

IX. Your full letter in regard to Mr. Buschman gives support to the position which we have already taken on the field, and does not call for further action.

Mr. McCann will be grateful

X. Your last letter enclosed five copies. I am sure it will be of considerable help to have a file of your letters in the Treasurer's Office. As you have probably noted in my correspondence, there have been a number of instances when matters could have been cleared up more promptly, or perhaps certain problems not been presented at all, if the Treasurer and Secretary were informed as regards their correspondence with the Board.

XI. On my part, I have certain action taken by the Mission Committee Ad Interim to report to you. Some of the items are simply

matters of record, while others need to be presented to you for approval. Since you may like to have a report on all the action taken by the Committee Ad Interim up to date, I enclose on a separate sheet the list of our motions as passed. Of these motions, three relating to furloughs are presented to the Prudential Committee as follows:-

In the case of the Ellises a recommendation for a furlough in 1919 had been made in the Shantung District. This recommendation had in mind the needs of the station for the next year, since regularly scheduled furloughs would have taken both the Ellises and Miss Long from the station during the same year. You have undoubtedly been informed from time to time of the serious ill-health of Mrs. Ellis, from which she has suffered during the last year. The condition of her health and the consequent effect upon Mr. Ellis' health seemed so serious that the Mission Medical Committee presented the motion which is now sent you. The Ellises themselves had felt the need for a furlough, so that the action of the Medical Committee met with their approval at the time when it was inaugurated. Since then Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have come to feel that it might be more convenient to postpone their departure for a month or two, and just at present I am not informed as to what their latest plans are. But it seems wise to the Mission to urge them to carry out the original plan and secure the rest and change of a furlough as early as possible. The question of their furlough is complicated by the fact that the prolonged ill-health of Mrs. Ellis raises the question as to her ultimate recovery, and with that is naturally connected the whole problem of their return to China. The Mission has not had opportunity for a general discussion of this question, and until such general discussion can be had, I am not authorized to express more than my own opinion,- which is this, that under normal health conditions Mr. and Mrs. Ellis form a team of mission workers, for which there is a need in the North China Mission, though it is ~~not~~ probable that their most effective Christian work could be done in some other station than Lintsing and very likely outside of the Shantung District.

The vote in regard to the furlough of Mrs. Corbin needs no further explanation than that which you have probably already recived from the Shansi District.

The vote in regard to Miss Payne's furlough is simply the request that Miss Payne's furlough, already authorized for 1919, be taken six months earlier, in view of special family circumstances.

These have been great days in Peking, as throughout the world. The public press has probably given you some items in regard to the celebrations carried out here in Peking. The news of the signing of the armistice came during the very week of the United War Work Campaign in China, which netted such surprising results. China did herself proud by raising over two million dollars, of which some two hundred thousand were raised in Peking. A large student parade originally planned for as part of the Campaign, became a peace celebration, for the armistice in Europe had been signed. It was an impressive sight to see 20,000 students as they gathered in front of one of the great gates of the Imperial Palace and then marched through the streets of the city, led by the glorious banners of the Allied armies. Every student carried

some sort of a flag and the day was perfect, so that the whole celebration made a deep impression on those who took part and those who saw it.

On Thanksgiving Day came the official Chinese Government celebration of peace. Within the inner court of the old Imperial reception palace gathered a great company. Chinese and foreign soldiers were lined up in the center of the court, around the balustrades stood invited Chinese and foreign guests, while on the central terraces high Chinese officials and the diplomatic corps had their positions. The President of China made a formal entry into the court, presented formal congratulations before the flags of each of the great Allied banners. It was a most impresive scene and one that probably was not duplicated anywhere in the world. Certainly those old Manchu palace buildings have a wonderful glory and charm. A torch-light procession a few nights later finished the celebrations up to date.

Holidays have cut into our college work rather seriously, but we realize that this is a year of wonder for which special concessions must be made. Much as we anticipate peace between the North and the South, now conflicting sections of the country, we rather dread the announcement by the Board of Education of holidays and celebrations, while we are morally certain that later in the year, when peace has been arranged for and the peace agreements and treaties are signed, there will be still further celebrations. The work of the College goes on quietly and smoothly up to date. I should like to make more full report of it, but have not the time this morning. I have written quite enough and bid you Goodbye now.

Sincerely yours,

L C Porter

Mission Secretary.

LCP
MPM

Dec. 9, 1915.

Morning

Returning

REC'D JAN 21 1919

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

Dec. 11, 1918

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong ::

With this letter written as Secretary of the Mission I want to send a personal word to express to you my deep sympathy with you in the loss you have suffered in the death of your son, report of which we have seen in the Congregationalist. The world has been full of noble sacrifice during these years of war. You share in that sacrifice far more than we who have not felt so personal a touch with it. Even more than in the more common experiences of such loss will you feel the glory that comes to life in the losing of it for the sake of a cause. In addition to the comfort that will come to you through our common Christian faith I feel sure that you will experience a comforting sense of fresh and more intimate fellowship with your son since his leaving the earthly body. When my father died I had such an experience of intmate fellowship and have kept that fellowship since then, tho at intervals rather than continuously. The presence of the spiritual in the earthly experience is a fact for which I have fresh personal evidence. Would that we could gain all that we ought from this blessed communion with the saints.

Heartily yours,
Lucius O Porter

P.S. I find that I have not responded to your letter regarding Mr. Beers' salary. I reported your letter to Mr. Mc Cann who replied that in the case of short-term appointees he has followed the regular practice of paying a salary up to the time of departure from China and adding to that travelling expenses. He says that he cannot make any change in this custom in favor of Mr. Beers without special instructions fromMr. Wiggin. May I ask you to take up the matter with Mr. Wiggin so that he and Mr. Mc Cann can arrange together in regard to the matter Our Mission would wish to follow the Boards regular proceedure. Undoubtedly this matter would be covered in the contracts which you will hereafter draw up with short-term appointees.

Sincerely yours,

Peking

Dec. 11, 1918

JUN 19 1918

Paotingfu, Chihli, China,
May 8, 1918.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I am nearing the close of my sixth year with the Paotingfu Station, and, in looking back over the work, I am profoundly grateful to our Heavenly Father for the opportunity of service which has been given me here in Paotingfu.

The East Street work at the present time is past the experimental stage and has now become a permanent part of the work of the Station. This removes it from the special to the general work. The raising of funds for this work will not necessarily devolve upon me and the future conduct of the work will of necessity be somewhat changed. We all feel that the opportunity in the city at the present time for work among the students, both of the city and military schools, is exceedingly promising. We also feel that in order to reach this large body of students which are now very open to approach with the gospel message, there should be a special man appointed or set aside for work among them in connection with our Station. There is need of a young man who can enter into their athletics, who can lead them along the line of social life and in their recreations. I feel that I am not the man for that special work among the students.

The work among the business men has become exceedingly attractive to me and my wide acquaintance among these men in that part of the city makes it very hard for me to withdraw from that part of the work; I hope that in the future I may be able to carry out some special plans which I have in mind for the work among the city people and more especially among the business men.

Already the work among the boys is in a very encouraging condition. A special man has been called who seems well fitted to work with the boys and that group of little rascals that caused us so much annoyance during the first two years of our work there is now becoming a very interesting and important part of our East Street work. Some of them have already taken the first step, 32 of them have been organized into a boys' club and have pledged themselves to give up idolatry, smoking, drinking, gambling and other vices and to live the Christian life. So that at the close of the six years here we feel no small degree of satisfaction with the conditions at the present time.

During the winter I have made a number of trips into the country on account of the famine relief work, Mr. Hubbard being extremely busy, and my work in the East Street has not been so continuous as during previous years, but on the whole I feel that the opportunity in the Paotingfu field has never been brighter and that ~~the opportunity~~ it ~~here~~ is one to be coveted by those who love to work in the Master's Kingdom.

It has seemed best to me, as well as to my colleagues, for reasons which I may not here mention, to return to the United States for a brief rest and visit with my children and grandchildren. I plan to leave Tientsin on the 20th of this month, and my steamer is scheduled to arrive in San Francisco on the 20th of June. My address there will be Mill Valley, California. I hope I may hear from you. I desire to thank you for all your kindnesses and to express the hope that I may see you in America.

Very truly,

your friend and brother,

Francis M. Price

Pattington

Mary 8, 1918

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

MAR 8 1919

January 18, 1919.

19/1

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I have just returned from attending a conference held at Nanking between representatives of the London Mission, Presbyterian Missions of China and our own mission. This is the second conference btween these missions. In the minutes of our Council meeting of last May you will find a report of the agreement made at the first conference. According to the plan proposed in this agreement the second conference was held. Our own mission was represented by Mr. Miller of Canton, Mr. Hubbard and the Chinese pastor of Foochow and Pastor Li and myself from North China. There were four delegates from the London Mission and about ten from the Presbyterian churches.

You may recall that the Presbyterian churches since 1907 have been gradually working in cooperation looking towards permanent organic union. Just before these plans were consummated some of their members suggested that it might be possible to cooperate or unite with the Congregational churches, both English and American, and the two conferences were held with this end in view. You will receive latter a formal report of this conference, together with copies of the proceedings. I simply wish to report informally now, while the inspiration of the meetings is still fresh in mind, the fact that these friends decided unanimously to form an organic union of the churches founded under the work of these three missionary bodies, instead of forming a federal council. This organic union, if the plan is accepted by the local churches, will be the first national, undenominational union of Christian churches in China.

The spirit of friendliness, cooperation and Christian brotherhood was most pronounced throughout all the sessions of this conference. You can appreciate this when I say that the statement prepared as a doctrinal basis for the union was very brief and that there was no serious difference of opinion in regard to the phrasing of it. Some of our Congregationalists had expected that the Presbyterians would desire the preparation of a long and carefully worded document. The conference recommended that the churches of the three uniting bodies all over China should take steps to form local associations as rapidly as possible and should include in these, wherever possible, other Christian bodies. It is quite likely that we here in Peking will proceed to make plans for uniting our work in this region, and you may expect to hear that we have formed a Christian association, in which our denominational nomenclature will be dropped. Of course

when the formal reports are prepared and our mission here has taken definite action, there will be definite proposals sent to the Prudential Committee for its approval, but I am sure that we have your approval for the general plan of cooperation and union in Christian work. Very likely the name of the new church will be "The United (or Uniting) Church of Christ in China."

I have to acknowledge your letter of November 18th, reporting the appropriations to the Mission. You had anticipated the general character of the report in a previous letter. We are grateful to the Prudential Committee for the grant that it makes in view of the very heavy additional burdens laid upon the Committee by the maintenance of the two to one rate for its work in China and India. We feel grateful that the Committee has the faith to make a grant as large as that of last year. Mr. McCann reports to me that for the last half year the additional burdens laid on the Board by the maintenance of the two to one rate have amounted to something like $42,000 gold. We of course feel the pressure of the expanding work here, but we are desirous that you and the Committee at home feel that we appreciate, too, the pressure that is upon you in raising the budget sufficient to maintain the work as it is now conducted. We all long and pray for the time when missionary work will receive a more adequate support and can be conducted in a more distinctive fashion than is at present the case. The way in which people have rallied to the support of humanitarian and uplift work during the war gives us reason to hope that, if mission work can be presented as a single Christian undertaking, millions of dollars might be easily secured for its maintenance.

I believe I have reported to you the granting of an early furlough to the Ellises on account of health. They have already left China and will be in America before this letter reaches you. As you know, Mrs. Ellis has been in very poor health for almost two years; nor has Mr. Ellis been entirely well. Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith will be able to tell you what he heard about the Ellises from various members of the Mission. It is evident that we are faced by another serious personal problem. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are beloved by all who know them and yet certain traits of indefiniteness in Mr. Ellis make it a grave question whether he should be returned to work in such a station as Lintsing, even if his health and Mrs. Ellis' should be completely restored. At present the main matter for both of them should be the complete restoration of health. Under normal conditions Mrs. Ellis is regarded as one of the most effective of lady missionaries in the Mission, by all who know her. I think that the Ellises understand that the question of their return to the Mission depends in the first place, on full restoration to health. There will be a full discussion of their return in the meetings in the spring. I simply call attention to the problem that you may have it in mind. Miss Payne was also granted an early furlough by the Mission in view of conditions in her home, which made her presence imperative. Her furlough had been advanced already to 1919.

This year marks the fifth anniversary of the forming of the joint Chinese-foreign organization of our Mission, under which the work has been conducted with greater success than previously. The Council meeting is to be held this year in Paotingfu, which is the most central station in the Mission. It has

occurred to some of us that it would be of value to have a general meeting of the Mission again to mark the end of the five years, to bring the inspiration of acquaintance ~~and~~ to a wider circle than is possible in the mere Council meetings, and to discuss some of the larger aspects of the work of the future. The delegate district meetings and the Council meeting, limited to sixteen members, have proved effective for the conduct of business, but we are feeling the lack both within the foreign body and in relation to our Chinese colleagues of the larger gatherings, which give opportunity for mutual acquaintance, and the inspiration of being together. The possibility of holding such a meeting will depend very largely upon whether there are funds available to assist in the travelling expenses of delegates. The Mission will undoubtedly hesitate to withdraw funds from general work for such a proposed gathering, valuable though it may be. I am wondering if you know of anyone at home who would be interested in making a special contribution for travelling expenses of such a general gathering in this mission. I feel quite sure that the advantage to our work would be worth the extra expenditure.

I am sorry to say that in Chinese political life the chances for conference between the Northern and Southern delegate have not advanced within the last few weeks. It seems evident that Japan is concerned in the delays which have prevented, so far, the meeting of the delegates. Here in China we are wondering when the time will come in which the inwardness of Japan's policies and actions in the Far East may be made more clear and plain to the world in general.

Very heartily yours,

L C Porter

Mission Secretary.

LCP
MPM

Peking Jan. 18. 1919

Ed note ?

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REC'D APR 7 1919

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

19/4

March 3, 1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letters of January 10th and 14th are to be acknowledged, and one of the 14th, also, from Mr. Case. I note what you say in regard to the Board's appropriation to Peking University. I am very glad to know the change in procedure in regard to that appropriation. Mr. McCann on the basis of statements in your letters to me, had already paid the $2000 to the treasurer of the University here. That sum will now be refunded to him. We are greatly in hopes that financial relations between the Trustees and Managers of the University can be cleared up. Up to date the Trustees have sent no money at all to the University, all expenses for this year having been met by overdrafts on Peking banks. The Managers are trying to impress the Trustees with the fact that the University exists and must be run. The situation is really most critical. Unless they send funds at once we will have to close. Mr. McCann will be pleased to continue to receive copies of letters sent by you to the Mission Secretary. I am very glad that you can arrange for their being sent.

We are glad to have the fuller statement in regard to funds available for Lu Ho Middle School and appreciate the action of the Prudential Committee in granting the request of Chihli District on this point.

We note what you say in regard to requests to the China Medical Board for sharing in the expenses of Mr. A.H.Reinhard and in making provision for the hospital at Taiku, and hope that the proposed cooperation can be arranged for.

The Mission is glad to know of the extension of the five year term of service of Mr. Bergamini. We all hope that he may apply to the Board for regular appointment and become a fully appointed missionary of the Board. The service which he has already rendered has been of extreme value and we shall be glad to know that he can be counted on for help in the long future. In connection with Mr. Bergamini's work, just a word in regard to the Wolfes. We were glad to note in a recent letter from you that their return to the field has been arranged for. You probably have noted that in the action (ad interim) of the Council, taken as far back as 1917 and printed in the 1918 minutes of the Council, request for the return of the Wolfes was made.

It is good to know of the share that American Board representatives are having in the Armenian relief work. Dr. Smith has also writ-

ten of Dr. Barton's departure for Turkey and of the large sum of money being expended for relief under the charge of his commission. We shall be eager to read of the work of this commission as it developes during the next few months. It is our hope that attention given by the Board to Turkey and to Mexico will not mean even partial eclipse for China, since the problems of the work here demand regular and steady attention. Dr. Smith in a recent letter suggests the possibility of a visit from Dr. Patton to China next summer. We shall be glad to have further confirmation of these plans and will be most eager to welcome him in North China. The Mission appreciates very much the apparent intention of the Prudential Committee to provide for more frequent visits to the field by the executive secretaries from the home office. I am convinced that no other one thing will be of more value to the effective development of our work.

The plan for educational coordination in Shanski has been received and sent on to the different stations for their consideration. Since this plan is really a question of educational union in that province it will be decided largely by the Shansi District. Undoubtedly that District will present action relative to the plan to the Council for its final approval, and we are very glad to have the copies of the plan which you have sent. Probably you have sent other copies to the Shansi stations, since the few copies enclosed in your letter to me were only enough for the Chihli and Shantung Districts.

In regard to the affairs of Peking University I have just written to Dr. Smith in full, and he will inform you of the events that have recently taken place. A committee of arbitrators gave us an authoritative decision in regard to the four proposals which form the basis of the original federation, and it is our hope and belief that hereafter more cordial and united relations will exist between all the cooperating bodies.

I have already written you in regard to the pressing needs of the Lintsing Station. During the last few weeks I have heard repeatedly from Mr. and Mrs. Eastman. They seem to feel desperately overburdened by the tasks which are laid upon them and are well-nigh discouraged because of the failure to receive reinforcements for their work. It is our hope that the Prudential Committee will be able to reappoint Mr. Ewing to the North China Mission for he would be able to enter into the work at once. I have already written in regard to him. The Mission would heartily welcome his return for evangelistic work. His coming would save the situation at Lintsing, altho both the Station and the Mission would still urge the need of a physician for whom the W.B.M.P. have been looking during the last twelve months. It is our feeling that Mr. Eastman looks at the whole situation with greater discouragement than is actually called for. On the other hand, we do recognize that the Board has not always consider appointments to the Mission in accord with the order of importance indicated by the Council.

We seem to be faced by a number of perplexing questions in regard to the proper staffing of our stations. You all realize what a loss for the Mission we suffered in the death of Mr. Frame. It is a question whether we should try to meet the need in the Peking Station

by transferring anyone from another station. That is really no adequate way in which the necessities of the situation may be met. Our anxiety in regard to the health of Mr. Chandler is also great. It is our hope that the Board will bear in mind these really desperate needs and give us some hope that eventually the work may be staffed as it ought to be.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the minutes of the Nanking conference on an organic union between the churches of the Presbyterian Mission, the London Mission and ourselves. We are interested in seeing that steps are being taken at home toward closer interdenominational union. Certainly in order to meet its responsibilities in this new age of the world, the Christian church must present a united front.

We are all anxiously awaiting the outcome of the conference at Shanghai between the representatives of the Southern and the Northern governments here in China, hoping that an agreement can be reached which will reunite all parties in this country and may form a basis for rehabilitating China's affairs. We have rejoiced, and I am sure that you have, also, in the effective presentation of China's claims before the peace conference in Paris and are in hopes that the conference there, in its work of rectifying some of the mistakes of the diplomacy of the past, may be able to ~~f~~ give fair and honorable treatment to China.

Very heartily yours,

J. C. Porter

Mission Secretary.

Jan. 3, 1919.

RECD APR 14 1919

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Peking, China,
March 18, 1919.

19/5

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I have your letter of February 6th reporting the action of the Prudential Committee in regard to the authorization of the use of certain funds for the transfer of the Tientsin station from Hsiku to Hopei. We are very glad to have this report of the Committee. The funds which are made available will make it possible for the Mission and Station to take such steps as may be immediately necessary. I note that you say that this vote is not absolutely final, since it is still subject to the approval of the Finance Committee.

The Mission will wait with interest to know of the development of the plans of the Inter-church World Missionary Campaign, in which it is our hope that this project for Tientsin may be included. With Mr. Chandler in America, it will be possible for you to keep informed in regard to the exact details of the plan for the transfer. Steps will be taken to present the whole project in the clearest and most definite way to Secretary Patton when he arrives on the field. We look forward with great eagerness to his visit and feel sure it will be a stimulus to us to have him with us and a great advantage to our work to have conferences with him, presenting to him the program of work to which we look forward.

I note your report on the matter of appropriations to make flood repairs at Tehsien. With these funds in hand the Property Committee of the Mission and the station will be able to plan for proper protection for our property at Tehsien.

I should like to bring to your attention the following recommendation in regard to Mr. H. H. White and his family. This recommendation, presented by the Medical Committee of the Mission, is being considered by the members of the Mission. Very likely a definite decision will not be reached until the annual meeting in May, but I am anxious to present the facts in the case to you, so that you may understand clearly any decision that is reached then.

The fact that Mr. White, during this winter, developed incipient tuberculosis has been reported to you already. Dr. Miles, his physician at Tehsien, sent Mr. White to Peking to the Union Medical College for an exact and thorough-going investigation. Dr. Lennox of the Union Medical staff diagnosed his trouble as incipient tuberculosis, with the possibility of the disease being only a tonsilar and glandular affair. Since receiving treatment Mr. White has made rapid improvement, so that Dr. Lennox considers the outlook excellent. With reference to his future plans, however, Dr. Lennox recommended that Mr. White should not go to the Caucasus; although the country and climate there would not be unfavorable to

him, living conditions and medical supervision would be poor, and, in his judgment, Mr. White should receive careful medical supervision. On the basis of Dr. Lennox' report and the statement of the case presented by Dr. Miles, the Mission Medical Committee now recommends that Mr. White and his family stay in China as members of the North China Mission and that the Mission consider this recommendation in deciding their location and Mr. White's work. I understand this meant that the Medical Committee feels that Mr. White's chances for recovery are just as good in China as though he returned to the United States. By his staying in China, the Board is saved his travelling expenses, and the Mission will eventually have the advantage of a new worker. The Medical Committee clearly recommends that Mr. White should be given opportunity for out-door life and should enter into the agricultural and vocational work, for which he is especially prepared. No such work has been as yet inaugurated in the Mission, although there are plans for the development of vocational work, with agricultural opportunities, especially considered in connection with Lu Ho Middle School in T'unghsien. Before the development of Mr. White's sickness, the Mission had already requested the Prudential Committee to appoint him to North China. In case the Mission adopts the recommendation of the Medical Committee, it is quite likely that a request will be presented to the Board, asking that authorization be given for the development of agricultural work in connection with the Middle School at T'unghsien and that Mr. White be assigned to that work. In taking this action the Mission will be reinforcing the general request presented last year for an increased staff in the Middle School at T'unghsien. The question to be faced by the Prudential Committee will be this: Is it wiser to begin the vocational, agricultural development at T'unghsien at once by making a place for Mr. White there than to send him to America for recovery from tuberculosis, determining his ultimate location later? Both Mr. and Mrs. White are anxious to be missionaries. As you know, during the years since their appointment they have suffered under particularly difficult conditions. They are willing to go wherever the Board needs them most. On the other hand they have become very fond of China and would be glad to settle down at once in work which has a definite outlook for the future.

In my letter of February 17th I mentioned Mr. James A. Hunter and the desire of the Mission that Mr. Hunter be appointed to take up work in Science at T'unghsien. Undoubtedly Mr. Martin has written to you more fully in regard to Mr. Hunter. Since writing you we have received a letter from Mr. Hunter, in which he speaks of his appointment by the Presbyterian Mission to work in North China. However, he indicates his preference for the work in T'unghsien which Mr. Martin had presented to him personally while on furlough last year. Mr. Hunter is a man peculiarly attractive in personality, one who would enter into the student life very heartily. His ability in athletics would give him special opportunity for developing such contact. Mr. Hunter is decidedly interested in the development of the vocational work. He is also fitted to do the scientific work at T'unghsien. It is Mr. Martin's hope that Mr. Hunter could be appointed at once to take up the scientific work required in the Middle School, with the intention that he should emphasize the practical applications of science in his presentation of this subject and could, at the same time, as-

already authorized on appointment.

sist in the development of the vocational lines of work. The members of the Presbyterian Mission here have already indicated their approval of Mr. Hunter's joining our Mission. I have already told you of the interdenominational federation movement. As that movement progresses it is certain that the Christian educational work will be conducted more and more along interdenominational lines, and the different schools now established will be related to each other and specific tasks assigned to them, so that there need be no overlapping and no waste, each institution taking up some special aspect of vocational and other work. It is becoming more and more evident that the Christian education can only maintain itself by concentration all through, so that each Christian institution will aim to become the best possible institution of its kind in this region. The Mission will, at its coming meetings, present definite action on these points. I am anxious now that the whole situation may be before you, so that you will fully understand that action when it is presented. The Mission would be glad to have both Mr. White and Mr. Hunter appointed to T'unghsien; and I am sure that the Mission would not want to have Mr. White's appointment in any way interfere with the appointment of Mr. Hunter. If the Prudential Committee felt it necessary to make but one appointment to T'unghsien at this time, my personal opinion - and I am sure it is shared by several others in the Mission - is that Mr. Hunter would be the preferred man.

In regard to the emergency at Lintsing, due to the withdrawal of the Ellises on furlough and the overloading of Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, relief has been found by the temporary allocation of Mr. Elmer Galt and his family to Lintsing. You will recall that Mr. Elmer Galt was granted by the Mission a half year for language study after his return from furlough. Residence was arranged for at the Tehsien station, in order to give the younger missionaries at that station the advantage of advice where needed from an older and experienced worker. In considering the urgent appeals sent by the Eastmans during the last two months, Mr. Galt seemed to be the only man available for meeting the emergency. He made a visit to Lintsing, and then asked the Mission Council for permission to reside in Lintsing for the remainder of his half year of language study, planning to devote at least half his time to definite language study, the remainder being given to assistance in the work which Mr. Eastman had been forced to carry. The Mission is more than ever desirous that the Board should take definite steps to provide assistance at Lintsing. For some time it has been the policy of the Y.M.C.A. not to inaugurate work unless there is assurance that at least two workers may be always provided. I believe it would be wise for our Mission to take a similar action. The physical and nervous strain is too great where a single ordained man is obliged to bear the brunt of the innumerable decisions which must be made, largely by the foreigner, even under our present organization, which provides for so many joint committees. We hope soon to hear of the appointment of Mr. Ewing.

Anticipating another problem which will come up at our annual spring meetings, may I call your attention once more to the desperate need of the Peking station? With the death of Mr. Frame that station has lost its city evangelistic worker. During this year no ordained missionary of the American Board has been giving

full time and attention to the important and significant opportunities before our work in Peking. You know how important that work has been in the past. In many ways the Mission is judged by the way in which it conducts the Peking work. There is some discussion going on among our stations as to the possibility of transferring some other worker to Peking; the general feeling is not in favor of such procedure, however, since none of our stations are sufficiently staffed to make possible any transfer without serious loss to the station from which a worker is taken. The Mission feels - and I am sure the Board must feel - how essential it is to have a worker of the very highest qualifications in charge of the Peking work. Dr. Wilder this year, in addition to his heavy schedule in the Theological College, has been giving a great deal of time to the evangelistic work of the station, but it is not fair to him to be called on for such a division of his time and energy, and it is not fair to the work to consider that such provision is in any measure adequate.

Mr. Cross is developing student work admirably, but it be a great mistake to give up what has been gained already in that field by appointing Mr. Cross to the general city evangelistic work. While showing admirable qualifications for student work, it is not at all certain that he would be successful in the other line. In Mr. Shaw we have a recruit whose capacities we already know and who promises to be a worker of great usefulness; but, neither his personal preferences nor his special qualifications indicate that he is the man for the Peking general work. Moreover, some of the other stations have already been considering securing his appointment. Mr. Stelle, as you know, has been appointed to the country evangelistic work of the Peking-T'unghsien field. That work calls for all the energy and abilities which he has, and he has plans for the development of that work which he should not set aside for the purpose of filling temporarily the need in Peking city work.

I am presenting to you these considerations, in order that you may emphasize with the Prudential Committee the pressing need of extra reinforcement for this Mission, and in order to provide for Peking station. In your letter of December 28th the special committee on reinforcements authorized the appointment of three ordained men, one for each district of our Mission. It is evident from this that the special committee has not consider the appeals which were presented by various individuals to the Prudential Committee at the time of Mr. Frame's death. The Mission, in its request for recruits in 1918, before the death of Mr. Frame, presented as an urgent need that for an evangelistic worker at Peking, while in the table of recruits needed three evangelistic workers are asked for for Chihli District to bring the staff of the District up to standard. Interpreting the authorization of the Prudential Committee of one ordained man for the District as meeting the 1918 request of the Mission makes it plain that the Prudential Committee has made no endeavor to replace the loss caused by the death of Mr. Frame. Not only the work of our Mission but the responsibility of our Mission for meeting adequately its share in the Christian campaign for the city of Peking will undoubtedly lead the Mission to appeal to the Prudential Committee for immediate attention to this problem of finding a man of outstanding and unusual

capacities to prepare for leadership in the city evangelistic work of the capital station.

Very earnestly and sincerely yours,

L. Porter

Mission Secretary.

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Mar. 5, 1919

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AMERICAN BOARD
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Secretary's Office
Peking
Mar. 27,1919

To the Members of the
Mission Committee ad Interim.

Dear Friends:

The following reports have been presented to me for transmission to you, together with the appended motions arising from them. Will you kindly report your votes on the same as promptly as possible ?

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE MISSION MEDICAL COMMITTEE

"As Miss Esme Anderson has been an invalid since last May and still needs a long period of rest and care, we recommend that the Mission send her home to recover her health. We hope that after two years she will be well built up again so that the question of her return to North China may be considered again.

Miss Gladys Williams was ill in December so that she was compelled to stop her work in Language School. Since then she has been required by her physician to spend all her time in trying to build up her health. In spite of these efforts she has continued to lose ground.

We recommend that she proceed to her station, Taikuhsien, with the hope that the favorable climate and surroundings there will help her. If she holds her own for the next two months we recommend that she be allowed to stay longer, but if she continues to lose we recommend that she should go to America in June.

During the next six months if she only holds her own and does not gain any she should then be sent home. If she gains by autumn that would be encouragement that there is probability of her recovery for efficient work, so that she should be allowed to stay. She should not expect to do anything but build up her health for at least another year.

" We feel that the Miss Maryette Lum is not seriously ill, it takes too much of her energy to keep herself in condition so that she can do even a small amount of work (averaging for the year less thatn half time) That being the case we feel that it is not wise to keep her in North China.

A suggestion has been made that she be transferred to the Foochow Mission . The the Medical Committee has no great hope of the salutary effect of the Foochow climate, it does not desire to put any stumbling block in the way of her transfer there, should the Board consider that a wise move. "

C.A.I. Motions 15 Moved that the C. A.I., for the Mission, authorize the immediate return of Miss Esme Anderson , as recommended by the Mission Medical Committee.

16. Moved that the C.A.I. adopt the report of the Medical Committee in regard to Miss Gladys Williams, authorizing the return of Miss Williams to America within the next six months if the Medical Committee decide that such a course is necessary.

17. Moved that the C. A. I., for the Mission, authorize the return of Miss Maryette Lum to America, unless, after due correspondence the Prudential Committee authorize the transfer of Miss Lum to the Foochow Mission.

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REPORT FROM THE MISSION TREASURER REGARDING SALARY TO BE PAID TO MRS. E. B. YARROW.

" Before leaving China for Turkey Mr. Yarrow wrote me as follows:

' I have already written to Mr. Wiggin about the question of my salary and you ought to be getting instructions from him in the near future. It has been the custom for the Board to pay full salary of men working in relief work, who are separated from their families, and the Releif Committee to pay the men's expenses. I am returning on this basis.'

Last week a letter from the Board brought definite instrustions which are as follows:

' Voted, that the Rev. Ernest B. Yarrow and family of the Turkey Mission, be paid a salary from Dec.1, 1918 upon the basis of North China Missionaries while they are in North China, and after Mr. Yarrow's leaving for Turkey the salary to be continued at the regular rate for wife and children while they remain in North China. Mr. Yarrow to be carried on the basis of traveling account until his arrival in Turkey, and thereafter to receive his salary allowance on the basis of Turkey missionaries.'

You will see at once that this places Mrs. Yarrow in a very embarrassing situation. Mr. Yarrow's departure does not in any sense lessen their expenses by over one-third, and in view of the fact that Mr. Yarrow over-drew his salary before leaving in the purchase of outfit for his journet, the situation is even worse than it seems.

I have discussed the matter with Mrs. Yarrow, and I do not see ho we can possibly conform to the vote of the Board. Mrs. Yarrow is planning to leave for Honolulu in June, for which journey she has to make very considerable preparation.

I would like very much to have you present this matter to the Committee ad Interim, asking their approval to my paying Mrs. Yarrow the full salary as arranged with Mr. Yarrow, while she remains in North China, and allow the matter to be adjusted later by the Board with Mr. Yarrow. Conforming to the Board's vote, Mrs. Yarrow would only have a monthly allowance of $165.00 for herself and five children. "

Motion 18. Moved, that the C. A. I. instruct the Mission Treasurer to pay to Mrs. E. B. Yarrow the full salary paid to an ordained man and family on the basis of North China missionaries, during the remainder of her stay in North China.

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REQUEST FROM MR. D. M. BEERS FOR PERMISSION TO ENGAGE IN EXTRA WORK WITH THE HIGHER NORMAL COLLEGE

Arrangements satisfactory to all concerned, and meeting with the approval of Mr. Martin, principal of the Lu H' Middle School, have been made for courses to be given at the Normal College on Saturday mornings from April 12 - June 14. Saturday is the holiday at Tunghsien

Before accepting the appointment Mr. Beers asks for sanction from the C.A.I. for undertaking this extra work. He also asks for special permission to use the extra salary to be paid to him in helping to meet the expenses of his trip to London this summer. Mr. Beers is planning to continue special study in phonetics under experts at London, and thus prepare himself for subsequent service in teaching English in China.

The opportunity offered for bringing into closer relations our Middle School and the Government Normal College should be considered in making your decisio on this point.

I believe there is a prskinent in the Mission for such proposed use of extra salary in the case of Dr. Young who devoted an honorarium received for Plague work, at least, in part, to travel expenses to America by way of Europe.

Motion 19. Moved that the C. A. I. sanction the undertaking of special instruction in phonetics at the Higher Normal College by Mr. Beers under the conditions which he outlines; ~~and, the~~

Moved, further, that the C.A.I. request the Prudential Committee to allow Mr. Beers to retain the salary for this outside work for use in meeting his travel expenses to London.

(The latter part of this motion is framed to meet the regulations of the Board's Handbook regarding salaries for outside work)

Your secretary is out of return postcards so you are re-
est to prepare your own form for returning your vote on these
ons. The number of the motion with Aff. or Neg will be sufficient

There are still extra copies of the Council Minutes for
of the Mission Minutes for the same year. Will you kindly
long the members of your station and indicate how many
ch report your station needs. Possibly some Chinese
receive copies of the Council Minutes. The secretary
he remaining copies between the stations in proportion

I take this opportunity to remind each station thru
pointed representatives that annual statistical
ual reports for 1918 are in demand at this office.
ld maintain a reputation for prompt attention to
rts requested by the China Continuation Committee.
rd to annual reports to be sent to our own Board
our obligations. Reports are asked for from
womens' work, educational and medical. Reports
from each institution. May we not plan to have
y before the end of April. Some stations have
tatistical and other reports.

Very sincerely yours,

L. Pate

Mission Secretary

MAY 15 1919

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

April 12, 1919

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston or Columbus.

Dear Dr. Strong :

Altho somewhat delayed I hope this letter in response to yours of Feb. 26 asking for a wrod about Murray Frame may meet you before May 11th. You will get plenty of material from Chandler and may not miss what Martin and I send, if does fail to reach you on time.

I shall try to give you a few glimpes and impressions of Frame.

He and didmuch bicycling together over the countryeroads to out-stations. I can see him now pedalling away with intense activity, always pushing on . Invariably he would ask me to make the pace in order to prevent him from rushing on too vigorously. He really didn't know how to hold himself in even enough to save ~~extra~~ strength for the " long haul"; he must be reaching ahead. How happy was our conversation as we rode . I can recall many mission problems discussedas we cycled. His mind was at work all the time. He liked to do his thinking out-loud. The rough draft of the policy for the Chihli District adopted last year was made in the talk of such a cycle trip.

It was the same when we tramped. He was as quick and as tireless as a goat in ~~ch~~ mountain climbing. Sometimes he would keep silent , just pushing on engaged with his thots. That was one mood. Again he would pour out his ideas. He had the gift of close logical thinking. When he finished with a case very little could be said in addition provided one accepted the original premises.

In his work Frame showed a similar eagerness. With it was coupled a certain tendency to moodiness, the reaction when plans eagerly advocated could not be carried out at once. His enthusiastic advocacy of a new plan was unforgettable. In the mission work resourcefulness was a chief characteristic. Like Edison he would try and discard 20 plans before finding the one which might bring a notable success. Some have thot that he tried too many plans, not carrying any far enough. I do not feel this. A striking gift was this capacity to find new ways of trying to solve old problems. His plans were a bit puzzling for some of his Chinese colleagues. But others felt the inspiration of his experimenting , his burning desire to find ways and means by which to push forward more rapidly the com ng of the Kingdom.

Mr. MC Cann said of Frame that he had left an impression on every aspect of the work of the Mission. Suggestions which he had helped to formulate were being carried out in improving the

orginasation of the mission, the business proceedure, as well as educational plans , in addition to the evangelistic policies which were his special field. He often stated that the plans he formulated were by no means his own but were the result of a combination of the suggestions given by all with whom he discussed the work. In a measure this was strictly true. His way of talking over plans conduced to such a result. But it was evident that without ~~the/t/analysis/of~~ his clarifying precipitation of the general solution of ideas no direct profit would have been secured by the process of pouring together a mass of unassorted suggestions.

His powers of stating a case fully and cogently have been mentioned. He enjoyed preparing ~~car~~ writeen statements in carefully chosen language.

Frame never let himself grow slack. He kept moving ahead, driving himself with never a suggestion of loafing. He enjoyed relaxation and recreation. But in these, too, he was intense.

In summer conference work he won the attention and regard of students by his intellectual power and his eager interest in them Fo several years at the annual student conference at Wofossu he conducted the class for those who had doubts or diffculties ~~/~~ His faith was so evidently alive, his mind so clear in resolving difficulties and he had such evident sincerity and frankness in all his words that he never failed to make a deep impression.

Probably those of us who knew Frame best find it hardest to express what he meant to us. His was a man, a live man, whose every word and act indicated living power. His was a radiant soul.

These lines are absolutely inadequate. I send them on in the hope that they may help tocarry to his church in Columbus an impression of one who was a noble leader among his colleagues, stirring all to renewed effort and beloved by each one.

Faithfully yours,

Lucius C. Porter

Peking Apr 12, 1919

MAY 14 1919

April 12, 1919

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston or Columbus.

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Faithfully yours,

Lucius A. Porter

Peking. Apr. 12, 1919

Duplicate

MAY 14 1919

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

19/6

April 12, 1919.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I have to acknowledge your letters of February 20th and March 5th. The former refers to the case of Mr. and Mrs. Peet. Judging from what we heard from Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith in regard to the situation at Foochow, I am not surprised that the Prudential Committee should decide that it is inadvisable to reinstate Mr. and Mrs. Peet in the Foochow Mission. From what we know of the whole case, I feel sure that our Mission recognizes that you are doing the right thing in separating Mr. and Mrs. Peet from that Mission. We are obliged to you for forewarning us of the possibility of renewing negotiations with Mr. and Mrs. Peet for our North China Mission. As you doubtless know, from the correspondence received when the issue was raised before, ~~from~~ there are many in the Mission who are averse to seeing the Peets join it. At present our North China Mission team works so well as a whole and has, for the most part, such a spirit of cordial cooperation as to make us ~~xxxx~~ hesitate about including anyone on the staff who might prove a peculiar or divisive member. On the other hand, there is a large number of persons in the Mission who realize keenly the embarrassment of the Prudential Committee in relation to the Peets and are really eager to help the Board out, if it is possible to do so. Your letter has, of course, been sent to all the stations and will be considered carefully by each station. The annual mission meeting comes so soon, May 1st, that we will make no attempt to settle this matter by correspondence but will wait for the full and free discussion possible in connection with the Council meetings. One or two proposals have already come in regarding possible location for the Peets. I cannot now indicate what the action of the Mission will be, but can assure you that everyone will be ready to consider the case carefully and with a sympathetic understanding of the situation in which the Prudential Committee finds itself.

I am glad to have your letter in regard to Miss Miner's furlough. The cable was duly received and the Mission Treasurer has acted upon its authorization.

You mention the question of a cable address. In correspondence with the Treasurer of the Mission, it appears that we both agree ~~with~~ that a single cable address for the Mission is better than to have two, one for the Treasurer and another for the Secretary. In fact, it is quite possible that the Mission will take steps toward locating the Secretary and the Treasurer in the same office. Mr. McCann has already registered the address, "Fernstalk, Tientsin." Our suggestion is that all cablegrams to the Mission be sent to him, since it is an easy matter to relay a message from Tientsin by telegraph to any of the stations of the Mission. In case you should desire to cable direct to me, the address you suggest -

"Lucius Porter,Peking" would be quite enough; in fact, "Porter, Peking" would be adequate for all needs. Since we are on the question of cables,might I suggest that the Board adopt the policy of having the Treasurer or some official in each of its missions register the word,"Fernstalk" as an official address? I supposed that "Fernstalk" was the address of the American Board in any city in which it had official representation. Two years ago I endeavored to cable to Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith,using "Fernstalk, New York", but the message was returned to me. Of course, could I have used the Mission Code Book, it would have been a simple matter to cable to your office and ask you to relay to Dr. Smith. I think it would be an excellent plan to print in the annual Year Book of the Board a list of the secretaries or treasurers of each of the missions, with both mailing and cable address.

Speaking of the Annual Year Book of the Board, may I call attention to the fact that in preparing it it will be an excellent thing to ask each mission to prepare a list of its members, together with a statement of the work to which they are assigned. Perhaps it is too early to make suggestions for next year's Year Book, but in behalf of Dr. Chauncey Goodrich I wish to suggest that he wishes his special work in the Mission to be properly recognized and would like to see "Hymnal revision" placed ~~xxx~~ under his name in the prayer list. In some ways this is a small matter, but you will understand that each individual, if he is to appear at all, would like to have his work recorded correctly.

We have just been having the annual meeting of the Peking Station and of the Chihli District. These meetings will be reported to you by the District Secretary. The reports of an increase of more than three thousand inquirers in the Paotingfu country field indicates the marvellous opportunities presented to us there. I hope that adequate publicity will be given to these opportunities and needs, so that we may enter into a feild that is so marvellously ripe for our harvesting. I have not the time this morning to write at length, as I should like to do, about various opportunities and needs.

I should like to add, however, that we have recently held meetings of the Board of Managers of Peking University with Dr. Leighton Stuart, the president-elect, present, together with Mr. H.W.Luce, whose acceptance of the arduous task of vice-president and financial agent may be secured. It is inspiring to hear the presentation of plans for future work which Dr. Stuart is outlining and on which various committees are now working. It certainly seems clear that our University is to have a large part in the Christian movement in China, if we can only get under way rapidly. I am writing fully to Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith in regard to these matters.

Very sincerely yours,

L Porter

Mission Secretary.

Peking

Oct. 12, 1919

Rcd MAY 19 1919

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

19/7 April 19, 1919

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong :

The enclosed copy of a recent letter sent to the Mission Committee ad interim will give you adequate explanation of the votes contained therein and which I can now report to you as having received a majority vote of the committee. No adverse votes have been received. These five votes are all referred to the Prudential Committee for further action. The enclosed letter is counted as an official part of my report to you so that I need not re-type the votes.

We regret greatly the unfavorable health conditions which make return to America necessary for Miss Anderson, and either return to America or transfer elsewhere necessary for Miss Lum. Will you kindly take up with the Prudential Committee the question raised by our Medical committee of the possibility ofa transfer for Miss Lum from our Mission to Foochow. I am not qualified to speak to this question. You will need to consult with physicians who know the Foochow climate. The increased moisture there might relieve troubles due to the great dryness of the winter climate here.

Fenchow has proved beneficial to other tubercular patients, notably to Mr. Pye; it is to be hoped that a favor able report can be sent regarding Miss Williams.

The Prudential Committee will want to relieve Mrs. Yarrow from her difficulties in finances. It would be utterly out-of-the-question for her to meet the needs of her family on the allowance authorized in Mr. Wiggin's report to Mr. Mc Cann.

The Board has not interpreted strictly the rule regarding remuneration for outside work. In the case of Mr. Beers a good case is presented for favorable treatment. Mr. Beers has shown himself capable of great improvement in his four years in the Mission. Mr. Martin does not like all his ways, but recognises Beers faithfulness in his English work.

Speaking of Beers raises the question of a teacher in English for the Lu Ho Middle School - Jefferson Academy, as it can be called in America . For the ensuing year Miss Ingram, sister of Dr. J. H. Ingram, has been engaged. She will take the place made vacant by Mr. Beers departure. But the work has grown so and the plans of further development are such that additional help is needed. The need can be met on the field this year. However, provision for the futre, permanent pro-

vision must be made. Last year I wrote of Mr. Beers plans to specialize in phonetics and methods of language study during a year or two in American or English institutions looking to a return to China. I had it mind that he would return to Tunghsien This year his plans for study have changed involving a longer period abroad. I do not believe Martin really favors Beers return to Tunghsien. At anyrate it is not necessary to make any promises on either side now. After his period of study Beers will know whether or not he wishes to apply for permanent appointment to the mission, and Martin may know more about Beers work and its results. The pint to be considered now is that we here are all convinced that short term men will not fill the bill in teaching English, or in any other kind of teaching where they would be obliged to head a given form of work. Short-term men will be welcomed as instructors in departments which are being conducted by permanent heads. But we need a permanent man to head the English work. We have already asked for one - you will get the action in due time. Martin hopes that you can find one, without waiting for Beers to finish his preparation.

I hope we may hear from you soon regarding the Whites. I believe I wrote you that Mr. White had developed incipient tuberculosis. The Mission Medical Committee recommended that Mr. White try to make his recovery here in China. This would save travel expense and keep him for use in meeting the Mission's needs for new recruits, in case his recovery was satisfactory. Out-of-door life and language study were recommended. Both Fenchow and Tunghsien have inivted the Whites and offered housing for the next year. If at Tunghsien Mr. White might help in easy work and could look over the situation with reference to the inauguration of agricultural and industrial work. But the final decisions in this case have not yet been reached. The annual Council and mission meetings come May 1 -5 at Paotingfu. I will report promptly after decisions have been reached. It may be that the Board has already decided what to do about the Whites.

I have to acknowledge your full letter of Mar. 11 relating particularly to the housing of our students in the Language School, residences for university representatives, and assignment of a Tunghsien residence to the North China ~~Language~~ American School. Your careful statement of the Board's position on these points is clear and definite; it will be appreciated. I judge that the mission will feel that the Board approves of the position taken here, and allows freedom for action that does not endanger the Board's rights to ownership in houses at Tunghsien. The position you take is quite satisfactory to the managers of the N.C.A.S. The matter of housing language students can be arranged easily if we know long enough in advance how many to plan for in any given term. The mission will be glad to provide for language students in mission homes where the numbers are not large. We are glad to have the definite recognition of the Board's responsibility in the matter when regular accomodations are taxed.

While on this point I might add for future reference the statement that housing in the Language School hostel is provided at a cost of $15.00 silver per month per student, in

addition to the charge for board ($ 30.00) which is what is charged in most missionary homes. Probably a grant to language students of a sum sufficient to enable them to live at the hostel if they so desire, and there is available accomodation, whould provide for residence elsewhere, when conditions made that necessary. The allowance of $ 50.00 gold on house fund, which you report as the present practice, would cover a large part of housing expense. The position taken by the Board will be appreciated by the mission, and , in particular, by the Peking Station.

The Mission is greatly interested in the plans for the great missionary financial drive in 1920, and hopes soon to hear in detail what steps should be taken to present the needs of this field. It is of special interest ~~that~~ to hear of the visit of Dr. Patton to the East. We will wish to make his trip as valuable for him as possible. The tentative dates you have suggested indicate his arrival in China during the summer. The mission would much prefer to have him visit at a time when it would be possible to visit in the field and examine the work as it goes on. Mr. Martin is head of a committee to plan for Dr. Patton's visit in this District. We are eager to know the exact date for expecting Dr. Patton. If it is by any means possible arrange for a visit that will begin in September or include either that month/~~or~~ Dr. H. P. Beach is now in Peking at the Language School. He has suggested to us the importance of enabling Dr. Patton to secure a very thoro view of the North China work.

I take special pleasure in the final paragraph of your letter in reference to a scholarship fund for assisting students in higher educational institutions. I feel the need for that fund particularly because there are, at present, absolutely no funds available for such help. We have borrowed this year from another fund, and must pay back the loan before the end of June. It is proper to ask for fees from the students but we cannot demand full payment from all. Often the best students are most limited in means. As yet the university has no special scholarship funds. Each mission helps its own students according to its own plan. The Methodists have been singluarly successful in interesting individuals in America in making gifts either of scholarships or of endowments for scholarships. That Mission has thosands of dollars the interest from which is available for properly qualified students. Our representation in the university, so far as students is concerned, will demand very largely on our scholarship funds. I do not favor granting more than half the fees required, except for a few to whom full scholarship grants could be made, on the basis of success in special examinations. The Chinese communities are becoming interested in this question for they realizethat help must be given if Christian pupils are to continue in mission schools, where fees are being raised periodically. We hope that the stations can begin to raise small scholarship funds of their own. The Chihli District has renewed the request that the Board provide $500.00 gold to help in maintaining university students. I hope you may be a le to give us a report of favorable action on that request.

Very heartily yours, L. Porter

L. C. Porter

Peking

April 9, 1914

D JUN 25 1919

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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
North China Mission
Office of the Secretary

May 16, 1919.

19/9

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I am sending herewith official copy of the minutes of the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Mission. The meetings this year were held at Paotingfu, from May 2nd to 5th, in connection with the Annual Council Meeting. Copies of the minutes of that meeting, with covering letter will follow very shortly. As is always true when representatives of the different stations gather together, we found splendid fellowship and gained new inspiration from each other's eagerness and enthusiasm for the tasks. In the last number of the Chinese Recorder Dr. E.D. Soper of Drew Theological School, speaking of his impressions of missionary work in China, ends with a statement that the impossible task facing missionaries - to make Chinese Christians and China Christian - seems to be the greatest stimulus to missionary earnestness and steadfast devotion. In our annual meetings, where we review the needs of each field and the outstanding opportunities in each field, we certainly feel our own inadequate equipment in money, plant and recruits, confronted as we are with such tremendous tasks; and it is always, as Dr. Soper says, the challenge of the task which we can face in confidence because of our faith in the enduring purpose of good, that urges us forward.

As for the last two years, I will review the motions by number, making comments where necessary. Not all the motions require the attention of the Prudential Committee, but in the case of some of those which do not I shall make comments in order that you may be kept in touch with steps taken on the field to make more orderly and efficient the work of the Mission.

Vote 1, a request for suitable provision for the members of the Mission at Peitaiho, refers to an endeavor to make some attempt to meet and important problem. In some cases no physician from our Mission is resident at Peitaiho and even in cases where a physician is in residence he is often in more need of furlough than other missionaries there, and it is not right to call upon him at all times for medical work. On the other hand, according to the Handbook of the Mission and its regular practice, medical provision is made by the Board or Mission for its members. It would be very gratifying to us if the Prudential Committee would pay special attention to this problem and perhaps make special provision to assist the medical committee in making necessary plans for medical care. A small sum of money which might be used in meeting charges of physicians from outside of the Mission when they attend members of the Mission would relieve our own medical people from extra work when they are in need of rest and at the same time provide for the treatment of lay members of the Mission.

Vote 2, a renewal of Shansi's request of last year, needs no further comment. You are referred to the correspondence already in hand regarding that request.

Vote 3, expresses the judgment of the Mission on the length of the first term of service of single women missionaries. The Board has in the past asked for such an expression of opinion, but so far as we know no action on your part has been reported to us. In view of the number of cases during the current year where single women missionaries, within the first few years of their arrival in China, have suffered from special health strain, it seems to the Mission evident that a shorter term of service for the first term is essential. There are not a few in the Mission who would prefer a short first term for all missionaries; if this term might be regarded by both the Board and the Mission as of a probationary character, it might be advantageous to all concerned, leaving final decisions regarding permanent work to the time when, with a knowledge of conditions in China, practical mastery of the speech, and enough experience in the work to know whether a given recruit is to prove successful or not, permanent decisions could be made more advantageously by all parties concerned.

Vote 4. On the basis of information which the Medical Committee expects to secure, recommendations will be sent to the Prudential Committee regarding health allowances.

Vote 5 speaks for itself. The Mission Secretary, however, wishes to add a special word indicating to the Prudential Committee the fact that the Mission realizes very clearly the enormous additional burdens which that Committee has taken upon itself during the last three years in maintaining the 2 to 1 rate. It is quite clear that without that neither our work nor our missionaries could have maintained themselves properly. At the same time we appreciate the added burdens the Prudential Committee has undertaken in our behalf and express to them not only our appreciation but the deepest sympathy with them in the difficult tasks of raising contributions to the Board sufficient to meet the increase. Old residents in China tell us that the price of silver now is just about what it was when them came to China forty years ago; if history repeats itself, it ought to be possible, during the next forty years, to recoup the Board from the fat years and good exchange for its extra expenduture made necessary by the war years.

Vote 6. I have already reported to you Mr. Bergamini's decision not to remain with the Mission. You will regret, as we do, his severing connections now, altho we see clearly his grounds for doing so.

Votes 7-13 represent action recommended to the Mission by its Property Committee. Dr. Galt, as chairman of that committee, has prepared this year a very careful report in regard to the condition of new and old property within the Mission. The whole question of new houses in several stations of the Mission needs to be raised, since the number of families on the field exceeds the available houses by some twenty-five per cent. After the investigations ordered in Vote 14 have been carried out a definite request will be presented to your Committee, with the reasons upon which they will be based.

Vote 15, raising the question of engaging a Mission Architect, assigns the question to the Mission Property Committee. There are a number in the Mission who feel that it might be possible for the Mission to take advantage of the presence of commercial architect firms here in the East. Several American firms have regularly established agencies in Shanghai or Yokohama, and there are some offices of architects that are in rather close connection with Mission work. It may be that the Committee will find that engaging the services of such architects will cost the Board as much, if not more, than the amount needed to maintain its own Mission Architect.

Vote 16 is a special request due to the sinking of the floor of the Hsiku church at the time of the Christmas celebrations of 1918. As you know, all the buildings in the Hsiku compound are in a very sorry condition. The Mission does not wish to make any large expenditure in the way of repairs until it is clear just what buildings will be torn down, but it is quite impossible to conduct any satisfactory evangelistic work at Hsiku without a certain amount of repairing on the floor of the church.

Vote 17 renews the requests for heating plants for houses 54 and 55 at Tehsien, which were originally presented in connected with the flood repair estimates in 1918. It is essential, not only for the heating of these houses but for the maintenance of good health for their occupants, that a proper heating plant be installed at once.

Votes 18 and ~~19~~ 23. Vote 23 was passed in view of the very extensive discussion which has taken place during the winter throughout North China over the question of the location of the high school for American children in North China. I have not given you a full report of this, tho you may have heard of the matter from other members of the Mission. Suffice it to say that a group of individuals in Peking have come to feel that the American community in that city has grown so large that it should maintain a school in the city itself. No one could object to such a position and no one did object until those interested in this new school decided that its grade should be advanced to include high school work and proceeded to arrange for the budget of such advanced work by attempting to secure the withdrawal from the North China American School at Tunghsien of funds previously promised to it by two organizations, one of them a mission. There has been a good deal of bitterness between groups interested in the Peking school and in the Tunghsien school. Mr. Stanley, one of the members of the Board of Managers of the North China American School, representing the American Board, make a canvas not only of families in our own Mission but of other missions in North China. The result of his straw vote indicated that practically all mission families in North China outside of Peking and many families in Peking itself greatly prefer the suburban location for the high school for American children, feeling that health conditions are far better at Tunghsien and that a more normal life is possible for the children in a school located in that quiet place than could be possible to any compound inside the walls of Peking city. Not only did our Mission favor retaining the school at Tunghsien as already planned, but we feel that it is imperative to raise the grant for this school in order to give adequate provision for the maintenance of properly qualified teachers and a sufficient number of them. The school has made a

splendid record during this last year. I will endeavor to secure and send you the principal's report for the year, which will do more justice to the school than I can in a few words here. When you understand that the head of a large engineering company in Peking has made personal contributions to the school, as well as a contribution on behalf of his company, on the grounds that such a school is necessary, in order to secure the services of properly qualified engineers in China, since such men would not be willing to come, where there no adequate educational facilities for their children, you can see how significant the work of the school is for the maintenance of our own missionary force. To be relieved of anxiety in regard to the secondary education of our children and to be relieved, also, of direct responsibility for the same means a release of energy for the direct missionary tasks which cannot be estimated easily. The Prudential Committee, in raising the grant to the North China American School is making a very distinct and direct addition to the effectiveness of its missionary force.

Vote 19 is a routine vote on furloughs and requires no special comment, since in each case the furlough comes at the end of the regular period, if they are not already overdue.

Votes 20 and 25 concern the Standing Rules of the Mission. You will wish to make the necessary corrections in your copies.

Vote 21 represents a new request. In the past there has been no direct appropriation for the needs of the Treasurer's and Secretary's offices. The Treasurer requests something like $450 silver for such items as stationery, postage and such office help as is legitimate charge on the American Board instead of the Union Business Agency. As you know the offices of the Treasurer and the Business Agent are conducted together, to the mutual advantage of both offices; but it is not fair to charge to the Union Business Agency regular Board work. In addition tothe estimates presented by the Treasurer, the Secretary's office requests $40 to $50 silver for stationery and postage. In addition to these items, during the last year we have begun the proper, permanent binding of the Mission archives, placing the correspondence from and to the Board, important correspondence within the Mission, special committee correspondence, etc., in such permanent form as to make it easier to use for reference. Of course there is an enormous amount of this work that could be done and should be done, not only to make the records easily available for reference, but also to put them in such condition as to be handled easily in case of such emergency as fire, or flood. The cost of binding during the last two years I have borne myself, since Mr. McCann has been able to make no payment for it. I am glad to do so in the interests of ~~making for~~ greater efficiency, but in view of the importance ~~of the office~~ to the Mission in all its forms of work of a proper Treasurer's office and of the Secretary's office as well, and in view of the fact that we do not wish to withdraw from general work appropriations,which are now under the control of the Council, any further sums for this purpose, we make bold to make this special request to the Prudential Committee. I feel sure that you will be able to find friends in America who are interested in the simple means we are adopting for greater efficiency in our offices and would be willing

to supply the necessary funds. The Mission has already profited enormously by the addition of the assistant, Miss Fauske, and of the adding machine, which was a gift from Dr. Dwight Goddard. If this appropriation can be made, you may be sure of increased efficiency in both offices.

It would be very easy to add a request for the Secretary's office. It is quite evident to me that the Secretary of the Mission could be made much more valuable to the Mission, if he were provided with a small sum to make possible annual, or at least bi-annual visits to each of the stations of the Mission. It would give him an understanding of the conditions both in respect to staff and conditions of work in each station that would make possible clearer and more vivid presentation to the Prudential Committee of the business of the Mission. It would also insure an increase in the unity of our work, since at least one person would be able to bear in mind conditions, needs and opportunities of the whole field, while considering any particular station's problems. Probably the time has not yet come to request an appropriation for such travel, but it would be well for the Prudential Committee to bear the future in mind and provide in advance for the need. Hitherto such travel as the Secretary is obliged to make in the interests of Mission business has been paid for from his own resources.

Vote 22 presents the estimates for personal salaries for next year. You will note in the totals the item of $500 for Miss Nellie Ingram. The Chihli District passed a vote authorizing this appropriation, together with the request to Miss Ingram to carry part of the English teaching work in Lu Ho Middle School at Tunghsien. I have already written you in regard to Mr. Beers' withdrawal from the work and the uncertainty of his return to work in our Mission. I believe I have already asked you to be on the lookout for a man qualified to be the permanent head of the English department in that school. In the meantime, with Miss Ingram on the field, an experienced teacher and one who has already shown herself most successful in the teaching of English to Chinese boys in the schools in Peking, we regard ourselves as most fortunate. Mr. Martin hopes that it will be possible to secure her for permanent work, for he feels that the school already needs more time than one person can give to the task of teaching English. Many of us are coming to feel that the teaching of English is as important a part of Christian education as any other part, if not the most important, since it opens the most direct way to great fields of modern scientific and cultural literature. The vote from the Mission authorizing the appointment of Miss Ingram and requesting the Prudential Committee to approve of it, was overlooked by the business committee and so fails to appear in the printed minutes. Such a vote is now being circulated in the Committee Ad Interim and will undoubtedly receive the unanimous support of that committee.

Vote 24 refers to an effort on the part of the Mission to insure continuity in the preparation of the statistics from each station. It has been found very difficult in the past to secure prompt replies to requests for statistical information and it is hoped that this new method will make it possible for us to meet not only are responsibility

to the China Continuation Committee, but to the Board, with respect to statistics.

As has been customary in the past, the Committee Ad Interim action since the last annual meeting is printed following the minutes, in order to give a permanent record to the business of the Mission as transacted during the year.

This brief and somewhat formal statement in regard to the action taken by no means carries the flavor of the meetings, at which in spite of our limited numbers, since it is a delegate meeting, we feel the uplift and encouragement that comes from intimate fellowship with fellow workers.

Sincerely yours,

L. C. Porter / per M.

Mission Secretary.

LCP
MPM

Enclosed Mission Minutes

Postnatal
Child.

May 16, 1919

UL 21 1919

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

June 19, 1919.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I am now able to send you, under separate cover, the printed minutes of the meeting of the North China Council last month. I am glad we have been able to get the minutes printed a little more rapidly than last year, so that you can have several copies for your office at the same time that my covering letter is sent. I have already referred to the sessions in a general way. We all feel the inspiration of getting together once more and rejoice in the joint organization, which has proved so satisfactory during the last five years. We hope very much that the Board will not forget our desire for a deputation to arrive in China in time to attend one of the annual Council meetings. We rejoice in Dr. Patton's coming, but realize that his time will be largely spent on inter-church work, so that he cannot enter deeply into all of the mission problems, though we shall try to present them to him as well as we can in conferences and written reports and plans. Dr. Beach attended some of the Chihli District meetings and was very deeply impressed by the effectiveness of the Chinese brethren in discussion and the value to our mission of having organized so as to make such discussion and consultation possible. I am anxious that one of you Board secretaries should come and attend some of these same meetings, so as to carry back to America personal impressions of the success of this experiment in joint administration.

I have already reported on the Mission meeting of American Boarders alone. At this point I will simply call attention to the fact that all of us felt the unsatisfactory character of meetings held with considerable haste in connection with the Council meetings. As you know, last year we were able to arrange a very successful American Board conference at Peitaiho. Another is planned for this year in connection with Dr. Patton's visit. It is the hope of some of us that it will be possible to arrange for the mission meeting during the summer, so that without haste discussion can be given among ourselves to the particular problems of the foreign body and to problems which will be coming up in the future in connection with the work, problems on which we should have more or less clarified views before we meet for discussion with our Chinese colleagues. I am sure you will understand that there is no intention in such a conference of making decisions in a foreign caucus which would be put through the Chinese session. We are very careful on this point but realize that among ourselves we need a little more careful discussion anticipating problems of the future before they have reached the point where decisions are needed.

Let me turn at once to the votes passed by the Council. But first I would call your attention to a slight change in the order in which the minutes appear. We have put the outline of the minutes first and placed all the important motions passed by the Council together. This makes it a little easier to look over the action which requires attention. The Roman numerals refer to the order of business provided for the Council meetings by the constitution of that body. I think you have a copy of that and can easily note the points referred to.

Vote 1. Hitherto the Committee on Theological Education has made use of the appropriation sent for theological scholarships in helping students in Peking University and in the Union Bible Institute, under Dr. Fenn's care, also located in Peking. The standards of entrance to the Theological School of Peking University have been raised so that at least three years of an arts course are required. The first year of the theological course may, by the election of the student, be taken in place of the fourth year of the arts course and the B.A. degree be given at the end of that year of study. With the coming of Dr. Stuart to Peking University the standard maintained in this theological school will be considerably raised and only the most thoroughly experienced and well trained professors will be retained on the faculty of the school. The aim is to have a theological school equal to such schools in America as Hartford, Yale and Union. The course will be conducted in English and it is planned to have only one such institution in China. Theological education for students who have had only middle school education or the Yü K'e, or university preparatory, course will be provided for in other places, such as Shantung Christian University, Nanking Theological School and other local centers throughout China. There are a number of students in all three of our districts who are not qualified to take theological education on the standards established in Peking University. Some of these candidates are of the very best intellectual and spiritual calibre. Their services are needed in the work. The vote before you authorizes our Committee to provide scholarship aid for such students in the theological school which will best train them for the work the mission has for them.

Vote 2 requires your attention simply to the extent of understanding its significance and making a note of the topic as one which should receive a certain amount of financial support from America. As you know, there is a strong movement in America in favor of more adequate support of the clergy. Our action is taken to bring the mission into line with the home base in regard to this matter. We hope to consult with other bodies so as to act in accordance with the plans for the whole country.

Vote 3. It is most unfortunate that, in addition to many perplexing divisions of Christian work into boards and missions, there should be in our own Board in relation to its woman's work

a tri-partite division in America, which is difficult for the Chinese to understand and which in some cases causes distinct difficulty in assigning workers and funds on the field. The American Board will be interested in the vote, and we hope that you will feel moved to support the suggestion which we make, from your end.

Vote 4. reaffirms our conviction that increased funds should be secured in America for assisting students ~~in~~ from Christian homes in all the different schools in our Christian educational system. You will find in the estimates presented this year a request for at least $500 gold for scholarship aid to be used for students from our stations entering Peking University. Such aid is absolutely needed. This last year I was able to secure from personal friends this aid, sufficient to make possible a loan of about half the fees required to each of our American Board students. Those receiving the loan agree to remit part or all of it after graduation. Eventually a scholarship fund, it is hoped, can be secured, sufficient to meet the requirements of the average number of American Board students. Of course you understand that, while we offer scholarship loans, we are also insisting on a larger payment by most of the students toward their education. Scholarship aid is needed not only in the University, but, as you will readily realize, all the way along, and particularly in the lower schools, which are the foundation of the educational system. The Methodist mission has been far more successful in providing such funds. They have already in hand a fund of several thousands of dollars, the interest of which is used in aiding students. It is the hope of this mission that friends at home will be interested in making provision for such a fund for Congregational students. As you note, our vote urges upon each district association the development of other means here on the field for securing scholarship aid. It is intended that such extra aid should be secured from Chinese sources. We hope eventually that the Chinese scholarship fund will be larger than that received from America, but at the present time funds from America are needed for this purpose in the lower schools as well as in the higher institutions, upon which an adequate Christian leadership depends.

Vote 5 needs very little comment. My full letters to Dr. Smith explain the affairs of Peking University. You will readily understand that our mission on the field has no objection to the removal of the site and in fact from the first has preferred an extramural to an intramural site. It will be necessary for the Prudential Committee to give its approval to this removal and to so instruct its representatives on the Board of Trustees of the University. As you know, steps are already being taken to secure the new site..

Vote 6. I have already written to you in regard to Dr. Goodrich's request. The Venerable Doctor wishes to have special mission authorization for the particular work of hymn translation, to which he wishes to devote his whole strength for the remainder of his term of service.

Vote 7 requires no special comment and no action from you.

Vote 8 has been in essence referred to you already more than once. The Mission Council wishes to lay upon the Prudential Committee a solemn responsibility for replacing at the very earliest opportunity one who might fill the vacancy in the Peking city men's evangelistic work caused by the death of Mr. Frame. The loss which the mission suffered in his death cannot be made up. At least two men should be sent to undertake the work he was carrying and the tasks for which he was planning.

Vote 9 is self-explanatory, emphasizing the conviction of the Council that it is of the first importance for the mission and the Board to build up strongly the work already established and urge that all new work be considered always with reference to existing work and the adequacy of its financial support and staff.

Vote 10. You will note with interest this invitation to Mr. Goodrich, who has proved himself, in his period of service here in Peking with government schools, one who is deeply interested in all that concerns the development of China and one whose character and capacities give promise of his becoming a most winsome and efficient missionary worker.

Votes 11, 12 and 13 need no special comment, referring chiefly to local matters.

Vote 14. It seems proper to allow each station in rotation to particularly inform the Council of the character of its field, its problems and the state of the work therein.

Vote 15. The need for another family in Lintsing has been presented to you more than once already. The Council repeats this request and urges ~~kk~~ with all the vehemence that it possesses the necessity of immediately meeting this need. We hope to present to Dr. Patton full information on the case and expect him to visit Lintsing so as to have a first-hand understanding of the situation there.

Votes 16 and 17 relate to the expenses of the offices of the Treasurer and Secretary. You will note that a request is made to the Prudential Committee to make a special annual appropriation to these offices. As you know, the division of general work funds received each year is made by the Council. In handing over authority to the Council in respect to these funds no distinction was made between the work of the Treasurer and Secretary which relate to the foreign organization only and the work which relates to the Council. In view of the fact that it would be difficult to make a distinction now that would be understood by all concerned and that it would also be difficult to take from the meagre funds for general work a fund sufficiently large to meet all the expenses of these offices, we make this special request to the Board. I will not now enlarge upon this since I expect to attend a meeting this evening in Tientsin, in which the Mission Committee on Treasury and Business Agency is to consider the question in the light of a letter received from the

W.B.M.I. reporting the omission from their 1919 appropriations of the $12 for each of their missionaries, which has been granted for the last few years under the heading,"business agency". Mrs. Lee reports an understanding between the treasurers of the several woman's boards and the treasurer of the American Board,on the basis of which the American Board meets all administrative expenses. Our Committee will consider the whole question and make a separate report to the mission, and action on the request presented in Vote 17 will be dependent upon that report.

Votes 18,19 and 20 refer to local arrangements for meeting the travel expenses of the Council delegates.

Vote 21 is the reply of the mission to the request presented by you for an expression of opinion in regard to extending a call to the Peets to join our mission, in case they indicate willingness to do so. The vote explains itself fully. There are many in the mission who are not convinced of the advisability of inviting the Peets to join our happy and harmonious circle. At the same time the majority feel that in English work Mr. Peet might be able to render very considerable help to the mission,and the majority of the mission are glad to do what can be done to help the Board out of a somewhat perplexing situation.

Votes 22, 23 and 24 refer to arrangements for Dr. Patton's visit. You will be interested to know, in this connection,that we have heard from Dr. Patton to the effect that he will be in Moukden on July 4th. Since his appointments in Shanghai require him to leave North China by July 15th at the latest,his stay in these parts during July will be ~~ha~~ brief. It is the feeling of the mission committee on arrangements that Dr. Patton should use this time to make his visit to Lintsing, postponing a general mission conference with Dr. Patton until after he has fulfilled his engagement at the four missionary summer resorts, where he will present the 1920 inter-church work. The last of the summer resort meetings is that at Peitaiho, closing about August 15th. At that time we expect to hold a general conference of the mission with Dr. Patton, very similar to the valuable conference that was held in 1917 when Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith was here. We hope to present careful reports to Dr. Patton and mean to do all that is in our power to give him a clear understanding of the needs and hopes of the mission.

Vote 25 has already been referred to you and needs no further comment.

Votes 26 and 27. You will be interested in these votes, in which the Council aligns itself on the side of anti-alcohol and anti-narcotic measures.

Vote 28 was passed in order to emphasize in the next year's meeting, the distinctly spiritual and evangelistic aspects of our work. Our Council meetings during the last five years have been of

great value to us all as a training in conducting the mission business. The Chinese are now fairly experienced in the routine of that business and it is the feeling of all of us that we ought to pay special attention to some of the wider and spiritual aspects of our work, thus making our meetings more inspiring. We believe that the effective conduct of the work of the mission consists not simply in efficient organization, but far more largely in a deepening of the spiritual forces through which alone the aims of the Kingdom of God can be secured.

Vote 29 gives the reaction of the Council to the draft constitution and creed drawn up by the Nanking Inter-church conference committee. The report of that committee has already been sent to you. I am sure you will be interested to know the points on which our Council desired more careful discussion before final decisions are reached. I will not enlarge upon this point now, but expect within a few weeks to send you a special letter on the whole question of inter-church and inter-mission union.

Votes 30 and 31. The Council desires to emphasize the request of last year of a special grant for immediate use in scholarship aid to theological students in America, as weel as the request for a fund to provide for an annual scholarship. In the matter of theological scholarships, just as in the matter of scholarships for students in general education, the Methodist mission is far ahead of us. For example, this year from the graduating class in the theological school of Peking University at least three brilliant men are being sent to America to continue their course in theology for a year or two in standard Methodist seminaries at home. When one realizes the enlarging community of American returned students in China and the need for foreign training, and in special cases a training abroad, for Christians who expect to have an effective part in the shaping of the intellectual and spiritual life of China during the next ~~xxx~~ generation, one realizes the absolute need of provision by all the missions for giving to chosen men special opportunities for the very highest kind of training. We have Congregational men as good as almost any of those being sent this year by the Methodist mission. Certainly our position in Christian work in North China cannot be maintained unless friends are found to support with adequate funds this important matter of theological scholarships for such men. Within a few years we should be able to secure a considerable amount of such scholarships in China. Added force will be given to our appeals for such funds, if the churches and Christian individuals at home take the lead in this matter as they have done in the past in provision for the pressing needs of Christian work in China.

Votes 32, 33 and 34 refer to some valuable suggestions presented by our missionary-at-large to the Council. We realize keenly the failure of our mission, as of most missions, to make adequate use of literature in Christian propaganda. It is necessary that someone be found whose interests lie especially along that line and who is willing to give his whole time to the problem of devising means for the effective distribution of Christian liter-

ature as well as to the production of the same. Knowing of Dr. Patton's special interest in Christian literature, it is our hope that we may present some special report to him, by which his interest will be secured and extra helpgiven along this important line. Dr. Smith's other suggestions will appeal to you. In the past the mission has taken action similar to that recorded in Votes 33 and 34, but the plans called for have not been carried out.

Vote 35 repeats the urgent call from Lintsing for a male physician. I have already had considerable correspondence with you upon this point. I think it is clearly understood by all concerned that the China Medical Board cannot take on the support of medical work in Lintsing until a regularly appointed, permanent physician of the American Board is maintained there. When such a physician is found I feel quite sure it will be possible to secure help from the Medical Board. The plant there is, as you know, of the best for its purpose. It is known to us that Mr. Greene already is much interested in the Lintsing work, but feels that he must wait until the Prudential Committee has taken action.

Section XI, requests for return from furlough, requires no special attention, except with reference to Votes 43 and 45.

Vote 43. At the special request of Dr. Wickes, the request for his return is worded so as to make possible his assignment to some form of evangelistic work upon his return from furlough. He feels very clearly the necessity on his part for more direct experience in country preaching work and for more direct contact with non-Christian Chinese. It is not certain in his mind, or in the mind of the mission, as to how long he should be assigned to such work.

Vote 45. You will understand by the wording of this vote that the invitation to return from furlough is not given at this time by the mission. Full explanation of the action taken by the Council has been sent to the Ellises by Mr. Eastman. The point has been pretty well covered in my previous correspondence with you. Until we know of the complete restoration of both Mr. and Mrs. Ellis to normal health, we will take no action, and after that word has been received it is not entirely certain what our action will be.

Section XIII. Votes 46-49. You will note that the tables of recruits asked from the Boards are presented in both Chinese and English and appear after page 42 between the estimates and the Chinese text of the minutes. These tables are prepared by districts in form similar to those followed last year, and I hope you will find them self-explanatory. It has been the hope of the mission in presenting requests for recruits for each of the districts to staff adequately all the stations of the mission for the conduct of the work as at present organized. We urge the Board to bring the staff of the mission up to the standard asked for as rapidly as possible, after which we feel that only such additions will be needed as are necessary to maintain the standard adopted, even during the various furlough periods.

Vote 49, and the following table, stresses the especially urgent needs for recruits, and your special attention is called to that table. You will notice that in every form of work for the American Board, the Lintsing need is put first. With the withdrawal of the Ellises we feel that the Lintsing station is in the greatest need for help. As You know, Mr. Elmer Galt, who had been previously allowed to take a half year of language study before returning to Paotingfu, was willing to sacrifice part of his opportunity for such study and went to Lintsing to help save the situation there for this year. The mission is indebted to Mr. Galt for what he has done, but we all feel that that particular way of meeting emergency needs is not the wisest method. Informal word has been received indicating that there is little likelihood of securing help from Mr. Ewing for this next autumn. If this is the case, the mission wishes to urge the immediate appointment of workers to prepare for meeting the Lintsing needs.

As to Tehchou, you already know that Mr. Cady, who has been assisting in the evangelistic work for the last year and who will probably remain there for another year, is the official Grinnell representative on the staff of Shantung Christian University. It is important for the sake of the University and particularly for the sake of maintaining Grinnell interest and Grinnell representation on the faculty that Mr. Cady should be free to move to Tsinan as soon as possible. His withdrawal from Tehchou will leave the important evangelistic interests of that station in the hands of but one worker, Mr. A.D.Heininger, who is just finishing his period of language study. It is of the utmost importance that the second evangelistic worker for Tehchou be on the field this autumn, ready for the year of language study now required of all new recruits.

As to Peking it is hardly necessary for me to repeat the things which have been reiterated for over a year. The place which our Board has honorably maintained in Peking work and the relation of Christian work in Peking to the work throughout this section of the country is such that we cannot in fairness to ourselves continue longer with no provision made for direct evangelistic work in the city. The appeal of such a field, it seems to us out here, should be felt keenly by any earnest Christian candidate for the ministry. We need special qualifications for this work, but we feel sure that in the seminaries at home there must be many Congregationalists who would be qualified to take up this work. We cannot but feel that the Home Department has not fully met its responsibilities in this matter. Would it not be possible for representatives of that department to pick out young men of the calibre needed and present to them a direct call to Peking work. I am sure the mission is no longer as sensitive as it used to be, or as the Board wishes to make out that is it now, in regard to appointment in America to special tasks here in China. It is the conviction of a number in the mission, altho it may not be the view of the majority, that the most effective way of securing recruits that are needed for this mission would be by presenting to them some of the definite positions prepared for your consideration in our table of recruits. We

will hope to present our views on these points in person to Dr. Patton and to the Home Department.

With regard to recruits for woman's work the Council wishes to call attention to the neglect,- one might almost say studied neglect,- of Peking's needs during the last few years, when new recruits have come in large numbers for other portions of the field. The attention of the Woman's Board has been directed to this table through the proper secretaries, so it is not necessary to enlarge upon these needs here.

The estimates for the year are presented in the usual tables. In only a few points do the figures differ from those presented last year. The grounds for each of the requests presented, both those for general work and for special equipment, will be reported in detail to Dr. Patton, who will present to you and the Prudential Committee the mind of the mission on these points.

You will be interested to note the list of officers and standing committees of the mission as indicating something of the scope of its work and the interests to which it is giving attention. I shall be glad to receive from you suggestions as to more convincing and effective forms in which to present the action of the Council to you and the comments thereon which are annually sent.

Your letter of May 21st has just come to hand and I rejoice in its good news about the appointment of the Hunters. We certainly congratulate the Home Department on its successful management of that case and look forward with eagerness to their coming. It will quite set up Martin at Tungchou and bring encouragement to the whole field.

Your paragraph about the Ewings confirms the unofficial word we have received. We regret very much that Mr. Ewing cannot come to the field, as he would be of great value in meeting the emergency. We still hope that you will find another man for that needy field. Meanwhile we rejoice in the doctor that you mention and hope that his appointment will make it possible for Mr. Greene and the China Medical Board to stand behind us more effectively in regard to the work of that station.

In regard to the vacancy caused by Mr. Frame's death, I am sure it has been the intention of the mission to place before you that need. Indeed it has been assumed that the Prudential Committee itself would at once sense the need and make provision for it. Since you have raised the point I will add to what I have already said in regard to one of the Council votes to this extent : In the table requesting new recruits from the Board you will find two evangelistic workers are asked for for Peking, while an evangelistic worker is also asked for for Chihli Province, his location to be undecided at present and his work to be more ~~ex~~ or less

that of a general supervisor. These three men are those whom the mission is requesting to do the work which Mr. Frame was planning for. One of these men will have to give a large part of his time to country evangelistic work and may very likely reside in Tunghsien. The other two will be assigned to different phases of evangelistic work in and around Peking. With the development of plans for a church federation, in which all the missions will be united in one centrally directed Christian campaign in Peking, it is more than ever necessary that our Board have adequate representation. I am sure that these notes will answer sufficiently your request for definite mission action with reference to the Peking need.

In the same paragraph you refer to Mr. Shaw's permanent work. The mission has not yet assigned him to definite permanent work. You will note in the request for recruits a star before the educational worker asked for in Peking and the evangelistic worker for Paotingfu. For this year Mr. Shaw is assigned to educational work in Peking. I understand that his preference is for educational work and it may be that he will be assigned permanently to the Peking field. If he should be transferred to Paotingfu, he will become an evangelistic worker in that field and it will be necessary to ask for another worker in Peking. You were right in assuming that the mission is desirous to have four men in each of the two centers, Paotingfu and Tientsin, and a regularly maintained staff of at least five workers for the joint Peking-Tunghsien field, with one general evangelistic missionary for the whole district.

While I am on this point let me divest myself of my official robes and present to you a personal suggestion. As you know, the mission at one time asked for the appointment of Mr. Carl Compton to a definite task here in China. The decision of the Prudential Committee was, however, in favor of his appointment to Turkey. He has been engaged in various forms of relief and Y.M.C.A. work in the Caucasus and Siberia. He is now in Peking with Mrs. Compton on his way to America. We have had conversation with him and have admired the personality and character of both Mr. and Mrs. Compton. From conversation with them I gather that their decision in regard to future work is not absolutely made and I have been bold enough to ask them to give careful consideration to the needs of this mission and of the Peking vacancy in particular. In many ways Mr. Compton seems to me peculiarly qualified to take up part of the work which Mr. Frame was doing so splendidly. I wish you would do all you can to bring this matter before the Home Department and secure the appointment of Mr. Compton to China. In many ways his heart seems inclined to this end of the Orient, rather than the Near East. In his case I should advocate most strongly presenting a call to an absolutely definite work.

To return to your letter, nothing further needs to be said, apparently, regarding the case of Rev. and Mrs. Lyman Peet. You have done all you can and we have done all we can in the matter. My own thought in regard to the Peets has been for a long

time that the Board might allocate them as its representatives in the Christian Literature Society to assist in its work in Shanghai. That literary work needs men who are thoroughly qualified in the Chinese language;and it is more or less of a disgrace to our mission that through all these years we have been, and still are unrepresented on the staff of that very important socity, which contributes so largely to mission work everywhere. I have sometimes thought that Dean R. Wickes might find the right field for the exercise of his capacities in literary work, where he is relieved from a large amount of direct personal contact with others. Whatever appointment is made it seems to me necessary for our Board to consider carefully and consistently its responsibility as a Board, rather than as a mission, to undertaking a share in the literary work in China by maintaining the salary of one representative there. This whole matter we will take up with Dr. Patton.

I note your suggestions regarding the Annual Year Book and will see what can be done in the preparation of a list such as you suggest. If it can be done before the end of the month, I will sent it to you for your use in accordance with your own best judgment.

In your paragraph regarding ad interim votes you make special mention of the Whites. The solution that the Board proposes, namely, that the Whites should find some work in China in order that they might make trial of securing restoration of health here, was suggested by our medical committee at one time, but in view of the serious developments of Mr. White's tuberculosis it has seemed wise to the melical committee and to the Whites themselves that an early return to America be arranged for. We all feel sorry for the Whites in the long series of disappointments and delays that have been their lot since their appointment to missionary work.

Let me thank you for the full and careful statements of you letter and close with best wishes for a quiet and restful summer.

Sincerely and heartily yours,

L C Porter

Mission Secretary.

LCP
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Peking June 19, 1919

JUL 21 1919

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

June 21, 1919.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Just a brief note to accompany the enclosed accounts by Mr. S.D.Gamble and Miss E.S.Allen,respectively, of some of the student activities in Peking during the last five weeks. I do not know what word you have received of this. I hope to send you under separate cover some newspaper clippings of the movement. It is by all odds the most hopeful movement that has occurred in China during the last ten years. Astonishing results have been accomplished already in that the gang of pro-Japanese traitors has, to a large extent, been thrown out of the cabinet and other government offices and that the cabinet is even now being reorganized. While the full result is not yet known, it is certain that the reactionary element among government circles must be very greatly weakened. Moreover, in response to the appeals presented by the students a whole nation has been roused and a vital and democratic public opinion has been developed, the force of which is equally astonishing to those who have been active in developing it and to the government against which its force has been directed. It is by no means merely destructive; it is supporting heartily all those in the government or outside of it who stand for a liberal and progressive China. If the present president of China in Peking acts wisely and boldly, he should be able to secure the support of the vigorous public opinion in overcoming the militaristic caste which has had such sinister influence during the last five years.

Tell Mr. Case that his interesting letter of October 10th, with biography of Miss Helen Fauske,arrived just the other day with this legend on the envelope,"Detained by the censor, under trading with the enemy act." Aside from Miss Fauske's name and a reference to influence in the United States, I cannot find anything in it which would justify this delay. Please acknowledge to Mr. Case, also, his leter of May 23rd, responding more fully than you did to some of the suggestions in regard to cable address and Year Book.

Very sincerely yours,

L.C.Porter

Peking

Jun 21, 1919

D AUG 20 1919

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

19/12
Oct

On a house-boat between
Lintsing and Tehchou.

July 12,1919

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:

I am glad to report the safe arrival of Dr. Patton and his wife in North China. On July 4 at 6.290A.M. I had the pleasure of meeting them and welcoming them to China. We had the " Glorious Fourth " in Mukden, sharing in the celebration of the day at the American Consulate and the Mukden Club,seeing the sights of the old Manchu capital, and calling on missionary friends. I found the Irish and Scotch Presbyterian Mission in Conference and was asked to say a wrod to them on Peking University, with which they have jsut decided to affiliate their Manchuria Christian College. This means that they will not plan to carry their work into the higher classes, carrying students for two years beyond the Middle School or thru what we call the university Yü K'e. The Oberlin Memorial Academy is in the same relation to us. There will thus be a great saving in the expensive higher grade of education for these northern provinces.

Taking the night train from Mukden for Tientsin we passed thru Peitaiho station the next morning where a small group of American Boarders gave a greeting to the Pattons. At Tientsin Mc Cann, Stanley and Miss Sewall were ready to greet the party and to present Tientsin needs. There was a good talk over with Dr. Patton that evening. Next day Dr. Patton spoke at the service at Hsiku, which happened to be a Communion service. The audience was small but some of the best men were present. Mr. Chang Po-ling was Dr. Patton's guest at dinner and gave much interesting comment on China affairs. For the afternoon a long conference was held on the Tientsin Union Hospital plans. You will recall that this subject has been presented to you in many letters from Mr. Chandler and in a Mission and Council vote. Dr. Patton will report on his estimate of the value of the plan. The China Medical Board is willing to help well if the Missions begin the work. The three Missions working in Tientsin are of one mind in making the institution a union work and a part of the united Christian campaign for the city of Tientsin The London Mission is offering the site of its present hospital, which began as Dr. Mackensie's hospital and was one of the pioneer hospital's in China. It has a fine reputation, and has received support from the famous Li Hung Chang. You will hear more of these plans later.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in motoring around Tientsin with a particular view to estimating the value of different plots proposed for our new station center in the Hopei region. I believe Dr. Patton feels strongly the need of the immediate transfer of our center from ~~Hopei~~ Hsiku to Hopei. Since our entrance into that excellent region was at the request of the Tientsin Church Union, which recommended the work to us rather than to the Methodists it is very necessary that we secure funds for the purchase of a site and for the buildings and equipment so that immediate progress can be made to accept the responsibility assigned to unsand to meet the opportunities that have already opened up. With Leiper in Tientsin and Ballou back, and Chandler soon to come, we have the full complement of four missionaries, which we want for Tientsin, That team, with Stanley as senior leader, should show very notable results in a short time.

On July 7 our party went down to Techou starting the next morning for Lintsing. Dr. Patton will write you fully of this trip. We made it with some difficulty owing to a heavy rain and the heat. Dr. Patton came thru in fine shape and was ready for engagements in Lintsing. Mrs. Patton was somewhat wearied, but both are glad to have taken the trip to see the country-side as one can in no other way. We spent a little over 24 hours in Lintsing, enough to see the mission plant there, meet two audiences and see the town. We are now making the return trip by boat, thus getting quiet and rest. Overcast skies and a cool breeze make the journey most comfortable.

At Lintsing Mr. Ernest Houlding met Dr. Patton and conferred with about regarding the possibility of appointment or engagement by our Board. I have already written you fully regarding this case, sending the necessary papers, a physician's certificate, and some testimonials. Dr. Patton approves the appointment, thus confirming the action of the Mission and Council requesting the engagement. We are anxious to know the final action taken by the Committee in Boston. It our hope that Mr. Houlding can take up work in Lintsing by the middle of August, the first of Sept. at the latest. It is expected that he will help in educational work. The schools open Sept. 9th. He should be on hand before that date. As I wrote you previously Mr. Houlding is married and is very anxious to have his wife come to China with some of our returning missionaries this summer. We hope that action by your committee can be taken early enough to make this possible. It would be most pleasant if Mrs. Ernest Houlding couldtravel out with Miss Tallmon. I suppose you can reach Mrs. Houlding at Oberlin. It will help greatly in Lintsing work to have a new family in the station this winter. Dr. Patton agrees with us in feeling that Houlding is the right sort. We are fortunate in having a worker who can take up work at once, since he has a good command of Chinese now.

It will be an advantage to us to know your decision at the earliest possible date. I will, therefore, ask you to cable me that decision. I suggest the following code to be used.

Miss Tallmon

CERTAIN	Houlding engaged by Prud. Comm, wife sails with
CORRECT	" " " " " " " "
	(other Am. Boarders
HOPEFUL	" " wife cannot sail now
NEGATIVE	" not approved by Prud. Comm.

Very heartily yours,

H. Porter

Mission Secretary

July 12-1919

Tehchou

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REC'D OCT 14 1919

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

19/13 September 11, 1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,-

Let me acknowledge the last letter from you, that of July 25th. The appropriations authorized are duly noted, and the Prudential Committee thanked for the authorization. I note what you say in regard to the consideration to be given to our request for an appropriation of $500 to cover the deficit in the House Fund. We sincerely hope that favorable action can be taken on the request for an appropriation to cover the deficit, as well as the appropriation for 1920. I will ask the Property Committee of the Mission to make a further statement to you in explanation of these requests, although I believe my covering letter contained most of what the Mission wished to have said on that question.

In regard to the appropriation of $400 for expenses of Treasurer's and Secretary's Offices, the Mission will soon present a slightly revised action for your consideration. As we have tried to make clear, the Mission feels that the Board has not been meeting its proper share of the Treasurer's Office expense, allowing the Treasurer to meet, because of his relation to the Business Agency in Tientsin, some of the financial and secretarial needs of his office from the Agency. In view of the relation of the Business Agency to other missions it is absolutely essential that our Board's treasury department be maintained as a distinct and financially independent work. A proposal with request for appropriation to provide for such independence is being circulated through the Mission now.

I have not written you since the special meeting of the Mission at Peitaiho, where Dr. Patton was able to confer with us on a number of problems of our work. The meeting proved very successful, giving us a fine fellowship together and delightful acquaintance with the Pattons. The program of our sessions with an official report of the votes and resolutions is enclosed. I will refer briefly to action which requires the attention of the Prudential Committee.

Before doing so let me say that it was again felt that there is the greatest value to the members of the Mission as an American body in meeting by themselves and disucssing in English some of the aspects of our work, not with a view to making decisions without the presence of the Chinese colleagues, since that would be entirely contrary to the present organization of our work, but with a view to bringing to the Junior members of the Mission a closer acquaintance with the affairs of the Mission

as a whole than can be gained by them at present ~~fxa~~ through the medium of Chinese and encouraging general discussion on the part of all members of the Mission on some of the larger questions with which we are faced. Thus the conference at Peitaiho, which in ordinary years would not be a conference of the Mission but of those members of the Mission summering at Peitaiho, gives opportunity for the intimacy and fellowship which we used to have in the old Mission Meeting and which has been lost in the reorganization that provides for cooperation with the Chinese. We none of us have any idea of giving up the latter cooperation - it is absolutely essential to have it - but we are glad to have found a means to preserve some of the good points of the older organization.

Among the votes and resolutions of our meeting those which should be referred to you are as follows:-

Votes 2 and 3, in regard to Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury. The American Board has had no representation on the several committees doing national work for China as a whole, which have their center in Shanghai, and for some years many members of the Mission have felt keenly this lack of American Board representation in the national phases of Christian work. Mr. Tewksbury, through his years of successful work in Shanghai, has himself felt the disadvantage of having no "mission" association. Practically all the other national workers in Shanghai maintain a more or less formal relation with the missions to which they once belonged. Our Mission is glad to make possible such a renewal of relations with Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury; both in view of old associations and in consideration of the highly successful work Mr. Tewksbury has been doing, the Mission urges upon the Prudential Committee the suggested invitation. This action was taken with the understanding and approval of Dr. Patton, who can present the matter to you in person within a few months. You will note that the question of financial support is left entirely with the Sunday School Union.

Resolution 3. An important action of this session was the resolution recommending the appointment of Mission Executive Secretaries. No action is called for by the Prudential Committee just at present, but we wish to have the situation before you as we consider the possibility of setting aside workers now on the field for this important task. As the work of the Mission develops, it becomes more and more clear that there is the greatest need for a central executive office, in which the activities of the different stations can be considered from the point of view of the Mission as a whole and work of different sorts and in different places related so as to produce the most effective furtherance of the cause of Christ.

Resolution 4. Regarding the suggestions for the use of furlough to be sent by the Mission to the Home Department in advance of a given furlough little need be said here, since this specially refers to Dr. Patton's department and does not need action from the Prudential Committee. It is a step in the direction of a closer relationship between the Home Department and the field work of the Mission.

Resolution 5 indicates the desire of the Mission to help the Home Department by making it possible for the Prudential Committee in certain special cases to call new recruits to definite forms of work, so that the designation of appointees to definite positions in the Mission can be made before they leave America. This resolution represents the conviction of a large number of the Mission that more satisfactory results can be secured where recruits are called for definite positions than where the Prudential Committee feels authorized only to convey a general request with the proviso that ultimate location on the field must rest with the Mission. There are certain traditional rights which the Mission does ~~xxx~~ feel it should safeguard, but in general there is the feeling that the Home Department should in specified cases have larger liberty in the matter of designation in appointment than it has had in the past.

The other actions taken at these sessions do not consist of much more than re-emphasis of action taken by the Mission at the last annual meeting at Paotingfu, so I will not refer to them especially now.

Very sincerely yours,

L C Porter

Mission Secretary.

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Enclosure

Rec'd APR 25 1911

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Peking March 23d.1911

Revd.James L. Bartom D.D.
Boston Mass

Dear Dr Barton

Although you must be almost overwhelmed by the correspondence which comes to you ,I know that you are desirous of getting as full information as possible on mission matters and that you care to look at the various questions from many standpoints .

Now ,while the decision as to the immediate return of Mr and Mrs Perkins is pending ,Mr Mc Cann has ~~asked~~ me to write you . and I am the more willing to do so that there are few left in the mission who have known them and their work so intimately . Mr P. was with us in PangChuang before his marraige ,and I went to LinChing for six months work among the women while that was his home . There has always been a peculiarly warm personal friendship between us three and whatever I say in advising delay in their return is most contrary to my own desire from any other standpoint than that of the good of the PaoTingFu station .

Of the character and devotion of both Mr and Mrs P. one cannot speak too warmly ,and under any ordinary circumstances I should not hesitate to advise their return in spite of physical limitations . The present circumstances are not ordinary . We have in Pao TingFu a station"Divided against itsself " with two of ite foreign members practically dismissed . The factions are bitter in their feeling one against the other and the native pastor, long their leader, has been removed under heavy pressure from one party. Mr Perkins ,not of his own choice,and comparatively little from his own action ,stands to the thought of many as the leader of the opposition . His return would ,as I see it ,inevitably give that faction the sense of having triumphed over the other and might delay for years the coming together of the church as one . Do not misunderstand me,Mr Perkins would never lend himself to the aims of a party ,his whole desire would be to bring generous minded hearty union ,but he stands to the Paoting fu station and to the mission as the representative of a view of the independence of each station and outstation ,and of the missionary in charge, which is not in accord with that of most of his brethren . Because of this and because his return would give the impression of the triumph of one faction ,and the defeat of the other it seems almost certain that it would exalt the one in pride and embitter the other by their humiliation .

This is matter of judgment and one may be entirely mistaken . I give the aspect as it appears

to me . there is another phase however which is not of opinion but df fact . Mr McCann left a position in which he was both useful and happy to take ,at the request of the mission,the most painful and difficult task at Paotingfu . He has given himself to it with absolute devotion . His slow and steady methods have wrought much good ,there is progress toward a new view of the responsibility of the native church and it would be unjust to him to introduce at this stage any element which ,whether rightly or wrongly, he regards as inevitably divisive/ I earnestly hope that the time may not be distant when we can ,as a mission ,cordially ask the return of Mr and Mrs P. and there seems to me no impropriety in giving them ,in consideration of the physical and station conditions, an extended furlough .

On one other point I should like to say a word . A letter from the Rooms ,perhaps from Mr Bell, criticises the offer of ten thousand dollars as made to and accepted by the mission, when it should have been made to the Board . This is an entire misunderstanding . No formal offer has beem made to either mission or Board . A friend impressed, by what appeared to him a great need, said to Mr Stanley (Never to the mission) "If the mission approve, and can secure the assentof the Pru.Com. with all which that involves, you may depend upon my aid to the amount mentioned" Could there be a less self asserting or entirely orderly method? If the Pru.Com. reject the offer there is no personal element in it ,no setting aside of the judgment of any known individual . I regret that it should have called forth an expression of dis approbation from Boston .Are we not free tointerest friends in our work, in lines not decided upon, and when a measure of financial aid is in sight bring them before mission and Board? I ask this with no hesitation because I had nothing to do with this matter ,did not even know that it was under consideration until the offer had been made . I did not however make the same mistake, if it be such, myself, but wrote directly to W.B.M.I. that money which I had laid aside for a house for myself in Peking should be used to transfer that of the Ladies from PangChuang to Techo if the change should be made . I do not at all urge it . That belongs to those who have long years of service before them and must meet the burdens which such a decision would involve ,but if it is to come it will be my joy to put into it the proceeds from the sale of the house from which I came in 1868 . which now belongs to me . It was purchased and fittedup by my parents with the expectation that we should share it .There they made the renunciation which has given me these long years of service .Now I want to reproduce a home of such high aims in China and know of no one who would better maintain its standards than the beloved ladies in PangChuang .

We are very happy here in the safe return of Dr Young . He gave a very interesting account of his experiences in Manchuria at our Tuesday evening prayermeeting . He has won a place higher than ever in the estimation of his colleagues by his conciliatory and helpful work in connection with the Chinese officials . Because he gave warm appreciation to what they had done and were doing he gained such influence with them that he could suggest improved methods without in any way rousing their antagonism . The weeks of intercoursewith them may have far reaching results . in many ways . My own work these months has been in a narrow range as I have given almost my entire time to the Bible School . Our numbers were reduced by the apprehension of Plague ,so that it seemed better for me to take the larger proportion of this teaching and free the other ladies for more varied tasks. This is the one thing that now fills my heart . The longing to see our dear Christian women "thoroughly furnished as teachers of their own people . They know so little themselves of the Bible ,and its application to life . Some of them are entirely ignorant when they enter the school ,have claims to a place in it simply because they have become the wives of preachers orteachers ,and for the very life of the church they must be brought into contact with vital Christianity. Among the greatest joys of the year has been to aid the halting steps and watch the progress of some such as these . Other of the women are eager ,hungry for larger knowledge.To guide them in their first glimpses of "The Psalm Country" or share their enthusiasm over their dawning conception of what the Prophets did for Gods ancient people is an experience to be coveted. In a few weeks the years session will close and I shall be free to follow some of those who have studied with us in their country work . I plan for a few days in the fields of Tientsin and Paoting fu stations as well as our own . Then will come the hot summer with its opportunity for a little quiet over books with a teacher . If possible it should see a small text book for children ,prepared by Dr W.R.Richards mother and arranged in Chinese by one of our young men ,gone over and sent to the press . Dr R,s sisters are to aid inthe expense of publication and I am depending upon pastor Jen for illustrations ,real Chinese little people,not western ones . There are other schemes for some books for the use of women ,but they will very likely live only as dreams and be left for others to make real some day.

I am boarding with Mr and Mrs Martin .They are making excellent progress in Chinese and adapting themselves very happily to the new life . Mr Stelle left today for the annual station meeting to be held this spring at Wen An ,one of our most southerly outstations .

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mrs Perkins . I would not say any thing with regard to things so closely affecting such dear friends which I could not say to themselves.

Most sincerely Yours, Mary H. Porter.

We are very happy here in the safe return of Dr Young . He gave a very interesting account of his experiences in Anhowrie at our Tuesday evening prayermeeting . He has won a place higher than ever in the estimation of his colleagues by his conciliatory and helpful work in connection with the Chinese officials . Because he gave warm appreciation to what they had done and were doing he gained such influence with them that he could suggest improved methods without in any way rousing their antagonism . The weeks of intercourse with them may have far reaching results . in many ways . My own work these months has been in a narrow range as I have given almost my entire time to the Bible School . Our numbers were reduced by the apprehension of Plague, so that it seemed better for me to take the larger proportion of the teaching and free the other ladies for more varied tasks. This is the one thing that now lies on my heart . The longing to see our dear Christian women properly furnished as teachers of their own people . They know so little themselves of the Bible, and its application to life . Some of them are entirely ignorant when they enter the school, have claims to place in it simply because they have become the wives of preachers or teachers; and for the life of the church they must be brought into contact with vital Christianity. Among the greatest joys of the year has been to aid the budding steps and watch the progress of some such as these . Other of the women are eager, hungry for larger knowledge to guide them in their first glimpses of "The Beauty Country" or share their enthusiasm over their dawning conception of what the Prophets did for Gods ancient people in an experience to be coveted.

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Yours sincerely,

Geo. H. Cutler

Nov. 23-1911

Geo. Young

Rec'd AUG 5 1911

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Peking July 11th. 1911

Revd/James L Barton D.D.

Boston . Mass.

Dear Dr Barton

Your letter of some months ago was answered at once .A little later My brother heard from Boston in acknowledgement of his offer for the transfer to Te Cho . went to ShanTung for annual Chinese Mission meeting in May and greatly enjoyed a few days the old home . I came back only the more fully persuaded that the Board would not do wisely to put any more money into a center there ,but that Te Cho has large promise as a point from which a wide district may be influenced.

Last week I sent my resignation to the W.B.M.I. to take effect in the autumn.

I need not say that I give up my connection with the Board as one of its missionaries with great regret. Mine has been a singularly happy miaaionary life . My roots are here, and I shall not easily detach myself from that which has so absorbed the years of my womanhood/ Mr Gladstone says "Our duties can take care of themselves when God calls us away from them?" The call of my eldest brothers need seems undoubtedly His ,and I can only be grateful that it has been so long postponed. I go now the more willingly that I am persuaded that the Board will not send a youngfresh worker for this Peking field while Miss Russell and Mrs Ament and I are all here ,and yet we are neither of us adequate to some of its most pressing needs . Of the three, I have the largest reserve of physical vigor ,but even I, am hardly fit for the long country trips and village work ,which are indispensable if the life of the parish is to be wholesomely developed . At sixty five years of age-I shall reach that in November) the time for laying off the harness cannot be distant and if, by going a little before failing powers compel it, I can aid in securing a young and vigorous woman to aid the beloved sisters whose strength should be conserved ,I shall really be serving them in the largest way . It is a great comfort to dwell upon this aspect of the case as I realize how difficult it will be to give up my personal hold on all these interests which have made the joy and the burden of the years . Mrs Ament ,Miss Miner and myself are now the only ones left in the compound . The others are away seeking rest and recuperation . We shall each have a little time at the shore before the season is over . Miss Russell ,as usual could not be per suaded to lay down her work ,until actually prostrated by the disease which makes each

summer a time of great anxiety to us all ,on her account . She went to PeiTaiHo as soon as she was able to be carried to the train ,and rallied at once . We get good news from her now . The summer ,so far ,has been most comfortable . My brother ,who is spending it with me is enjoying Peking in July ,and can hardly believe that it is a perilous place . It is far less so than before the new regime of cleanliness and order ,and this year no one in ordinary physical condition should find it so.

My nephew is one of many young men now at a Summer Conference for students of Government schools being held at The Western Hills ,in a beautiful old temple twelve or fourteen miles from the city . In a letter received this morning he says " We are finding that the students are feeling the influence of the impressions of these days. Beginning yesterday we are making the appeal personal ,with most encouraging results .So much so that I decide to remain to the end " . His uncle is with him there just now . My nephew will join his family at the sea side immediately upon the close of the Conference . He is getting a stronger and deeper hold upon the men in the College and has large plans and hopes . In all these Mr CORbett especially shares and their work grows in value . Happily with this growth there is increasing appreciation of the position of the older men and genuine union of purpose in working out the problems of the Educational Union . The foundations have been laid and there ,as in Peking ,the new generation of missionaries are to rear upon it a noble superstructure/ In the"Changing of the old order "no one more heartily rejoices than we who saw the beginnings . Some of the freshest hearts in the mission are in frail tabernacles which must before long be be"removed"and I shall leave the circle with the glad confidence that there is to be no halting in the way of progress because of the holding back of any of the elders.

Mr and Mrs Martin are studying diligently in Shansi ,greatly enjoying the summer with their peculiarly dear friends ,Dr and Mrs Watson . Mr and Mrs Chandler are making friends at PeiTai Ho . I have not seen Mrs C. since I took her to the U.S. ,a ten months baby after her mothers death . With the sisters I kept in touch for years ,but she was not with them and we have not met . We have followed your visit to Germany and England with much interest/ Among our graduates this year from the College was a sister of Mr Cheng of Continuation Com. He is making the round of the missions of LoM.S. with Dr Cochrane this summer. His sister is a young woman of ability and character very like his .Should become a power in that circle

A.B.C.F.M. With sincere joy in the remembrance of all my association with the and its officers Most faithfully Yours Mary H. Porter

Mary H. Porter

Peking

July 11-1911

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With sincere joy in the remembrance of all my association with the A.B.C.F.M. and its officers

COPY

Pei-tai-ho, August 22, 1911.

Dear Friends:

There are so many to whom the word that our beloved Miss Russell has left us, her long struggle with the weakness and pain finished, will bring keen personal sorrow that I want to send to those nearest in that large circle some account of the last fortnight, that they may have the story of the days which become sacred to us when our dear ones pass beyond our sight.

A severe attack of dysentery before she left Peking gave us all great anxiety, as she had been in more than usually frail health during the previous months. Dr. Young cared for her until she rallied and waited, postponing his own vacation, until he could bring her with him to the seaside. Here she was in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanley, had a large pleasant room, which she shared with Miss Lyons, of Pangkiachwang, and was in every way in congenial surroundings. She gained strength slowly, but was full of plans for herself and her friends, and, as always, was the life of every company in which she was.

Our annual meeting began Monday August 7. She attended its first sessions but on Tuesday the 8th went down for her first dip in the sea. She was exhausted by it and was not out of her room again. From the first she was nauseated, so that it was impossible to retain nourishment and her strength failed from day to day. Dr. Young was most constant in attendance; Miss Lyons and Mrs. Chandler, lovely, gentle women, devoted nurses until the case grew so critical that Mrs. Young, a trained nurse, gave her days to expert care and Dr. Tallmon, a lady of whom Miss R. was especially fond, spent every night with her. Last Friday we realized that further aid was needed and sent for an English trained nurse, who was with Dr. Tallmon the last two nights. Everything which skill and affection could suggest was done for the patient, but the disease - ulcerative enteritis - was too deep seated and her recuperative power too low for her to respond to remedies.

None of us, anxious as we were, realized that the end might be so near. I had planned to write to her sisters and near friends this morning, that the afternoon post might take them something to prepare them for possible later word, but the night brought the great change. Dr. Tallmon sent for Dr. Young at two o'clock this morning and at 7:15 the patient sufferer passed away. She was conscious until after midnight. Her last words were in keeping with her whole life, an expression of regret that one of the servants was heard in the court doing some sickroom washing for her. She said: "Oh! I asked Mrs. Stanley to get an extra servant for that." She also noticed the nurse coming in for the night and asked, with her own beautiful thoughtfulness whether she had had a good rest through the day. This was about eight o'clock. Her word about the washing was later. After that there was no intelligible word, although several efforts at speech. There was nothing to indicate that she did not hope to recover, and we, who had seen her rally from so many serious illnesses, were making plans for her immediate future to the last.

I have written in haste with many interruptions because I know you will want there little details - all we can send you now. Her life was so radiant, so full of power, yet so selfless. To have known and loved her has been an enrichment to every one in our missionary circle and to so many of all ranks and all characters. She gave herself with a lavishness rarely equalled, and we who sorrow for the great vacancy here rejoice in the legacy which such a life has left us.

A service is to be held here this evening. Tomorrow's mail train will take the remains to Peking. The burial will take place in the British cemetery Thursday morning.

(Signed) Mary H. Porter.

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(COPY) Mary H. Porter to friends
Aug. 22, 1911.
Peitaiho.

Rec'd JAN 29 1912

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. S. "MIYAZAKI MARU."

Near Penang 1911
Dec: 29th

Revd J. L. Barton D. D.
Boston - Mass.

Dear Dr Barton

The very kind letters from the Board which came to me with the acceptance of my resignation from its service should have had earlier acknowledgement but for the peculiar demands of the last weeks in Peking. When I was just beginning to make arrangements for leaving the Revolution burst upon the land. You will have heard from others the union which it brought especially to our Manchu friends. It was at once touching and a source of deep satisfaction to see how Christians and Non-Christians alike turned to us for aid.
I stayed at the North several weeks later than I had planned to give what assistance I could while the excitement was at its height and it was not until the second of this month that I bade goodbye to the friends in Peking and set out on the long journey. My brother had been waiting for me for nearly two months in Hong Kong. So we sailed from there on

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. S. "MIYAZAKI MARU."

19

this Japanese S. S. on which I had come from Shanghai. and am now just out of Penang on route for Colombo - from Ceylon we hope to go to Trichinopoly Madura mission. and then slowly onward to N. India and Egypt. to reach Bindal when it shall be warm enough for my brothers safety. next spring.

It would have been hard to leave China at any time but was especially so just at this crisis. and to be so far from home to little in detail of the outcome.

Whatever the immediate future brings there is no question that the ultimate result will be glorious for "the furtherance of the Gospel" - Could you have been with us through November. and understood the attitudes of our pastors and leading men. you would have seen that growth since you made personal study of church life on the field - and could you have felt the atmosphere among our students. your heart would have glowed as ours did with large anticipation - they showed not wild enthusiasm but the disciplined courage which held them to their tasks. and which will make them able to bear steadier tests as they arise -

With all the regret at laying down the work, the strong abiding feeling is one of profound gratitude that God has given me the privilege of having some share in lay-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. S. "MIYAZAKI MARU."

ing foundations. and that He has built such a company of noble young men and women to build upon them. My brother Henry's life for the Chinese will be carried on through his son. and the schools which we must into bring an becoming all and more than we dreamed of in those years of groping in the dark, I thank the Bd: Com: for our appreciation of all that I have attempted. for unfailing sympathy and aid to the very limit of the resources of its treasury. and earnestly hope that there may be something yet for me to do in stimulating the interest of others. if my personal labor for the mission is over.

Gratefully and Sincerely Yours

Mary H. Porter

Mary A. Porter

In route. Dec. 29-1911

S.S. "MIYAKO MARU"
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

RECD APR 12 1918.

Ingtai via Foochow.
March 6. 1918.

Dr W. E. Storey
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr Storey.

We were directed by the Mission at the Nov. meeting by vote #27 to write a letter explaining the medical situation in Ingtai. For various reasons it has been impossible to say what the situation was going to be. We have exhausted all our resources trying to secure a Chinese physician trained in our Union Medical School. At present we are dependent on Dr Whitney entirely. He is himself now totally blind and in feeble health. In many ways he is in greater need of medical care than any other member of the station. On the other hand we see no possibility of securing any medical assistance even if we had the $500 asked in the vote.

In all frankness this is the medical situation to date. We shall keep you advised if anything arises that makes action possible. Yours. Elizabeth Waddell
Edward H Smith.

Ing Hok. Apr. 7. 1918.

I find that the treasurer is paying for Helen's allowance only the $150. as per handbook. The Committee voted on her return and authorized it and the $250 at the same time in July or August 1917. Kindly call Mr Wiggins' attention to same that he may duly authorize Belcher. Every little helps these days.

Don't forget our station Doctor proposition. He is here & doing well. We must keep him. 11 foreigners here beside all schools & staff.

All well & rejoicing.

Yours

Edward H Smith.

REC'D JUN 12 1918

Tugtai

Mar. 6, 1918.

REC'D JUL 16 1918

Ingtai. China. May 12. 1918.

My dear Dr Strong-

For more than two weeks I have been touring among the churches of Ingtai and I wish I could share with you some of the joys of such a tour. Next time you come to China remember you are to take a month to really see where the money goes and how the gospel lays hold of the life of the people.

Whenever I get over my head in the work and my digestion begins to upset my disposition I take to the road and in the beauty of the everlasting mountains I find peace that passeth understanding.

During the past two weeks I have visited eight chapels and in each place I found one or more of my students preaching and teaching. These are the boys that we have for years been training in our schools. Many of them orphan boys who know no other father than the missionary. Most of them are already married to our Christian girls and in three cases the wives are doing teaching and are as effective workers as their husbands. In these churches is a strong vital spiritual life. Since March 1st i.e. during the past two months I have examined more than fifty candidates for church membership. And the list is still growing. These men and women are the result of the

faithful work done during the past two years. Educationally we are still on the up grade. Our schools are full in most places and the church is leading every where in this very important service to the nation. In one large village some of the leading gentry were arguing for a public school and one man remarked "If we dont start a school at once all the children will go to the church to the preacher and his wife and this whole town will become Christian." I am so persuaded of the vast importance of education to our Evangelistic work that we are ready to consider any project for enlarging it within the financial means at our command. From time to time God puts into the hand of the Church some mighty force to utilize for him. Today in China the Christian School is that supreme weapon. Gradually we are trying to transfer the financial burden of the work to the natives and year by year the returns are most gratifying. During the past ten years they have certainly increased the native support of the Church schools in Lyotai ten fold. And more can be done.

From these schools I am selecting promising Christian boys and aiding them through the long course of study fitting them for Christian workers

This work has been the most rewarding and profitable experience of our missionary work. We have grown to love it. Already we have 9 of our preachers at work and 8 teachers. These have all begun work in the past three years. Now are we able to supply the persistent calls from important centers for Christian workers. Will it always be true as it was 1900 years ago that while the harvest is white and waiting the workers will be ever too few?

Meanwhile our hospital project seems to be working well and I have hopes we may come through the year without a deficit but I sincerely hope the Committee will make us a grant as guarantee. We are pushing the native subscriptions and securing permanent annual pledges but local conditions have been very much disturbed this spring. Dr Hu is proving a fine Christian worker and is fast winning the confidence & respect of the community.

When this project is on its feet I must set about rehabilitating our City Y.M.C.A. One of my boys has completed his training as secretary in Foochow and is ready to return as the associate pastor of the city church. The men of the city are ready for the work of the Association and by fall we ought to get things well in hand. It takes some time after a furlough to get

the lines on the many enterprises of a busy station.

One of the most encouraging things of our return was to find that the Church at Nauy Cho in our West district had on its own initiative put up a new chapel and parsonage. The enterprise cost them more than a thousand dollars. The Mission Church Building Committee voted them $150. help and the fine plant is finished and ready for dedication the first of June. We shall have a station celebration over the event and hope that the example will stir other crowded churches to go and do likewise.

The ~~new~~ day of native initiative is upon us. What is needed again is more working young, ambitious - consecrated men to go out to the leadership of these fields.

At present we have over twenty graduates in Foochow definitely preparing for work. And the classes in our Boys Academy are increasing in numbers every year. Do you wonder we are filled with joy? Do you wonder my tours are a continual joy. and that as I tramp these mountain paths in the heat I sing for gladness? The life of the missionary is incomparably the happiest and most rewarding and soul satisfying of anything in all this broad world. It is a work for angels! Would we all were! Yours Edw. H Smith.

Received June 1, 1918

REC'D SEP 11 1918

Kuling Mountain. July 11, 1918. 354

My dear Doctor Story - Since I can not sit down in the office for a talk I am going to have a little talk on paper. The term closed very quietly and happily in Lingtai. The only thing that marred our happiness was that little Susan Donaldson was not well and "Fred" was called to Kuling where Mrs D. and the baby had gone the middle of June. She is still very seriously ill and refuses to eat until she is a mere little skeleton. We hope & pray she may be spared. Dr & Mrs Whitney are here on the mountain and seem in their usual spirits - It seems as if he's sight was a wee bit better than 6 months ago. His general health is much improved since he laid aside all anxiety & care of the station. It seems good to see them both enjoying freedom of life -

Helen is here with us from her first year of work in the American High School, Shanghai. It has been all that we had hoped and more - A school with high scholastic standards - exceptionally strong body of teachers - and a group of missionary children with whom it is a privilege to be associated. We're not at all sorry she came back. I am sorry the vote of the Prudential Com of last June (? or July) has not been reported to the mission treasurer which permits her to draw 250 - a year. If the vote has not been reported

Kindly see that Belchin is notified and authorized to make the full allowance. The generosity of the Board in granting us all 2 for 1 exchange out here has relieved the financial load wonderfully but Shanghai is a place to eat up money.

Toppings are here and happily settled on the mountain. We are looking forward to annual mission meeting next week. Beard has left for the north to see his sisters and get a much needed rest. Wise more - but we surely do miss his presence and judgment here on all our problems.

Quite a party decided to take advantage of the silver exchange to visit Japan this summer. Miss Waddell went with them -. I recall that in the winter you wrote you were disturbed that Miss Waddell was feeling restive in the fact that married ladies (and men) had so much to say in directing the Woman's Board work! I did not reply at once because I wanted to find out - I was much surprised. From my observation & conversations with her (and we have worked very very closely together since our return) I feel justified in saying quite positively that that does not represent Miss Waddell's feeling - It could only mean Mrs Donaldson, Mrs Christian and Mrs Smith. With all three she is in most cordial and friendly & loving relations. We find her in all her work wise - efficient, broad & helpful -

of course you know that this cry has been Miss Hartwell's whip by which she has kept the young ladies of the mission lined up behind her. Both Miss Waddell and Miss McReynolds have apparently renounced her tutilage during the past months, quietly, unostentatiously taking the liberty of thinking and planning for themselves. In fact Miss Waddell in a conversation with me remarked that her entrance into the mission had been made terribly hard by the predispositions that had been put into her mind. Of course she (nor Miss McReynolds) never mentions these things but acts have made it very plain that she wished to draw nearer the parent board working for council and help - Such ideas as troubled you were a foreign importation and the skies are cleared up - Miss Hartwell and the family seem to be leading an isolated lonely life, But the results in the native church continue to be tragic. As yet we see no abatement of the campaign of abuse & insinuation against the missionaries. However there must be some end to it some day - The consistent Christian living of Beard, Newell - Belchen - etc must some day win out - Meanwhile the work of the mission goes on - and there is promise that our annual meeting will be a helpful uplifting time for us all

We are dismayed in the fact of Mr Neff's brother's death which Neff feels necessitates his return home to Ohio in Jan or Feb. Of this you will of course hear in detail later. Neff has proved himself one of our most reliable - quiet firm educators. A man beloved & trusted by Chinese and foreigners alike. Who was able to meet any task the mission laid upon him. We shall hope to see him back, along with Hodons!!! We will never give up until Hodons is back here where he belongs. (For the present we shall keep still)

As to the mission work I will not write this time. God is working in the hearts of these boys and girls in our schools. Ten of our Inghok boys are out preaching in the district this vacation - but Inghok feels less of the ill effects of Foochow troubles than any part of the field, though even there we are conscious at times of the serpents trail. Naturally the evangelistic work suffers most.

You will cease not to pray for us. There must be happier days ahead of us.

We cease not to think often of you all in the rooms in the war days - and we thank God on every remembrance of you all. May the Heavenly Father richly bless the dear old American Board. And make the Hartford meeting the best ever. We were commissioned at Hartford in 1901 - How well we remember 17 years ago.

Yours most loyally sincerely Edward H Smith.

Recd. Jan. 11, 1918

REC'D SEP 11 1918

Aug. 1 1918. Kuliang, China.

My dear Dr Strong -

We have closed a long mission meeting but a very very good one - The spirit of the whole was admirable. We were a united happy group working hard on the hard problems that came up at every turn - We worked over our whole mission constitution and byelaws and they were finally adopted, not by majority, but by the unanimous vote - Personally I felt very sorry that they would not vote Mr & Mrs Topping to the very needy Evangelistic Work at Diongloh but Dr & Mrs Kinneen wanted them at Foochow and it was so settled.

There is one item that I hope you will especially recommend - That is the $800 - asked from the Higher Educ. Fund for our Union Theological School. You know that Dr W. W. White has for years sent $2000 a year from Mrs Findlay Shepherd - This has been withdrawn - and the School sorely needs the $800 - asked from our mission - We are definitely planning for larger numbers of students - From my point of view this is the one greatest need we faced. (I feel sure Hodous will say Amen to this too - He has faced this problem & knows).

Regarding Fred Donaldson I am writing on another sheet. Rejoice with us all in the

joy and satisfaction we all feel in having gone through our annual meeting so harmoniously, accomplished so many needed reforms, the Women's Work & Men's Work Committees were abolished and the stations and other mission committees were given their functions. We are honestly fearlessly harmoniously striving to do the best things and the needed things.

It feels awfully good!

It was the best meeting we have had since the Peets returned. Their matter was not brought up at all. When on the report of the Press Committee we came near to their problem and Mr & Mrs Hubbard tried to drag it in the mission was silent and charged the subject and everybody drew a sigh of relief.

The attitude expressed in your letters receives hearty commendation at every turn throughout the mission. as wise, Christian helpful and right.

May God richly bless the dear old American Board and make the Hartford Meeting memorable for spiritual power and uplift. and vision.

Yours very truly.

Edward Huntington Smith

Edward H. Smith Aug. 5 1915
Kilburn, Mass.

REC'D SEP 11 1918

Foochow China Aug 2 1918

Dear Dr Strong,

At the Annual Meeting of the Foochow Mission last week it was voted that we requestthe Prudential committee to appoint MrF F GDonaldson to the mission for life service and I wasasked to write explaining the bequest#

Two years ago Mr Donaldson came out to the mission for a five year term and marriedMiss Strang who was a regularly appointed missionary.

During these two years Mr Donaldson has socommended himself to the mission by his work a nd progress in the language,by his tact and kindliness in dealing with the Chinese and in his relations with themissionaries and by his whole spirit and ability that the mission is a unit in asking at once for his appointment that he need not labor under the disabilities of a term appointment which allows him no vote in the mission (Handbook p.12) and also that they may know better how to plan for their return on furlough at the end of this term of service in 1921

We earnestly hope the Committee will see its wayclear to accede to our request and that we may have their help and co operation thro many years to come.

Yours very sincerely,

Edward H Smith.

Foochow

Aug. 2, 1915.

REC'D DEC 2 1918

Kuikiang. China. Sept 8 1918.

My dear Dr Strong. Yesterday in talking with Mr Jones regarding our Union University plans he spoke of the difficulty of getting men during the war. I at once thought of Prof Hubert L. Clark. Ph.D. Agassiz Museum Harvard. Ashton Place. Cambridge. He is son of Pres. W.S. Clark of Amherst, the man who started the great Agricultural College of Japan and made such an impression on Japan. Dr Clark has taught at Amherst & Oberlin. A great friend of Mr Sperry. His wife also is a very able strong Christian worker. They are both deeply interested in missions. His deafness is the one serious problem. I believe he would consider a 5 year term. possibly 3 years, if you there felt it possible for him to do the work. All the work will be in English (as would her work also) and in small classes with his ear trumpet and Mrs Clark's help I feel the thing would be well worth while if they can come. Personality counts everywhere. no where more powerfully than on the mission field. His sister is Mrs W.R. Stearns. It might be that it would lead to enlisting the Stearns family in the University and if the financial problem arises the

Steams family could be a great help.
His mother nee a Richards of Honolulu -
and good American Board stock. Ask Dr
Calkin's advice as to the value of these two
people in Foochow for a few years.

Civil war makes it impossible for us return
to work at Ingtai but we hope the consul and
officials will allow us to go up soon.
Foochow is in great disorder as is most
this province. but foreigners are safe and
we are hoping for reconciliation with Peking
Beard and the Japan trouble are welcomed back
to fall work. It has been a summer and brought
the mission together more harmonious and
united than for many years. Weekly half day together
for prayer & conference for our Native Church confer
in November has been helpful. Newell & Scott have
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Mrs Peet or Mrs Hubbard. As far as we can see they
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and with sad sad results. But we are on the right
road. Rejoice with us! Most loyally yours E. H Smith

E. H. Smith
Foochow
Oct 1884

RECEIVED
W. E. S. F. M. S.
NOV 15 1918
Ans'd

Ing tai. Oct 2. 1918.

My dear Dr Strong-

I think it is time we i.e. Donaldson and I reported ourselves. Since we came up this fall things have been happening in our quiet corner of the world. The controversy between the military party in Pekin and the true blue Republicans of Canton has involved this whole province including and coming up through Amoy.

Early in Sept. the southern forces began to drive back the northern forces and for some weeks we have been as it were in "Dead mans land".

Bands of irresponsible ruffians (Brigands is the common term for them but that is a little more than they are) and scouting parts from the south have been all about and the government has been busy trying to clean them out or curb their activities. Just as we were starting from Foochow for the opening of the schools a battle with these brigands took place outside the city here. and a village below the girls school was attacked and burned as the center of rebellion. No wounded were left nor prisoners. but five heads adorned the banyan tree near our house in the city as a warning!

Under these circumstances it seemed advisable for Miss Waddell and Miss McReynolds

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I think it is time we i.e. Donaldson and I reported ourselves. Since we came up this fall things have been happening in our quiet corner of the world. The controversy between the military party in Pekin and the true blue Republicans of Canton has involved this whole province including and coming up through Amoy.

Early in Sept. the southern forces began to drive back the northern forces and for some weeks we have been as it were in "Dead mans land"-

Bands of irresponsible ruffians (Brigands is the common term for them but that is a little more than they are) and scouting parts from the south have been all about and the government has been busy trying to clean them out or curb their activities: Just as we were starting from Foochow for the opening of the schools a battle with these brigands took place outside the city here. and a villige below the girls school was attacked and burned as the centre of rebellion. No wounded were left nor prisoners. but five heads adorned the banyan tree near our house in the city as a warning!

Under these circumstances it seemed advisable for Miss Waddell and Miss McReynolds

to tarry at Foochow until more peaceful days came.
And then boat with teachers and girls returned to
Foochow. Mr Donaldson and I came on to
see if we could do anything to help. The Boys
school opened successfully and that fact did
much to reassure the distracted people. The
days before we arrived when the firing was all
about the natives tell me that they estimate
that a thousand or more people took refuge
in our compounds & among them the governor of the district.
Some are still here and dare
not return to their homes - Many of the leading
gentry are coming to make sure we will
receive their wives & children when trouble
breaks out again. Some of those who are most
eager for the missionary protection & are those
who were for long most opposed to everything foreign.
All over the district come reports that the chapels
are crowded and villages are willing to do
anything if only they can open a chapel and
have a Christian worker - Every house that
can boast a Christian has a conspicuous
board on the door making that fact -
Our preachers are beset day after day by
gentry and wealthy men ready & eager to
pay whatever price they will set for a
badge & door plate saying they are Christians

It appals me to think of the temptation to the preachers in their poverty and of the tremendous responsibility that is thus thrust upon the church to try to give a true witness to Christs gospel. How can we teach them? How show them the deeper meaning of the Church of Christ than an insurance from theft and attack. - while at the same time we want to be kind and show His spirit?

Meanwhile the Southern forces are slowly advancing through the district and touring in the battle areas is impossible. We expect them to take over the city ere many days - but we do not fear except a stampede of people looking to us for protection. We look for Miss Waddell & Miss McReynolds in a day or two. Dr & Mrs Whitney are in Foochow and Mrs Donaldson & children also Mrs Smith and the girls are enjoying the company of Aunt Eunice. She has come in time to be here for exciting events. Beard and others will tell you of events in Foochow. It seems reasonable to expect that Gov. Li who has been driven out of Amoy with his army will make some stand for Foochow which is the capitol but we hope it may go over peacefully as in 1911.

We find it a great burden to try to hold the whole church up to its high calling in these days of strain

Both sides seem agreed to allow the church to hold a neutral position - i.e. China has practically placed the church on a plain above all politics - It behoves us then that the whole church must be worthy of this confidence - and understand our high privilege. Many of the preachers are saying we must not receive any learners at all now, others can not see their way to refuse them admission but insist they must be regular in attendance on Sunday services and Bible Classes - The methodist class meeting and leaders system is also advised by some - We are fortunate in having a goodly number of my boys trained for the work.

We think of you as gathering this week at Hartford. And from the tone of Mr Wiggins ad in the Congregationalist of Aug 15? we read between the lines that the financial outlook was very hopeful.

You have certainly been most generous with your China missionaries. We feel almost guilty to be so comfortable. Mrs Kinnear remarked she felt there was so little we could do or suffer she felt at times like a slacker. We are all very happy in the work - Vision make labor light. The mission is very harmonious & united - How we long & pray that the native Church may soon be also! Yours very sincerely

Edward H Smith.

Edward H. Smith

Ing Tai

Oct. 2, 1918

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B

RECD JAN 9 1918

Jungfu, Peking
Dec. 7, '17

Dear Dr. Strong, —

Since Miss Huggins and Miss Lum came to live at the Jungfu I have heard much about the folks in Boston and feel as if I were a little acquainted. Also I feel as if I certainly missed a lot when I missed a conference and I am looking forward to enjoying one and meeting you all when my furlough year comes. Alice Huggins is very enthusiastic over her visit and especially assures me that Dr. Strong is "certainly a real man."

In January I leave the Language School for Jungchow. I am eager to go but I shall miss the Language School, its stimulating companionship, its splendid teachers, its varied work and especially its lectures on people and things Chinese and the interesting trips on which Mr. Pettus takes us. One of the most interesting of these was our trip to the Presidents' home on Nov. 21. over.

Edward H. Smith

Ing Tai

Oct. 2, 1918

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B

RECD JAN 9 1918

Jungfu, Peking
Dec. 7, '17

359

Dear Dr. Strong, —

Since Miss Huggins and Miss Lum came to live at the Jungfu I have heard much about the folks in Boston and feel as if I were a little acquainted. Also I feel as if I certainly missed a lot when I missed a conference and I am looking forward to enjoying one and meeting you all when my furlough year comes. Alice Huggins is very enthusiastic over her visit and especially assures me that Dr. Strong is "certainly a real man."

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picture 3

One of the lions who guards the gate to the residence of Pres. Feng Kuo Cheng (Fung Gua Jung) This palace is just west of the Forbidden city and was known as the Winter Palace in monarchial da

EC'D JUN 25 1918

T'unghsien, Chihli,
March 23, 1918.

Dear Friends:-

T'unghsien sends you all, dear friends, best greetings of the spring. The first violets have been found in the shelter of the city wall and so we would know the gentle lady was here even if we didn't hear the birds a' chirping and see the grass sprouting green and the college boys trotting around their course and jumping hurdles, preparing for the spring meet. Saturday night as I wandered along a path by the pond, the frogs went flop, flop into the water, their first faint croaks vying with the notes of a rousing chorus that drifted across from the college.

The college has added French to the course this year. Mr. Cady was the first teacher. Since Mrs. Cady and he and dear little William Emmett left for Tenchou, Mrs. Wickes had been instructing them. I saw on her desk a volume entitled "French Without Tears". Mr. Beers was also teaching French, with or without tears I know not. You have probably heard that he has decided to stay another year,

Mr. and Mrs. Ballou and Hubbard have left us, Hubbard having made a good gain in weight while with Dr. and Mrs. Love. We do miss his happy smile. Junior and Betty Love have been exceptionally well this winter and Alice Wickes continues to be a model baby. Mary Helen Stanley has almost recovered from her last little attack and the rest of the N.C.A.S. children seem to be very well under Miss Bostwick's able care and ~~with~~ very busy with lessons under the efficient teaching of Misses Flora and Mary Beard and Miss Jean Dudley. We were all delighted when Miss Dudley decided to stay another year. Mrs. Lyons of the Presbyterian Mission, Peking, comes every week to teach Domestic Science; Mrs. Corbett teaches English; Mrs. Love, Hygiene and Physiology. The school now numbers 35 and is steadily increasing. Mr. Grimes' younger son and two quaint Swedish children are the newest arrivals. The N.C.A.S. children are such a cheery addition to our T'ungchou circle. A few evenings ago the Eigth Grade entertained us with Evangeline dramatized and staged, with Miss Mary Beard's help. On Saturday afternoon, March 1, at a delightful recital, the music pupils did their teacher, Miss Dudley, great credit.

All in T'unghsien compound knit (for the Red Cross?) including Mr. Porter and Mr. Beers. Heard on the N.C.A.S. campus, "Come on, Clarkson, see if you can throw a basket." "Alright", says Clarkson Stelle, "wait till I finish my row."

Messrs. Porter, Corbett, Wickes, Woodall and Beers are busy at the College and Academy, as usual, but find time to give us excellent sermons on Sunday afternoons. Rev. Howard Smith of the London Mission, living in the Biggin house, also preaches for us. Mr. Porter gives his time, also, to helping out the Evangelistic and Church committees in the absence of Mr. Stelle, who is managing the sorely needed flood relief work at Wen An. Mr. Wickes made a trip to Pao Ti Hsien during Chinese New Year and was encouraged to see the interest the students home from school were showing in the church work there and in the coming week of Evangelism.

We are very blessed in having Dr. and Mrs. A.H.Smith with us. In the many English and Chinese services that they lead, they are a constant source of spiritual and intellectual inspiration and happy indeed are the school boys and girls that enjoy frequent chapel talks from them.

Mrs. Porter has the no light task of running our Day Schools and Boarding School for Girls. Mrs. Wickes has the enviable task of keeping the accounts for the latter school and, as you know, is our Station Secretary. Mrs Porter and Mrs. Corbett teach the girls singing and Mrs. Porter also has the English classes. If you go to our Primary Sunday School you will hear five of our school girls teaching the lesson. Mrs. Corbett has charge here.

My only regular task has been at the Girls' School - physical drill and games every noon. We are all gleeful today over a volly ball which, thru Mrs. Porter, has been presented to us by Mrs. Malone of Tsing Hua.

The church women under Mrs. Stelle's and Mr. A.H.Smith's able leadership entered upon the week of Evangelism with enthusiasm. 30 women, including five Bible women, came from the South and City churches to preparatory meetingsand later, dividing into three or four groups, went out to villages near and far. I was privileged to join with them and was surprised at the interest shown everywhere,not in the foreigners, not in the women preachers, but in the preaching, especially when the picture of the crucified Christ as shown and the story told of the love which made him die for their sins. The scenes of the week touched our hearts deeply. I want to quote from a letter to my Home Branch,-

"Have your ever seen a dog, coming in from a long run, ravenously hungry, find his dinner on a plate in the corner? Someone bothers him and he turns with a hurried snap and then quickly back to his supper. I saw a lithe young farmer reach thru the circle of women in front of him and with an angry shake silence a troublesome boy, all the while never taking his eyes from the speaker - Christ crucified was being preached and he didn't want to miss a word. He was hungry. I found out later, thru the Bible woman, that his name was Ts'ui and that he had no false gods in his house. I called him Hungry Ts'ui. I have handed his name to the men workers and am hoping and praying that some day I may tell you that we have changed his name to Satisfied Ts'ui. Won't you pray, too?"

The college boys have felt a little touch of the new inspiration from the Buchman meetings and some sixteen went out by twos and threes during the week. They say they know of eight that decided for Christ. The eager audiences of the week have aroused a fresh desire fo satisfy them, not only in our Bible women, but in many of our church women. The are planning Sunday afternoon services in some of these villages near T'unghsien. As a beginning they have started up again the Sunday afternoon service in the home of Mrs. Chang, Mai Yu Hutung, Chaff Lane;Miss Mable Galt, now at Pomona College, Claremont, California, formerly had charge of this work. I never see these women, but they speak with loving appreciation of her. A band of five now go to Chaff Lane every Sunday, a sewing woman, a young teacher speak to the women who sit on a k'ang in the inner room. The children sit on benches in the little court yard, with its four sheltering walls of mud, and three school girls teach them.

We need your prayers that we may have the needed wisdom, strength and courage to carry the Bread of Life to these hungry ones."

Again under Mrs. Stelle's direction the Bible women are planning to go once a week to distant villages. On Sunday our Bible women, Mrs. Hu and Mrs. Li, both grasped my arm at once, so eager were they to tell me ~~ee~~ of the big crowd to whom they had preached at Chang Chia Wan,during the week. The women of the City church joined heartily with the South church during the week of Evangelism and theunion was a help to the women of both churches, I went, one day later, with Mrs. Stelle to an afternoon lecture for women in the city to which Mrs. Chia of Fu Hsing Chuang spoke about Women's Duty,- under the four heads,- Women's Virture, Disposition, Words and Works. The room was packed but the audi ence quiet and attentive. Among the women were three girls from the Government Normal School. There are a number of Christian girls ~~ee~~ attending this school and thru them and the City church we hope to win others for Jesus. Mr. Cho, the pastor of the City church does his share for the men at work on the stone road and every night (I think) holds a service in the chapel, which isalways crowded.

I saw our young minister, Mr. Chang, starting off after the Sunday

morning service, for the stone road. These 3000 laborers from all the different flooded districts have brought to the T'unghsien workers duties not a few, as well as opportunities. We seldom see Mr. Gordon, he is so busy with the task of keeping them properly fed. Dr. Love gives three days a week to tying up their bruises and doctoring trachoma eye cases, which are many. A nurse and a pharmacist go with him. Lately they have all gone on bicycles. Since Christmas 1188 patients have been treated - highest number in one day, 187 -average 150. As a record they have treated 50 cases in 25 minutes. The men often had simple little cuts and bruises but mud from the road and the dirtiest of rags complicated matters and there were many infections. Now the doctor at different stations has given out medicine and bandages and is teaching them a little first aid. There have been 23 cases from the road in the hospital. Dr. Love inspects their living quarters, too, and those of you who have in former days disobeyed the doctor's injunctions can realize how the fur does fly, to say nothing of mats pei-wa, etc., when the men don't "toe the mark."

So the road work is quite an added burden to our already hardworking Doctor and his small staff and then this past month there has been aregular succession of difficult cases, a gangrene, a spinal meningitis, a ruptured intestine, a plastic operation of the hand, a Caesarian section, and an old man sent down from a Peking hospital. His legs had been cut off, he suffered dreadfully and finally died but not before he learned something of the Saviour. One of the two little boys whom Mrs. Smith is training was with him when he died and he whispered after the boy,"Please Jesus, forgive my sins. " The two boys are tubercular cases - they have slept on the open air porch all winter and delighted in it.

Besides the work which Aunty Ming is doing in teaching them all to pray to the Great Healer for themselves and others, Dr. Smith talks to the morning dispensary and every morning just before 9 o'clock, the staff and such patients as are in the big ward or able to get there, listen to Liu Hsien Sheng, the one-time ~~robber~~. gambler

Your American Board hospital is gaining fame. Three cases have come to us that were given up in Peking. One a woman far gone in tuberculosis. She came with a cough that racked her whole frame; the cough is lessening and last week her temperature was normal. The only other woman patient is the one who had the Caesarian section. After a serious time she is slowly gaining. We have a newly-built, cheery little hospital for women but we lack a trained nurse.

In 1917, dispensary treatments, 8200; private calls, 1300; total treatments, 9500, an increase of 549 over last year. In January alone there were 41 inpatients, as many as up to April last year. When the doctor gave his report last Tuesday there were two men sleeping on benches in the dispensary waiting for the chance of a bed. In January and February 2813 meals were served, not including the noon cereal. Mr. Greene said he had never had better returns for the amount invested than in the T'unghsien hospital.

The crescent moon had two points at the upper tip Saturday night, March 16. Did you notice?- or perhaps the phenomenon was the result of gazing too long upon Chinese characters that afternoon.

Since I came to T'ungchou the station hasbeen most generous in allowing me to spend practically all my time in Language Study. I suppose you have all been thinking it's about time you heard from T'unghsien's latest arrival, so I'm glad to havethe opportunity of writing this letter and telling you all how happy I am to be here. Forgive me if I have been loquacious - there are many folks here and they're all splendid - anyhow I am not the first one who has waxed eloquent over T'ungchou.

We have heard with appreciation of the flood relief work done in Peking and Tientsin and the great need of hungry bodies and souls now being met in Paotingfu. The news from Paotingfu in your last station letters thrills us. We pray you may all have strength for your tasks, especially the Tehchou station with its hard work of reconstruction. May the plague

stop - is our prayer for Shansi - we hope Lintsing will have just the doctor they need and that this letter will find Mrs. Ellis much stronger.

Tired out with tasks that grow heavier every day are we often discouraged? Do we faint and falter in spirit as we see China in apparently hopeless chaos and the world war no nearer an end?

Let us remember " we are laborers together with Godand ever "Watch and Pray."

May I share with you the following verses? They have often made me glad.

Dawn.

Rosily runs the river,
Under the reddening skies;
Lightly the young leaves quiver,
Thrilled with a glad surprise;
Old is the world and weary,
Worn with its sorrow and sin;
But - the doors of dawn swing open,
And a fresh, new Day steps in!

Rosily runs the river,
Taking the sky's own hue;
Shall not the great Light-giver
Find me responsive, too?
What tho the night was weary?
Hope is not hard to win
When the doors of dawn swing open,
And a glad new Day steps in.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Margaret Ann Smith.

To friends

Mar. 23, 1915.

1.1/2

Tunghsien,
near Peking
Apr. 8, '18

Dear Dr. Strong, -

We all laughed at the thought of our Board folk "hurrying around like ants in a hill" but we "felt" for you, too, and are glad that the warmer weather has come for there must have been much suffering and inconvenience during the winter.

My three months in Tungchow have been busy happy ones. With the new inspiration from the Buchman meetings and the daily refreshing from contact with Aunty Ming (Mrs. A. H. Smith) I have been very blessed at the beginning of my life in my station. It is a great privilege, too, to be learning of women's work and school work from such successful older ~~workers~~ ~~as Mrs. Stelle~~ and Mrs. Porter.

The station members have been very good to me; and my main time is still spent on language study. My only definite task is Physical Drill and Games, every noon with the school girls. ~~It is a splendid chance to get~~ acquainted with the Chinese girl and we are understanding and loving each other better every day. ~~In the picture we are having a good romp at~~ ~~Fox & Geese~~

A kind friend ~~of Mrs. Porter's~~ has given us a volley ball court and I am to have the pleasure of seeing all those fine traits, which competitive games so splendidly develope, grow in my girls. I shall hold for them as high an ideal of prompt obedience, fair play and calmness under defeat as I hold

2/1

for the Western girls. You know, a team of the Union College, Peking, won the match in Basket Ball against a team of newly arrived Y.W.C.A. secretaries. Of course, the Chinese girls had had more time to practise; but the others had had much longer experience. Its so encouraging to work for a people so bright and capable.

" Sunday afternoons, groups of women go to outside villages. Here the school girls are invaluable as teachers of their wild little heathen neighbors and I have been delighted to find them eager to teach these less fortunate ones. ~~I return to my study with new zest as I realize how many and how eager are the little ones, waiting for the message I came so far to tell them.~~

" No more plague in Tung~~chow~~ hsien, Thank God. Living in Dr. Love's house, as I do, I was especially thrilled by the cool, matter-of-fact way in which he and Dr. Smiley & Mr. Gordon took their lives in their hands and did the day's work. My share of the work was a plague mask, made of cotton and cheese cloth saturated with disinfectant and tied very tightly over the nose and mouth. Goggles protect the eyes. Such a frail protection from such a deadly microbe! But it is sufficient, not a doctor has succumbed to plague during the past months of bitter wrestling with it.

When it was believed that a man among the road workers at the Flood Relief communication group had died of plague, Dr. Love and his hospital helper Mr. Liu set off for the suspected camp. Their bedding and food went after them and except for one brief afternoon visit they stayed

3/ till all danger was passed. The afternoon the Doctor came home we sat laughing because a week had gone by and nothing developed.

We rose to meet a messenger, with the news that in the next camp of road men a man had suddenly died. It was with heavy hearts that we saw the Doctor set off again. The hospital work of the past month had tased to the utmost the doctor and his small staff and plague seemed "the last straw" and now more plague

Mr. Gordon, the Presbyterian representative at the College was Dr. Love's right hand man. He owns a sturdy Mongolian pony and dashed in at all hours with "news from the front."

"Yes, the doctor has erected mat pengs and (5) men are isolated. They have very rapid pulses. And one man with a temperature has a little temple to himself. He was inclined to dislike his premises but I handed Dr. Love his pistol before the unruly one's eyes and he is now more gentle."

The prompt help of the Peking and Tunghsien officials and police was encouraging and shows growing enlightenment compared with the dilatoriness that held back the workers further inland.

I wondered why Mr. Gordon was bearing off a bundle of colored rags one day. They were to bind about the arms of the men who were allowed to pass the armed sentry, "told off" to carry wood, water, coal etc.

Mr. Green, of the Union Medical Board came promptly to our assistance with Chinese doctors and nurses and sent his own men to cook for Dr. Love.

He was very well satisfied with the way in

4/ which the matter was handled as he is also with the present hospital work. He is reported to have said "I never had better returns for money expended than in the Tunghsien hospital."

~~All well here;~~ Mrs. Porter has returned from the Provincial Council meeting in Tientsin but Mr. Porter and Mr. + Mrs. Stelle are still there.

I see by to-day's paper that the Allies are firmly holding back the new great wave of attack. My two brothers are in England. Father is behind the lines in France, a very busy chaplain providing fun and food, spiritual and intellectual for his boys" of a Tunnelling Division. His letters come regularly every week or so.

Spring has come in Tunghsien. Always beautiful here, this year she is delicious. We have had unexpected refreshing showers and the greeness of tree, hedge + field are only rivalled by the trees abloom and the violets everywhere you ~~ste~~ your foot. My lot is indeed cast "in a pleasant place."

Best regards to all in the Board Rooms,

sincerely,
Margaret Ann Smith

Margaret A. Smith. Tunghwaien
China
Apr. 8, 1918.

7.

Mr. Strong
kindness of Mr. Hosmer

On the Flood Sea
between Tientsin
and Wen An
May 8, '18

REC'D JUN 20 1918

Dear Dr. Strong, -

The need continues for flood workers. The station said I might go for a month so here I am, on board a little river steamer with Miss Bertha Reed and five of the Bible school women.

We left Peking last night at five and arrived at our Inn in Tientsin at nine. It was my first experience so the dark winding lanes, rickety stairs and little rooms were all a great joke, but I wouldn't care to live in a Chinese Inn. Under Miss Reed's quiet and able direction, we and our

great heap of baggage "got aboard" at 7:30 this morning. At 8:30 the steamer left and at 12 the river widened into the great flood sea with green villages islands dotted here and there. The surface is alive with boats carrying every imaginable cargo from great loads of dry stalks of grain-like hay wagons afloat to piles of mud bricks. Many carry sacks which I hope contain grain. Tonight we sleep at Su Chia Chiao ½ one of our out-stations & to-morrow by small sail-boat to Wen An & Mr. Stelle & his busy helpers. I hope I shall be able to help, also. I know I shall learn a great deal. Sincerely

Margaret Anna Smith

CARD

Mrs. W. E. Strong,
Beacon St.,
Boston,
Mass.
U.S.A.

362

REC'D JUN 25 1918

Wen An, Chili 363
May 16, '18

Dear Dr. Strong, —

The enclosed letter was written for the perusal of our stations here in the North China Mission but I thought it might also be of interest to you in Boston who also know these friends.

I indeed feel like an inland missionary or rather an "in sea" one, for Miss Reed & I have been the only foreigners in Wen An since Mr. Stelle left for Peking on Sunday last. Yesterday a Methodist worker, Mrs. Jewell arrived for Miss Reed really must go back to Peking soon.

I am very favored to be here seeing & taking part in the work with these older missionaries. I am learning so fast & so much it almost makes me dizzy. I can't do much but I have a picture of Christ on the cross and I can tell the story of His (dying) love that led Him to die for the sins of the Wen An people. Not only the thousand in our 3 refuges here but the hearts of the dwellers in the homes of this city have been touched by the feeding of the hungry and the women are friendly and ready to hear.

I spoke to a number of them who were sitting waiting for their $3.00 (monthly allowance) in our compound. How could they know who Jesus was, said they, no one had ever told them. I said I didn't speak much Chinese but I would come to-morrow to tell them about Jesus if they wished. They did, so I took the picture of Christ. Mr Yen, the preacher, wrote me a text on a strip of bright yellow paper - "Create in me a clean heart, O God."

God helped me to tell them the story and they listened well. I gave them some pretty pink booklets and to-day four girls were reading "The First Steps in the Holy Word"; the children are learning to sing Jesus loves me.

I teach Mark to a group of girls in Refuge 3 at 11 every day & go at 12 to the Lakeside folks, as I call them, because they live by a big flood slough. They are very ignorant and have fierce paper gods pasted on their gates and walls. They children are wild & many quite naked but they seem eager to learn.

I teach drill & games in all three refuges, every afternoon, (that is in two refuges each day) The girls are beginning (by this means) to want to unbind their feet and we hope they'll stay unbound when they go home to their villages but how can their mothers find them a mother-in-law if they have big ugly feet!

The task of clothing, feeding, washing and reducing to order 1000 village folk in 3 great temple courts is now "down" to a system and I do admire the Chinese men and women who live in the refuges and carry on the work so faithfully.

The women, boys & girls are divided into groups & every day the Bible women and Mr. Wilder's Theological students teach them to read & sing & pray & thank the One who sends them food.

Besides the 3 W en An refuges we have 5 in island villages throughout the Haien and are ready to start more if we get more money. The water is still 5 ft deep all over this southern part of Chili with no signs of going down and the summer rains almost upon us. How can we close our refuges? what can the people eat?

Our refuges are now rather too full but every day outside their gate & outside of our little gate - (we live in the church compound) wretched women crouch & grasp your wrist and plead and plead - till it seems to me the whole world is full of the cry - "give me poridge, Ple Goo, I am starving." (Great Aunt)

The Chinese and Mr. Stelle investigate the cases one by one and so at last, if really in dire need ~~(at the last stages of starvation)~~ they enter, to them, the gates of Paradise and eat cornmeal poridge and vegetable every morning, cornmeal cake and vegetable every evening and on Sunday a meal of rice. If you want to hear a blessing that is thanks from the heart, step into a Temple shed & listen as a Bible woman leads a group of families in a simple grace.

I didn't intend to write more than a note but there is so much to tell.

Now it is "play" time - after dinner at the refuges - and I must close. Everybody revels in the play time. The mothers and babies stand close around, the teachers come out to see and the girls never are tired and never have enough.

We, as your ambassadors, have a wonderful privilege - that we are so allowed to bring joy to a few of this old earth's joyless ones.

Best regards to all in the Board Rooms,

Yours sincerely,
Margaret Ann Smith.

P.S. Will you please send Mr. Hopner the enclosed note
done.

Our refugee are now rather too full of
very day outside this part, outside of our little
to (we live in the church compound) entirely
over crowd, great fear just and fleed out
land. Still it seems to me the whole world is
full of the cry - "Come on Jesus, help us
(Too Late)"

The Christians are Mr. Mills inquirers, the
[illegible] and we are at peace, if really let to be
[illegible]

Tuesday

Margaretta Reinhardt

May 14, 1918

Tuesday, to them, the gates of Paradise and
Summerland Paradise and refugeeville every morning
Summer days refugeeville every evening and
a thousand a week of rice. If you want to
see a blessing let in thanks from the heart
let note a simple what, better as a little
more than a great of family is a simple prayer
I think rather to strive than rest to
[illegible] there is no need to tell
Now is the "help" time - after dinner at
the refugee - and I must close. Everything
[illegible] in the help time. It is nothing but talking
are crowd, the teachers come out to see and the
girls never are tired and never have enough.
We, as your ambassadors have a wonderful
privilege - that we are so allowed to bring joy
a few of this old earth joy for one
that reaches to all in the Feared Room

Yours sincerely
Margaret Ann Reinhardt

Will you please read Mr. Rogers the enclosed note

Rec'd AUG 16 1910

364

Shortsville. N. Y. Aug. 13'10.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Z (For the Prudential Committee.)

Dear Brethren:

As I have no prospect of returning to the Mission field, I hereby tender my resignation as a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M..

It is a great sorrow to me to have to sever my formal connection with those I have worked with all these thirty - six years.

It has been the one sorrow of my home coming that I had to think I could not return to the field.

In taking this official leave of yhe old Board I want to express my grateful appreciation of all the kind loving treatment I have received from the various Secretaries; members of the Prudential Committee; and Business Agents of the Board. When there has been differences of opinion I know that both sides have been conscientious and sincere in believing all they did and said was for the highest good of the cause of the Master.

With kindest regards;

Yours sincerely:

W. P. Sprague.

Shortsville - Aug. 13-1910

AUG 25 1910

D. A. EISELINE, M. D.
SHORTSVILLE, N. Y.

Aug.23,/10.

Rev. J. L. Barton: D. D..

Dear Mr.Barton;

Yours of a few days ago is at hand. Thank you for kind appreciation of my poor service.

I forgot to include ~~in~~- Mrs.Sprague in my resignation. You did well to understand it as included.

You speeak of furlough allowance . I do not remember what that is.

You ask as to my need of further allowance.I would rather~~s~~ the Board should ~~rather~~ make whatever allowance they think is right,or the usual amount when a missionary is retired. I should be in Kalgan today if I could have had my way. However I rejoice that a young man is in my place. As to my means,I have little laid up on interest, and no other source of income,-except leaning on my wife's income, which will I suppose some more than half support us. I hope to find some way of earning something. And right here I want to ask if I can be of any service to the Board in any way? I do not presume I can represent the Board before the churches as well as many others. I can try if the Board wish me to. Of course among friends I am expected to tell of the Mission work in China in their churches and also answer many questions about progress and reform &c. I used to good advantage the Magic lantern in teaching Bible history to the school children church members and in drawing in outsiders. I have some good slides made in Japan from my own films. I intend to use these and others as I have opportunity.And I suppose I could get views of other countries and get help from others' lectures,-such as I saw Mr. Chandler preparing when I was in Madura. Indeed I may try"Round the World scenes".

Aug.27,'10.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D..

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D. A. EISELINE, M. D.
SHORTSVILLE, N. Y.

2.

When called upon to speak thus far I have interested them in the "World's Missionary Conference".

I may also say that I made effort to learn all I could about the missionary work in all the places I visited, numbering twelve central stations, and most as many Societies.

Mrs.S.& I are trying to get settled in a small way in our own home. We are tolerably well.

Mrs.S. joins me in kind regards to you all.

Yours sincerely:

W. P. Sprague.

Aug. 23-1910

Correspondence -

REC'D MAR 13 1919

American Board Mission,
Peking, Feb. 9, 1919.

Rev. Wm. E. Strong D.D.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong: I am inclosing herewith the travel statement for Mrs. St. Clair, together with a check for $30.13 to make the account balance (additional 10¢ to cover possible cost of collection on personal check). I trust the statement may be found sufficiently clear for your purposes.

Although I have been long in answering, I did much appreciate your letter of October 31 which was forwarded to me in Shanghai.

It was by a mere chance as it were that I learned of the further delay of the steamer through a cable to the Y.M.C.A. regarding Dr. Eddy. Immediately I decided to give up the trip via Hankow, and instead meet the steamer in Japan. It was indeed a happy Christmas morning when that steamer pulled alongside the dock at Yokohama. In Shanghai many friends, especially the American School people, made our wedding day, the evening of December 31, 1918, as perfect as such a day should be. We were particularly glad to have Miss Bertha Allen with us as bridesmaid. The journey to Peking was without mishap. And here in the home of

the Wilders and Mrs. Frame, in the midst of the busy life of this Mission, we feel that we are having a most rich and worthwhile experience.

We are both busy with the work of the Language School and enjoy it all as much as ever. Mr. Pettus asked me to send on to you copies of the Annual Report of the School. The attendance during the Fall Term this year was just 100, 70 missionary students and 30 legation or business people. It is hard for us to realize fully the wonderful privelege and opportunity that is ours in such a School as this. But one catches a glimpse of it in ~~talking~~ listening to the experiences of others who studied under the old methods only a few short years ago.

I shall inclose also a few Peking snapshots which may be of some interest to you.

Yours faithfully,
Arthur E. St. Clair

Feb. 9, 1919.

Rec'd MAY 1 1913

Mrs. C. A. Stanley
April 29, '13

Nanette

My dear Mr. Bell-

I am very sorry to have delayed so in answering your letter in which you ask about Mr. and Mrs. Stanley. My whole attention of late has been centred on earthly things.. repairing mud from mud walls and windows. Altho' the water just reached our second floor we did not lose anything but time and patience

paper and paint.

I am very glad to know there is a possibility of the Harleys joining our mission. My acquaintance with them has been a summer acquaintance and consequently I have only seen one side of their life and because of the many friends we meet other I have not known them intimately. but I have always enjoyed their friendship and were circumstances different I am sure we would be very good friends.

On the mission field we have

to live together during the winter working months to know each others peculiarities.

We not only have not wintered with them but, being in the interim have not heard the possible rumors that may have floated around.

I am of the opinion that their reason for wishing to change is not incompatability of temperament but lack of sympathy along theological lines.

From my knowledge of them I should say they

would be very pleasant companions in the mission field - and I should enjoy being in the same station with them.

My impression of Mr. Hanley's work is a very favorable one. It undoubtedly takes about seven years to become acclimated physically, spiritually and mentally - I feel sure that his best work is before him.

Very Sincerely
(Mrs. C. H.) Louisa H. Hanley

319 Third St.
Marietta O.

Rec'd OCT 2 1913 Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Stanley 368
and others

S. S. SIBERIA

Sept. 12, 1913.

Dear Mr. Bell -

The travelers to the Orient by the good boat Siberia send to you, and all others interested, their heartiest greetings. We are all able to send you heartier greetings now than we could have done the first few days on from 'Frisco.

We had a quiet trip to Honolulu, - and a quieter one, so far as the water is concerned, since we left there! We tried

to follow the advice given us at the Conference, and be human as well as missionary. We enclose a program of the deck sports so that you may see how hard we tried and how successful we were. We tried to uphold the honor and the record of the Board, and at the same time set a new record. We trust we have done both.

We want to be modest, but we feel obliged to say that we are the party which put the "sigh" in Siberia, for through passengers are already

beginning to sigh to think that the time of our departure is at hand.

We remember the directions given about writing letters with a margin, but we hardly expect to have this bound - at any rate we will forgiv you if you don't place it on file.

We have just received a wireless from messrs. Curtis, Pedley, and Pettee who are now sitting on the shore waiting for us.

On the next page you will find the signatures of Ma and Pa "Board", and all the little "splinters", provided

I can get them to sign this document.

Sincerely yours.

Jerome C. Holmes

Mrs. Jerome C. Holmes

Carolyn T. Sewall

Nettie L. Rupert.

Betty W. Pettee

Ethel May Long

~~Amalia Cunningham~~.

Mabel Irene Huggins

Chas A. Stanley "Pa"

Louise H. Stanley "Ma"

Rec'd OCT 2 1913

S. S. SIBERIA

SOUVENIR

PROGRAMME

OF

DECK SPORTS

ON

S. S. SIBERIA

SEPTEMBER 4TH, 5TH AND 8TH

1913.

COMMITTEE.

Chas H. Cady	A. D. Shortt
Morris Bradt	L. J. Lambert
W. T. Hobart	G. A. Kauffman
J. L. Tharp	W. B, Knapp

EVENTS

SHUFFLE BOARD

Winners - - -	Miss Tharp	Mr Quan
Seconds - - -	Miss Sparey	Mr Toland

RING TOSS

Winners - - -	Miss Sewall ✓	Rev. Sinclair
Seconds - - -	Mrs Moody	Mr Kauffman

CIGARETTE RACE

Winners - - -	Miss Hobart	Mr Tremayne
Seconds - - -	Mrs Englebert	Mr Lambert

POTATO RACE

Miss Sewall ✓ - - - - - - Miss Hobart

SHOE RACE

Winners - - -	Miss de la Chaplle	Mr Holmes ✓
Seconds - - -	Miss Pettee ✓	Rev Sinclair

COCK FIGHT

Mr Altschuler - - - - - Mr Gilchrist

THREAD THE NEEDLE RACE

Winners - - -	Miss Tharp -	Mr Holmes ✓
Seconds - - -	Miss Kauffman ✓ -	Mr Quan

TUG OF WAR

Married Men - - - - - Vs.---Single Men

Winners---Single Men Mr Tremayne, Mr Altschuler, Mr Barrett, Mr Gilchrist, Mr Sherwin, Mr Toland, Mr Sargent and Mr Knapp

EGG AND SPOON RACE

Miss Sanders - - - - - Miss Ritchey

WHISTLING RACE

Winners - - -	Miss Kauffman ✓ -	Mr Tremayne
Seconds - - -	Mrs Kitchen -	Mr Sherwin

ERRATA

Wheelbarrow Race---Miss Hobart, instead of Mr Holmes

Piano Solo---Mrs Montgomery, instead of Mr Holmes

A recitation by---Mr Holmes

CRACKER DUEL

Mr Quan - - - - - Mr Kulp

DRIVING CONTEST

Winners	Miss Pettee	Mr Holmes
Seconds	Miss Sewall	Dr Hobart

OBSTACLE RACE

Miss Kauffman - - - - Miss Sewall

SLEIGH RIDE

Winners	Miss Ritchey	Mr Toland
Seconds	Miss Hobart	Mr Gilchrist

SWINGING THE MONKEY

Mr Stanley - - - - - Mr Kulp

WHEELBARROW RACE

Winners	~~Mr Holmes~~	Rev Sinclair
Seconds	Miss Peterson	Mr Kulp

FINAL

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES

Recitation		Mr Sherwin
Piano Solo		~~Mr Holmes~~
Duet	Miss Kauffman	Miss Sewall
Quartet	Mrs Kulp	Miss Peterson
	Dr Hobart	Mr Newell

Presentation of Prizes
by
Prof. John Winthrop Platner, Cambridge

Morris Braut
W. T. Hobart
J. L. Tharp

G. A. ...
W. B. Knapp

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CIGARETTE RACE

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Seconds - - -	Mrs Englebert	Mr Lambert

POTATO RACE

Miss Sewall ✓ - - - - - - Miss Hobart

SHOE RACE

Winners - - -	Miss de la Chaplle	Mr Holmes ✓
Seconds - - -	Miss Pettee ✓	Rev Sinclair

COCK FIGHT

Mr Altschuler - - - - - Mr Gilchrist

THREAD THE NEEDLE RACE

Winners - - -	Miss Tharp -	Mr Holmes ✓
Seconds - - -	Miss Kauffman ✓ -	Mr Quan

TUG OF WAR

Married Men - - - - - Vs.---Single Men

Winners---Single Men Mr Tremayne, Mr Altschuler, Mr Barrett, Mr Gilchrist, Mr Sherwin, Mr Toland, Mr Sargent and Mr Knapp

EGG AND SPOON RACE

Miss Sanders - - - - - Miss Ritchey

WHISTLING RACE

Winners - - -	Miss Kauffman ✓ -	Mr Tremayne
Seconds - - -	Mrs Kitchen -	Mr Sherwin

CHILDRENS RACE

Dorothy Shelton - - - - - Mary Stanley

PLACING EYE AND TAIL ON PIG

Winners - Miss Stewart - - - - Mr Holmes
Seconds - Mrs Stanley - - - - Mr Stanley

CRACKER DUEL

Mr Quan - - - - - Mr Kulp

DRIVING CONTEST

Winners - Miss Pettee - - - - Mr Holmes
Seconds - Miss Sewall - - - - Dr Hobart

OBSTACLE RACE

Miss Kauffman - - - - - Miss Sewall

SLEIGH RIDE

Winners - Miss Ritchey - - - - Mr Toland
Seconds - Miss Hobart - - - - Mr Gilchrist

SWINGING THE MONKEY

Mr Stanley - - - - - - Mr Kulp

WHEELBARROW RACE

Winners - ~~Mr Holmes~~ - - - - Rev Sinclair
Seconds - Miss Peterson - - - - - Mr Kulp

FINAL

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES

Recitation - - - - - Mr Sherwin
Piano Solo - - - - ~~Mr Holmes~~
Duet Miss Kauffman - - - Miss Sewall
Quartet Mrs Kulp - - - - Miss Peterson
Dr Hobart - - - - Mr Newell

Presentation of Prizes
by
Prof. John Winthrop Platner, Cambridge

CHESS TOURNAMENT

WINNERS

Mr Lambert - Mr Kauffman - Mr Crane

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9TH.

"LAST BUT NOT LEAST"

GRAND FANCY DRESS, DINNER AND BALL

COMMITTEE ON PRIZES

Mrs Short - Miss Ritchey - Mr Cady

EB 16 1910

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Rev. C. A. Stanley.

23

American Board, North China Mission,

Hsiku, Tientsin, China, Jan. 3d, 1910. 191

Rev. J. H. Barton D. D.,
Sec'y &c., Boston.

Dear Dr Barton.

My last was written from Tungcho, Nov. 27. I spent two weeks there resting chiefly, and derived considerable benefit from the visit. I could not entirely put conditions here out of my mind, but can say that no one noticed that I worried much. Returning, I found matters had quieted down quite a little. I have been very busy since returning; and I wanted to wait a little and see how things were turning before writing. The revival meetings were continued two weeks, instead of one week but have not accomplished all we had hoped. Two of our minor offenders whom we are retaining on trial, Mr E. sent back to their country work. The other two may have been so occupied that they could not attend - I do not know; but am disappointed that they (4) got no help from the meetings. I find the attitude of our reliable men practically what it was when I went away, so I will not enlatge unless something comes up in further conversation.

As to myself, it seems to me that the work is wearing on me more than ever before, and I cannot stand it much longer. So all my children and my best friends feel. I shall not press the suggestions in my former letter, beyond saying this. Mrs Ewing expects to go home with the children next year. That would be a good time to make the transfer of my son if the Board is inclined to help me out in this way. Unless a family comes to Tientsin in the mean time, it leaves the station with two men, or more probably one, and a single lady. Miss MacGown has (will have) no home. If my son comes, she, and a second lady if one comes, could have a home in the other house till the ladies' house is built, and a boarding-home with us if they desired. Another family, if one is sent, could be accommodated. Mr Ewing could go to Pangchiatswang where there would be two families; and a large staff of efficient Helpers, including two pastors: or to the (then) and even now more needy Paotingfu. Thus Tientsin and Paoting would be much helped; while the minimum of harm would come to Pangchiatswang; samll compared to the gain at the other places. In this case, I will decrease work as far as I can to within the limits of my strength, and hold on the year; Otherwise I must leave the coming summer - I cant bear it any longer; for where or

Rev. J. H. Barton D. D.,

Sec'y &c., Boston.

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Rev. C. A. Stanley.

American Board, North China Mission,

Sec'y Barton, 2

Hsiku, Tientsin, China, ... 191

or what...well, I am seeking light. My son coming here means the sure holding thimgs together here as against an almost sure disintegration when I and the men referred to leave. I cant bear to think of it; but we certainly are "up against" a problem; and it seems to me the best way to settle it and the opportune time, is as indicated. I am not anxious to go "home;" I doubt if it would settle the problem in the way I suggested possible in my last. Still I may go if you see fit to invite me. I am feeling the effect of the strain of the last few months more than I did in the midst of it. If I do not go away, I must have a long rest at the sea side in the summer and then do as the Lord seems to indicate. We had a meeting of the C.A.I. when I was in Tungcho, on some other important matters and the feeling re myself as expressed by one member was 'that I should go home this year with the assurance of returning; for here was my work, my home, and all my family -my non-return was not to be thought of.' Still I am not anxious; only willing, hoping to be of some service there; not that it will probably settle the problem here. And while I have indicated my thought (desire if you wish to so put it) as to time and way, I will not urge or press in any way: if the Committee does not see it in this light so as to take the initiative, the matter is ended. God will guide me I am sure. I would like to do some writing now that my strength will not bear longer the burden I have borne in the past. I would like to write a brief History of Tientsin -possibly not by that name; especially of the Board's work and the arms that have stretched out from here, and the changes that have come in these 47 years. I can do it best right here on the ground. Many friends of the mission urge it, in an out.

When I was in T.C. Mr Ewing sent En Rung back to his school, telling him that at the For. or Chi.N.Y., we would close the school. Another village has in mind to invite him to its school. If it does, it will bear all expenses, and the leaders will be told why we will not continue him on mission funds, so they will know it is in no sense a transfer by us. I hope he has learned a lesson which will do him good. I am planning extensive calls in the village at the Chi.N.Y. time with my Helper. Indications are for good results if we can do the needed work, for which we are weak. I am not sure as I write, that my strength can carry out the plan beyond a limited measure. But we are getting some to Sunday meetings.

With warm regards,

yours very truly,

C. A. Stanley.

Rev. C. H. Blanney.

American Board, North China Mission.

Sec'y Barton, 2

Weihsien, Tientsin, China, 191

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With warm regards,

Yours very truly,

C. Blanney.

Harlow - Vientsin - Jan 5 - 1916.

MAR 10 1910

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Rev. C. M. Stanley.

American Board, North China Mission,

Hsiku, Tientsin, China, Feb.7th,1910.

Rev.E.F.Bell,
Sec.&c,Boston.

My Dear Mr Bell. I thakn you very much for your good letter of Dec.30, and for the appreciative invitation of the Prudential Committee to visit the home land. I did not look for such warm,cordial sympathy,and I assure you I appreciate it highly. But with new developments,I am in a quandary.

1/ There is no change in the attitude of the Helpers. I have already given quite a full outline ~~and~~ of the situation and conditions. Ptobably we will ordain Mr Chiang pastor in the North Villages soon -they want ~~hi~~ him. This will help matters and will retain him there; otherwise he says positively he will not remain when I leave.

I am trying -with some hope of success- to get the city members to organize on an independent and self-supporting basis and call a pastor. If I succeed,this will make another ease-up. But it will make no difference with my Helper Mr C'hen and the school teacher.

2/ A special problem -not wholly new-now comes to the front. Drs Barton and Moore when here realised the need and the opportunity of medical work here. These are increasing daily. I have already written of our chance for a man from the medical college,Peking.They (Drs B.& M.) also know the strong desire of Mrs S.and myself to be spared to complete the full plant here for all work. Two men,each at the head of a large business,with no predilection towards Christianity,one a German,the other an English-Jew, their wives sisters and Catholics,have expressed their sympathy and readiness to help if the Chinese rise to the occasion. With this lever, ~~and~~ and my acquaintance with some wealthy and official Chinese,I have little doubt I can raise the money -$6.000 or $8.000 at the least. But it means, remain here; it cannot be done if I go. It means no home-go till 1911 at the earliest. It means getting the money and arranging some details at once;then rest at P.T.H.in rainy season;then pushing the plant in the early fall ready for Mr C'huen when graduated. ~~I am~~ very tired,but I can do it ,and will,on ONE condition; that you transfer my son here -provided he is willing to come. Past circumstances and facts are such,that I can not think of it,nor would he,unless the initial authorization comes from the Pru.Committee. The objection with others -and somewhat with him- will

Wants cable reply

Rev. C. M. Stanley.

American Board, North China Mission,

Hsin. Tientsin, China. Feb.7th,1910.

Rev.E.F.Bell,
Sec.to,Boston.

My Dear Mr Bell.

I thank you very much for your good letter of Dec.20, and for the appreciative invitation of the Prudential Committee to visit the home land. I did not look for such warm,cordial sympathy,and I assure you I appreciate it highly. But with new developments,I am in a quandary.

1/ There is no change in the attitude of the Helpers. I have already given quite a full outline and of the situation and conditions. Probably we will ordain Mr Chiang pastor in the North Villages soon -they want him. This will help matters and will retain him there; otherwise he says positively he will not remain when I leave.

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Rev. C. A. Stanley.

American Board, North China Mission,

Sec.Bell,2 -Feb.7/10

Hsiku, Tientsin, China, 191

be,the harm to the work there,which he has organized and handled as it never was before. I appreciate this fully;but it will not receive far less harm than the work here when I leave,because of this organization. And this chance for the auxiliary will be put off indefinitely.

I well know that the Doctor,my children and best friends will say,you must not,you must have a rest,and I know its importance. But with due care,I'm sure I can do it. And the long life-work here,the long roots to break,the strong desire as above (of two,now one),make a strong pull. Then on the other side,my weariness and need of rest, desire for quiet and time to write now, and to visit the home-land this year again, pull hard too.

If the Pru.Com.wish me to push this scheme on the above conditions,wire me one word, "stay", or use C.I.M.code book. If the decision is the other,write at once unless you wire "come"; as I want to leave in Apr.or early May. I will go via England I think for the long voyage -it will do me good-,as I rather fear the railway either via Siberia or S.Francisco. And I fear the strain of the big Conference meetings;but if your other delegates fail,and you desire it,I'll try and make it.

I have tried to put the actual facts and situation in as small a nut shell as possible. I well know my own ease and comfort demand a rest,and I could be helpful to my son; and as my children say,I may count my days work done. But I dont like to give up,facing this need. I had a clear call in my ears "go to Shantung" when I organized relief work there in the winter of '76-'77. I had as clear a call -tho no sound in the ear- when we came to Hsiku. Now I hear two calls -insistent; but no voice in ear or heart; if HE speaks not in the mean time,Yours will be the voice, and be it "come" or be it "stay",I will obey. And may He guide all.

Chinese N.Y.is just on us; after it is passed I will get out a few feelers,but all so I can push or withdraw,when your word comes. When it gets a little warmer I will go to Tungchow for a bit of needed rest. All well, and outlook encouraging. With regards,

Yours sincerely,

C. A. Stanley.

Rev. C. M. Stanley.

American Board, North China Mission.

Sec.Bell,2 -Feb.7/10

Weihsien, Tientsin, China, 191

be,the harm to the work there,which he has organized and handled as it never was before. I appreciate this fully;but it will not receive far less harm than the work here when I leave,because of this organization. And this chance for the auxiliary will be put off indefinitely.

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C. M. Stanley.

Nantom - Dec. 1-1910

APR 14 1910

Rev. C. A. Stanley.

American Board, North China Mission,

Hsiku, Tientsin, China, March 11th, ~~1901~~ 1910

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

Sec'y &c., Boston. Dear Mr Bell.

My last was written Feb. 7, giving pretty full statement of new conditions that had just arisen. Since then I have yours of Jan. 17; also Jan. 7 referring to my possibly visiting Edinburgh. This I have definitely abandoned because as I believe and the Doctor fears, in my weary condition the overland would be too hard a journey, and I would not be able to attend many of the meetings. I thank you very much for your letter reporting arrangements, which would be of great use if I could go.

The matter of my leaving at all has been one of serious consideration during these weeks. My son does not like me to go alone -i.e. with no one of my own with me, and desires me to go to them and rest and then go home with them two years hence about. But by going a little earlier than I had planned I can have the company of a good lady friend; we leave the 1st of Apr (about) on an intermediary St'r, thus making quite a little saving to the Board. The Doctor and all my friends think it is most favorable, and that now is the time for me to go; especially with the further considerations of the two anniversaries mentioned before, and the Committee's cordial invitation.* I have good reports of the "Asia" from those who have t traveled on her, and unless some unexpected occurrence intervenes, I feel quite sure now of going ~~with~~ at this time. We take the st'r at Kobe Apr. 15.

I am happy to report a better state of things than when I last wrote. We will ordain Mr Chiang at the North villages on or about the 26th. My other men have been led to see the situation, and in addition to talks with them, I have had the leading (and best) man and Mr Ewing together for a good talk, and the atmosphere is clearing. In addition, the cousre of others has been such that Mr E. and I have prepared a statement which we will read in our churches (city and here) next Sunday to the effect; that, there are those who continually are absent from church and neglect other duties included in their church vows, some guilty of lying, using very bad language (vile), gambling &c., as reported and in no way fraternizing with the brethren or us in accordance with their vows. All such will be ~~suspended~~ refused the communion for two months, when, if we see no signs of genuine repentance and reformation, their names will be erased from the roll.

* Further I feel I could not think of going two years hence.

at station meeting

Rev. C. E. Blakney.

American Board, North China Mission.

Weihsien, Central China.

March 11th, 1910

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

Sec'y &c., Boston.

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* Something about Anniversary of coming to Weihsien.

After much thought this has seemed the best course to take; it will be helpful to the best members;it will put new courage into them as they know definitely their standing;it will open the eyes of all,and make the unworthy element consider their ways if they have not gone too far;and make them all realize that Mr Ewing and I stand together,and that the ~~tr~~ trouble makers have got to the end of their rope. We hope it will have a good effect,and that we may see things change for the better. The church growth has been hindered by these things not a little,and I was inclined to earlier action of some sort,but it was a difficult problem. Now we ~~ar~~ are heartily at one on the best course,which no member will know till it is read out on Sunday.

I was hoping when I wrote you so fully (or Sec.Barton) the conditions last fall that Mr Ewing would also write fully,and thought he would as h he had written Mr Wilder. As I wrote so fully then,I thought it well to let you know the new and better conditions.

I think your suggestion of a Herald "Clearing-house" is not a bad one. I supposed you wanted information as we had it, and that others would ~~wri~~ write;so,as we say "pitched in." As you say,the letters should be spontaneous. I think we could not make a bigger mistake now than to put the Bible and christian traching out of our schools. More and more are we getting pupils in our schools from the families of the well-to-do,if not wealthy,and the official classes;and that not simply because we do better traching than they can get in Gov't schools,but because we teach a p positive morality -an authorative ethical system. I believe the demand i is on the increase. I have heard of one school in the south in which the Governor ordered the Bible to be rrad -I believe it is true. I see no evidence to that effect just now,but would not be at all surprised if it w was in all their schools in less than ten years time. China must go forward -she cannot go backward <u>much</u>-,or else this dynasty must get out. No we cannot go back on our christian schools;The U.S.went back on the Bible in her (or many of her) schools,and is suffering physically,morally,and spiritually for it to day. There is a lesson for the church and for missions. Give my little book to every new missionary to read -it will be good for him. I go first to Cincinnatti,then Marietta,then Winthrop Center about the end of June probably -if I succeed in getting off. With warm regards to all at the Rooms,

Yours fraternally,

C. A. Stanley.

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Yours fraternally,

L. Bell

MAY 12 1910

Marietta, Ohio, May 9th 1910.

Rev. H. Barton D.D.
Secy. A.B.C., Boston

Dear Dr. Barton.

Just a few lines, for I'm tired. I reached S.F., after a fine passage, about 10 a.m. Sat. Apl. 30. Quarantine & vaccination on board, & Customs on shore, kept me from getting ashore till about 2 p.m. Sunday. A sister of Prof. Dobbin, of the Pei Yang University, Tientsin, met me at Stor, and insisted on my going to their home in Berkeley — the old gentleman a retired clergyman — Presbn. Mr Tenney was out of town, but his stenographer did the needful. I could not get away from S.F. till about 11 Monday morning; reached Chicago about 1 p.m. Friday; delay of 8½ hours: another delay of 4 hours and 2 change of cars at Newcomers to-wn, reaching here about 6 p.m. Saturday, May. Will write more fully later.

Will report accounts to Mr Riggin in a day or two. Rail road was jerky-rolling, rough; worse than steamer. I'm well, but very tired. Friends here want me to attend State Conv. convenes at Kent next week — O.K. I prefer. My plan in general is to remain here for College 75th anniversary, early June, then go to my daughter, Mrs Sammain, Winthrop Center, for the summer. After resting, I'm ready for easy work. With regards to you — & all,

Yours sincerely,

C. A. Stanley.

MAY 12 1910

Wednesday
May 7-1913
No. Yarmouth
Me.

Varnetta —

Dear Mr. Sweetser

Just a line hurriedly for fear Lord Jeremiah
may be here before about 10 p.m. But
I feel so much disappointed I have not been
able to get away from my letting everything
go

Yesterday I was very busy with Lady Jeremiah
visiting Mr. Sweetser, and we had a
very pleasant time. Lady Jeremiah
has gone to Cambridge for College to-morrow
morning. Mr. Sweetser is going to Cambridge
to-morrow afternoon, & I hope
Lord Jeremiah may not be detained
long, so that I may get back with
Mr. Sweetser at least until
Friday morning. I hope Mr. Sweetser
will return here for College to-morrow
morning. Mr. Sweetser is going to
Cambridge for the same
purpose. Quite ready for any
news. Write regards to you — & all.

Yours sincerely,

C. Sweetser.

JUL 1 1910

514 2d St., Marietta, O., May 30/10.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Sec'y, Am. B'd,
Boston.

My Dear Mr Bell:

I have to acknowledge your favor of May 4; also one of May 11, and one of May 18 from Dr Barton. I had already written Dr Barton briefly of my passage and date of arrival here. I thank you both very much for your kind, welcoming letters. I did not hasten to reply, as there was nothing special to write about, and I felt the need of rest. I have read quite full accounts of the Layman's Congress; it was a grand affair. I hope the Edinburgh Conference will be as successful, and result in much good. My prayers and best wishes go with Dr Barton.

Replying to your question re. Mrs Ewing; I think it is quite certain that she will bring the children "home" for education next year; conditions there have changed somewhat lately, and are less satisfactory for them than they were. As to my son going to Tientsin; I think it rests largely with him. I have reason to believe that if he is willing, the mission as a whole would approve. There is no question as to the good work he is doing at P. C., and the hold he has got of the people. I believe he can do equally good work at Tientsin; that I can do more at T. than at P.C., and that we mutually can make each others service of more value; that he can transfer with less of a wrench than I can; and that his transfer will not be as harmful locally as mine. The situation at Tientsin must come before the Mission at this meeting I feel sure, but I have no idea with what result. Possibly a fore-word of suggestion or approval from the Board might guide to the right decision or action there. We can talk more fully later.

I should be pleased to have a paper from the Rooms certifying that I am entitled to a clergyman's rates by rail -it may help me a little.

My present plan is to go east to my daughter soon after the college anniversary -towards the end of June, and remain till after the Board's Anniversary. As one object of going is to attend the An. Meeting, to which I understand I am invited, I shall have to ask Mr Wiggin for some further funds for that purpose in addition to the balance now due me on salary; he has the figures. I mention this now in case it has to come before the F. Com.

My chief business now is rest and exercise, and I think I am improving somewhat, and I have received a very warm welcome here.

I should also acknowledge Mr Wiggin's letter of May 24, but perhaps I need not write him, especially if the above item has to go before the F. Com.

Yours sincerely,

C. A. Stanley.

1910

514 24 St., Marietta, O., May 30/10.

Rev. Joseph Bell
Sec'y, A.M.E.B.C.
Boston.

My Dear Dr Bell:

I have to acknowledge your favor of May 4; also one of May 11, and one of May 18 from Dr Barton. I had already written Dr Barton briefly of my passage and date of arrival here. I thank you both very much for your kind, welcoming letters. I did not hasten to reply, as there was nothing special to write about, and I felt the need of rest. I have rested quite fully. As accounts of the Layman's Congress, it was a grand affair. I hope the Edinburgh Conference will be successful and result in much good. My prayers and best wishes go with Dr Barton.

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I should be pleased to have a paper from the Rooms certifying that I am qualified to a Deaconess matter by rank. It may help me a little.

My present plan is to go east to my daughter soon after the college anniversary - about the end of June, and remain till after the Board's Anniversary. As one object of going is to attend the Board Meeting, to which I understand I am invited, I shall have to ask Mr Miggin for some further funds for that purpose in addition to the balance now due me on salary; he has the figures. I mention this now in case it has to come before the F.Com.

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Yours sincerely,

J. Butterworth

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JUL 30 1910

17 Sunnyside Ave.,
Winthrop Center, Mass.,
July 29/1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
ASS. Secretary &c.,
American Boadr.

Dear MR Bell.

PARDON mY sLOWness in acknowledging your letter of the 25th and thanking you for it. I have written Mr McAllister, and hope to receive the book in a few days. I did not miss it till I reached here and wanted my check; I got my trunk however without much trouble. As your letter was in the book I knew that if an honest man fo found it I would get it sooner or later. I thought I left it at New Haven when sending a message to them here as to time of arrival, and telegraphed.

I am sorry for the sickness in your family, and hope improvement has well set in. It shows a pretty good constitution that I did not succumb to so sudden and complete a collapse. I am improving and ~~br~~ but for the bronchitis cough would condider myself a well man -only a little weak just now. Thank you for your letter to day. Yes, do come out and see us and have "4 o'clock tea" (or later) -I do not ~~th~~ think it will interfere with your getting home all right provided you do not stop any where else on the way. You say the Finance C Com. meet next Tuesday; Mr Wiggin said he thought that Com. would ~~li~~ like to have some talk with me -if so I presume I will be informed. I told him I would be at their call if needed. I've made a rude ~~sk~~ sketch to show the situation of the compound.

Yours very truly

C. A. Stanley.

AUG 30 1910

17 Sunnyside Ave.,
Winthrop Center, Mass.,
July 29/1910.

Rev. Moon F. Bell,
Ass. Secretary &c.,
American Board.

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Yours very truly

L. Bahounian

Invoice Center - July 29-1910

UG 11 1910

375

Rev. C. A. Stanley.

American Board, North China Mission,

Hsiku, Tientsin, China, ... 191

17 Sunnyside Ave., Winthrop Center,
Aug. 10, 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton D. D.,
Sec'y American Board,
Boston.

My Dear Dr Barton.

I am very sorry I can give you very little if any definite information regarding the attitude of our Government agents in Japan to missions and the work they have been doing. In any correspondence I have had with my friends there they have not touched on this matter. My impression is that there has been marked improvement in the last 10 or 12 years. So far as I have gathered from correspondence and reports in the papers, the Ministers and Consuls have been courteous, kindly and helpful ~~in~~ in general, and have put no obstacles of late at least in the way. I am sorry I c cannot give something more definite, but this is the best I can do.

Yours very truly,

C. A. Stanley.

Rev. C. R. Stanley.

American Board, North China Mission.

Shiaku, Tientsin, China.

17 Sunnyside Ave., Winthrop Center,
Aug.10,1910.

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C. Stanley

'11 AUG 9 1910

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachwang. Shantung, China.

July 1,1910.

My dear Dr.Barton;-

I am sending you under another cover a little book which will explain itself,-- if you give it sufficient chance! The pages were not prepared with you in view,- except as you may be a transmission agency to some one else who will read.

First of all let me explain my position by saying that I would not be writing you on this hot day did I not consider that this is one of the things which I must do before I go away for a while and leave my "stenographer" behind!! It is quite too hot for correspondence!

About this time the minutes of our Annual Meetings will be in your hands and there are some things which I ought to mention for your information. Let me say that we all feel we have had the best meeting for years. I remarked to some one on the last day that it was the most "Christian" meeting of the five which I have had the privilege of attending. But I have a job cut out for me and I must at it.

On page 6 of the minutes,Vote #63,you will note the vote regarding Academies. In vote #68 you will note that $1000.00 is asked for for Dining room and kitchen for the Academy here. The vote that this should be one of the two Academies for the Mission puts upon us certain obligations which must be met in some way. We are very hard up for furnishings,but the most needful large item just now is this Dining room. Isn't there some one to whom

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On page 6 of the minutes,Vote #63,you will note the vote regarding Academies. In vote #68 you will note that $1000.00 is asked for for Dining roomand kitchen for the Academy here. The vote that this should be one of the two Academies for the Mission puts upon us certain obligations which must be met in some way. We are very hard up for furnishings,but the most needful large item just now is this Dining room. Isn't there some one to whom

you could refer this in the hope that the money might be forthcoming immediately? If anyone wants to put in more money than this $1000.00 we can meet the requirement all right! This is the lowest sum I dared to name. The need is immediate and pressing. As things are now fifty-seven boys eat in a room about ten by twenty-five feet!! I don't think you could match that at Lawrenceville! Only the South end of the building is of brick, the main part of the building being of mud, Mud, MUd, MUD! It strikes a white man as perfectly preposterous to try to run the only school of Academy grade and the best institution of its kind, ministering to an estimated school population of not less than the enormous figure of 1.500.000, -on MUD! This mud building must be replaced in some way, and it ought to be done within the next year. As it stands now this building is on a level with the ground, and must be condemned for this reason alone. The general idea for the new building is to have a two story building, kitchen and dormitories below and dining room above. This would be an economical construction and would be cool in Summer and warm in Winter. I hope this money can be granted regularly, or if not that it can be referred to some person who is both willing and able. Shew it to some man who has a boy at Lawrenceville, or Philips-Andover! Or better to some one who wishes he had a boy there! Would that I were not 12.000 miles from civilization!

Other requests for money are found numbered Vote 66, and 67. You have been here and so this request is self-explanatory to you. The re-built house in which we now are was finished well within the appropriation, $2500.00, though I have not been able to wind up the accounts yet. The two houses referred to in these motions are in the same condition generally as this house was and must be thoroughly re-made. The physicians house is in a precarious condition as to its roof and upper rear wall and other minor needs. I have given the other house an examination and find that at least one third of the joists are rotted, the house has no damp course and along with other points the place needs complete overhauling. It would greatly facilitate matters if this money could be in hand so that work could be planned ahead, -that is, it would be possible in a couple of years when my small family is on furlough for one of the families to be in this house while the old one is being overhauled.

The matter of furloughs was taken up by an appointed committee and their "deliverance" is under Vote 96 on page 7. This schedule gives us a furlough falling in 1912, which I am free

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I am working hard to get some studying done on this persecuting language but it is discouraging work with many things to be done and many wants and needs to meet. I am running away earlier than I had planned so as to get six weeks at Pei Tai Ho where I can study and be free from interruption except as I want to rest and "recreate".

It is tremenduously discouraging to see the undeveloped possibilities lying around and not taken up! I have held in my mind for a year and a half now the work of three men,-that is,I could sit down with you this minute and map out in about an hour three seperate lines of work that would take all the time of three men to do,and two of the lines of work would require assistants in addition to the men we already have associated with us! It is a burden to have to work against obstacles,but that is a small matter compared to having to face such conditions as this every day,-- it isn't obstacles that kill a man but the inability to look an obstacle in the face,not to dare even to scowl at it!!

This is assuming dimensions and I am exceeding my appropriations! Pardon a too long letter,but I herewith jump back into oblivion for a while!

The DeHaans are working hard on Chinese at Pei Tai Ho,-where the rest of my family is. I am expecting to go up in about ten days now. We are all very well and glad we are here.

With kind regards,believe me,

Loyally,

Chas. A. Stanley, Jr.

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Rec'd JAN 9 1911

Pangkiachuang, Shantung, China.
Dec. 5, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton;-

It has not been without reason that you have not heard from me long ere this but the Fall work has been very heavy, and to add to it all Mrs. Stanley has been quite laid up in bed for the best part of two months. We are all very grateful that within the last week she is up again.

The one great reason for this letter is the question of the removal of these premises from this place to Techou. This question is not new, as it was raised by some of us when the new buildings were about to be put up four years ago, -the Ladies house and the Academy building. The question received no particular encouragement from the Mission or from individuals, so was let lie. Now the whole matter is up again as the result of an offer to us of Ten Thousand Dollars Gold, $10.000., for purposes of removal. The only regret one can have is that such an offer could not have come four years ago before any of this new building was completed. Now the matter is fairly open for consideration and the question is what is to be done in the face of such an opportunity.

As the most telling way to get at the question I have prepared as carefully as possible under the circumstances, a statement of what the offer means to us in dollars, and this statement I enclose. For convenience and accuracy I have divided the holdings of the Woman's Board and the American Board, since this makes

~~evident the distribution of funds in hand~~

evident the distribution of funds in hand,available,or asked for. In these figures I have made all appropriations asked for for building or land stand as assets,as also all credits which might be estimated to accrue from the sale of present holdings in land and the demolition of the present premises. Enough would of course be left standing here to make possible the carrying on of the local work as an out-station.

You will notice that as a result of the figures given there stands a debit balance against the Woman's Board of $4500. and against the American Board of $2700. These amounts cannot be considered disproportionate when one considers that the American Board has a much larger sum to raise initially.

You will look please just a moment at what lies before us here. The main building for the Academy is new,as are also the Ladies house and the house which I am occupying. Aside from these buildings practically all the buildings in this crowded compound are to be either re-built or re-modelled. As you will see in the statement two residences must be re-built;a hospital for men and one for women,-the former rebuilt,the latter new;a new plant for the Girls' school is definitely planned;new dining rooms and kitchen for the Academy are asked,and it cannot be long till the present dormitories will have either to be quite remodelled or else re-built,- the latter much the best plan for the sake of conserving room and working out an adequate heating system. It is quite evident of course that all this work which has got to be done in any case might as well be done one place as another,so far as any difference in expense is concerned. All that is involved

is the purchase of land and the replacing of such buildings as will not be replaced in any event. The question can be filtered down to the proposition,-that,in the matter of a site and plant that is ultimately to cost practically $50.000.,we are in some way to raise an extra $7000. so as to move the whole plant to a site voted by the Mission to be far more advantageous.

Now there are reasons for this aside from the mere fact of having $10.000. in hand. You have been here and know the congestion of the compound. It has been impossible to buy contiguous land,-the holders will not sell. By dint of much subterfuge we have been able to get two pieces of land,but seperate from the compound,one of which will be suitable for a hodpital if we have to stay here. The land to the East is not in the market,and that is the only direction in which the Girls' school can expand adequately and still leave any room for the buildings for work for women. These are mere physical reasons.

There are other reasons which appeal to us. One is the compactness and at the same time roominess of a new compound,with air and space for hospitals and schools. Another,and a chief,is the strategic importance of such a place as Techou for a station that is both a medical,evangelistic and educational center. As we are here,we have no local work,such as one may have in a city near at hand. In a work as large as ours here one man is practically tied down to the central station all the time,while,at the same time,there is no local extension work which he can do. There is no easy access to people,-you haven't time to go long distances to them and they will not come to you. If one is near to a city the

mere matter of popular lectures is a thing in itself,-a man can do some of this along with his other work when he is near a city,and he can't do it when he is forty li from the nearest place. Our contact with outsiders will be enhanced. Our relation to the Chinese church will be changed. We have a growing city church in Techou and our definite church work would of course center around that place. You know where our church building is here,-and will appreciate the bariers to self-support under such circumstances. This will make it possible for us to hammer hard at the local church and yet be able to give it freedom at the first signs of any desire for it. The advantages to the schools and their added influence must be evident to anyone. Techou is a great place. It is the sight of the Pei Yang Arsenal. It is on# the Canal and a division point on the Tientsin-Pukow R.R.,and a line is contemplated to connect Westward with Shansi at Chentou. It is to such a place as this that we are beckoned. We are now on the## air line to no place!!- but heaven!

It would seem as though someone would rise up to smite this proposition between the eyes! There is one man who has seen the opportunity and says he has $10.000. for a starter,- and can it be done? The "Boxers" boosted every place but ours,-and now we have pput on the gloves! The question has gone through the Station and the Mission without a dissenting vote and ### it is now passed on to the consideration of the Prudential Committee. It is not a matter of a few dollars,it is the vital question of the future scope and influance of the work after it has grown far beyond its present compass. I speak the truth for all of us here

when I say that we do not want to move,but at the same time we feel that in the near future we will wish we had moved if we don't. It is going to be hard work for some one,-and whoever the man may be he will have to devote his whole time to this one matter. One, upon hearing of the opportunity said,"It may kill you,but it is worth dying for".

The man who has seen the situation and has made this generous offer is Mr.James Porter. He has told me that he can comvince the Treasurer of the Board that he has the money in hand and that he will place the amount in our hands as soon as the proper actions have been taken. I have sent these figures on to him for his perusal before having sent them to you,and I have heard from him two days since that he is hopeful for your action in the whole matter.

You will pardon a very long letter,but it is necessary that you should have the facts before you,and I have tried to give them in as few words as possible. From your visit here you will understand much that is but hinted at in what I have said. I would suggest that you cab le your favorable action as it might make considerable difference in the matter of the purchasing of a site at Techou. Land values are growing and the sooner we know the less money will be spent. Any word sent should include the action of the Woman's Board.

Personally I am pretty well. I feel about at the end of my tether,and would be quite so were I not in much better condition than I was a year and a half ago. I can't take time to

tell anything about the Fall's work. In some ways it has been fuller than ever.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Miss Wingate in order that she may have the facts in hand in case of correspondence between you.

With kind regards, believe me,

Faithfully,

Chas. A. Stanley, Jr.

Cang Chang.

Dec. 5-1910

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With kind regards, believe me,

Faithfully,

Charles Fairchild

JAN 28 1911

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachwang. Shantung, China.

Jan.3,1910.

Rev.J.L.Barton,D.D.

Boston,Mass.

My dear Dr.Barton;-

I hasten to write to you in the event of news which has come to my ears of the possibility of land purchase in this part of Asia! You have ere this received my long letter explaining the situation here and mentioning the fact that there was an offer of $10.000. in the event of a possible move to Techou. One reason for the removal was the fact that it was impossible to procure land adjacent to our present holdings at any price. This was true when that letter was written,and has been so for years,- but is so no longer now. The land we have been after has opened up and with this there is of course the possibility of the expansion which we have been seeking. It may be that this is significant in view of the offer that immediately confronts us as it enables us to do some things which it was impossible to do previously.

Loyally yours,

Chas. A. Stanley Jr.

This new face on things places us in rather a delicate and difficult quandary since for the time being we are able to turn neither this way nor that.

Personally,insofar as the removal is concerned,I am not keen on either side.It would be much the easier thing to stay here and an effective work could always be done. At the same time on the other hand I feel that every argument against removal can be successfully and adequately met. There is one thing sure and

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CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachwang. Shantung, China.

that is that it would be necessary for a large part of the money needed to be in sight, and there seems to be little hopes of that in view of the recent word both from the American Board and the W.B.M.I. The latter is quite conservative in its estimates for the year ahead.

The general situation remains the same except that there is possibility of purchasing land where there was no such possibility a few weeks ago.

I have been having some fine meetings with the helpers and we have just gotten through a Winter rally meeting that I think was helpful in places where help was needed. I am quite too busy to let you in on the details, but I can say that in my judgement we have made a good start for a new year of work. I may be mistaken, -but I believe a new spirit is creeping in on us and the near future is going to see the results.

With kind regards,

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Received Jan. 3-1911

MAR 6 1911

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China.

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Jan.27,1911.

Rev.Enoch F.Bell,
Boston,Mass.

My dear Mr.Bell,-

I want to thank you for your recent letter telling me about the circumstances of my father's death and the arrangements which were made for his interment at Newton. I am deeply grateful to you,and to others whom I do not know,for what was done those days,evidence of a kindly spirit and of generous respect for a long and useful life.

Your letter should have had more immediate reply but I have been away,and for the last ten days have been in bed most of the time with a threatening cold that has refused to yield to the courting of much medicine and plenty of visits from the Doctor! I struggled up yesterday for the first time and am planning to stay there!

The news of my father's death came to me as a surprise in view of the remarkable recovery which he made in the Spring from the trouble he had at that time. I was quite unprepared for such a turn,and was entertaining high hopes of seeing him again in the Spring. The word reached us on a Saturday and it was on a Thursday,only two days back,that I had had a long letter from him in which he spoke of the meetings which he had attended and what his plans were for the immediate future. I could not convince myself of the reality for a long time,though I knew it had to be

Pang Chuang
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APR 10 1911

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachwang. Shantung, China.

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We are quite shut off from the world these days,and you probably know more about the status of the North country than we do. Plague was in the air when I was North three weeks ago but we do not know whither nor whence now. Rail traffic is stopped and mails are very irregular,and the telegraph is too curt as a news monger! Our great hope is that preventive measures will prove successful.

For three weeks now we are at our slack time with Chinese New Year's looming up two days ahead. The observance of New Year's has been and is still a curse to this people,in my judgement,-but disintegration has set in and what Religion has not been able to do Economics is accomplishing through the medium of quickened trade due to the R.R.,Posts and the Telegraph. But this slack time is a tremendous blessing to some of us who want to "catch up" on things!!-- and in this spirit I must "have at" some thing else!

With kind regards,believe me,

Sincerely,

Chas A Stanley Jr.

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Pangkiacheng, Shantung, China.

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Chas A Stanley

Tsing Chuang
Dec. 27-1911

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CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachwang. Shantung, China.

March 3,1911.

Rev.J.L.Barton,D.D.
Boston,Mass.

My dear Dr.Barton;-

I have just had a letter from Tucker in which he qoutes from a letter to him from Mr.Bell regarding the re-location at Techou,-" -- if the Mission were to put up a rral persuasive argument,mentioning dollars and cents,the future prospects, the relatively strategic position of Techou rather than the twon of Pangchuang,why something would doubtless be doing". This proceeds on the theory that we are simply "sweet singers in Israel" and what we need is to hunt for the right bit of music and then sing it! Most of the time we are a bit too busy to be in very good practice,-but being goaded even a swan sings!

As to mentioning dollars and cents the Mission has already spoken,at the suggestion of Mr.James Porter,and has mentioned $10.000. as a starter. Now there are other dollars and# cents that can be mentioned. We have to keep up a large barn establishment here and it is my judgement that considerable of this expense could be cut down were we where we could make other arrangements. There is a considerable amount of time through the year when the barn lies idle due to inability to tour becaude of roads and weather,-but we have not yet been able to buy a mule that would stop eating at such times! A saving of time is a saving of dollars and cents and at Techou we will be in close touch with four places that are dependent upon us,all on the R.R.

You will note them on the map enclosed;- we will be at Techou where we can keep up with the local work,and will command Sang Yuan to the North,Huang He Yai and Ping Yuan to the S.E. Of course in going to Techou we remove just so far from the Southern end of the field,but it seems to me that what we lose at one end we gain at the other and along the Eastern side as I have just indicated. Would that we could command more of our towns by rail! Five minutes into Techou city from an adjacemt compound will be quite different from the present three and a half hours from this place. It will be an hour from there to Ping Yuan while it is three and a half from this place. It is two-thirds of a day from here to Sang Yuan,-and the actual schedule time from Techou by rail is 34 minutes by slow train! I should like to race anyone from Techou to Kaotàng by way of Ping Yuan,on the basis of number of out-stations touched en route,-which would be three,Ping Yuan,Li Lu Chuang and Yuan Chuang as opposed to one, En Hsien,going from Pang Chuang. (See red lines) It is quite true we are further from the South end when at Techou,-but the bald appearance of that North country would seem to indicate that we have something to do there also! Distances can be overcome. The only criticism raised in the Mission has been on this score of removing too far to one end of our field,and this was given by Dr.Goodrich in a letter which I could quote if necessary. I think I am safe in saying that even in the event of re-location at Te Chou we will still be nearer to <u>all</u> our work than any other Station of the Mission,-in other words our field is more compact and thus more easily reached.

Another matter of dollars and cents will be the added support and income for the Academy and the Girls School which are bound to come as a result of close connections with Techou. This is a result which we cannot attain here. People are not going to take a hard day's journey to inspect our schools,as they have to do,or rather do not do!-coming from even the nearest three cities Techou,Ping Yuan and En Hsien. At Techou we will command that city and Ping Yuan at least. There can be no question that for years to come our schools are going to be in the lead in Middle Schoos,but we ought to be where the public can see us,-- instead of being "in the middle of things" where we are out of sight!

The local influence and the income to the hospital is a subject which I can safely leave with Dr.Rucker to discuss. He has said to me that there is no question that it will be a good thing for the hospitals.

As to comparative strategic importance between this place and Techou,- there is no comparison. Whatever strategic importance attaches to this place has been created as the result of a Mission Station being here. Techou,and any place similar to it,has a strategic importance inherent in its very being,- it can't help being important!- the site of the Pei Yang Arsenal; a division point of the Tsin-Pu Rail Road,and a port on the inland all-water-route from Peking and Tientsin to the mouth of the Yang Tze. Parts of the Grand Canal are out of commission now,but the Chinese are going to re-dredge their canals,-- just as the United States is doing after having let them fall into ruin.

I have had some opportunity in the last few months to get the opinions of some of the Chinese about the re-location. It had to be done in a roun about way,but I have their opinion,nevertheless. I can speak of three men,-the head of the Academy,Mr. Chang;the chief assistant in the hospital,Mr.Chiang,and the senior pastor,Mr.Wu. In the order of mention they have each said to me that there would be great advantages both for schools,for hospital and for influence in the local general work. Pastor Wu told me that some years ago he was on a debate before Chinese Annual Meetings where the subject was the relative value of the city and country Station. He defended the country and it was considered that his side won,- but since then he has had opportunity to alter his opinion and in the new conditions that face us he would always favor the city.

But "the time will fail me if I speak of Gideon" and "Barak". What we want is a fair consideration of the matter. As we have often said amongst ourselves,"We would much prefer to see the next generation do the moving", it would be much easier for us. We had been bemoaning our lot in having to tear up,till we heard of the proposition of the Presbyterians to move from Weihsien and Chingchowfu to Tsinan! What a task that is!- but the same motives have prompted them that are prompting us.

The time element should come into our consideration. Such a move cannot be made in six months or a year. I would estimate that four or five years would fly by ere we were quite settled in our new quarters,and viewed in this light the financial problem seems much simpler than if all the funds should be needed

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Peng-chia-yuan, Shanhsi Prov.

immediately. I beg of you not to think that we do not appreciate the financial difficulties involved and the uphill work, for we do and for that very reason have been hesitant in saying many things that might have been said sooner. But in the face of a proposition such as this that reaches out into the indefinite future, and with ultimate advantages that appeal to us all, we can not but speak to the point and earnestly. Immediate decission is not essential now that the Chinese New Year is past. We did entertain hopes of possibly being able to purchase land within the Chinese N.Y. in case a favorable decission were reached, but now a few months more or less will make little difference, except in the possible rise of real estate.

May I trouble you to send this letter, or a copy of it, to Miss Wingate, -- I find that some pages of my copy have gone wrong so I shall not be able to send to her as I had planned.

Plague seems to be quieting down around us, for which fact we are grateful. We have just sent out a man to scout around for accurate information so that we may know what is the wise thing to do next. We have been in quarantine for three weeks, - and will be glad to be "out".

With kind regards, believe me,

Loyally,

Chas. A. Stanley, Jr.

Mar 3 1911

Mrs. C. Stanley

Langhorne, Pa.

February

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Loyally,

Chas. E. Stanley.

Rec'd APR 20 1911

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachwang. Shantung, China.

March 21, ,911.

Rev.J.L.Barton,D.D.
Boston,Mass.

My dear Dr.Barton,-

I have your letter under date of Feb.6,today and reply direct to the difficulty which you say you and the Committee are facing as to the "mystical ten thousand dollars" and the apparently mystical owner. I can only quote from my letter to you under date of Dec.5,1910,page 5 first open paragraph;-

> "The man who has seen the situation and has made this generous offer is Mr.James Porter. He h as told me that he can convince the Treasurer of the Board that he has the money in hand and that he will place the amount in our hands as soon as the proper actions have been taken."

This paragraph quoted appears to give the information you ask for,and I am sure Mr.Porter made the offer in good faith and trusted that it would be taken so.

I believe Mr.Porter would have made the offer to the Committee had it been on the spot,or he would have communicated with you first could this proceedure have saved any time. As it was he placed the initiative with the Station and with the Mission and before the various motions had gone through the Mission and the figures and estimates made he had left for his travels.

I understand that Miss Porter has written to Miss Wingate saying that she has given up her former idea of putting up her own private appartments,or house at Peking and that she will be glad to give to the W.B.M.I.monies thatwould have been thus used to help in the W.B.M.I.transfer to Techou.

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiaohwang, Shantung, China

March 21, 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Boston, Mass.
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CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.

Pangkiachwang. Shantung, China.

In the mean time we are keeping busy and awaiting the definite decision.

I think you are quite correct in your estimate of the situation that it would be feasible to move a part of the plant and then make the full transfer later. In fact it would be impossible to make the complete transfer at once unless the idea of adequate salvage was abandoned. This would not do as it would mean a complete new plant at Techou whereupon we would move out from this and demolish or sell behind us, both of which courses would be most wasteful.

I wrote you a long letter some few days ago and will not take your time longer now.

The last I knew Mr. James Porter was up in the Moro country in the Philipines!

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Chas A Stanley Jr.

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangliacheuang, Shantung, China.

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With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Chas. A. Stanley Jr.

Cary Chuang

Rec. 27 1911

Chas. A. Stanley Jr.

Rec'd MAY 2 1911

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachwang. Shantung, China.

March 29, 1911.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton,
Boston,
Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton, -

A few days ago I wrote you answering your question as to the donor of the $10.000. for the extra expenses of the transfer to Techou. Since that letter went I have been wondering whether by any possible chance my letter of Dec. 5 did not get to you. I sent the estimates accompanied by my letter to Mr. Galt, the Mission Sec'y., to be forwarded by him along with the action of the Mission. I have just written to him asking him whether there was any possibility of his having let that letter slip away from the papers which were sent on to you and thus it was left behind. I hope this is not the case and that you simply have overlooked or forgotten the paragraph in which I referred to Mr. Jas. Porter.

During the last few days I have had handed to me the grass deed for the first piece of property to the East of us, -a tract of about 14 mu. This means that the owner is committed to a sale and cannot back down since he has put his intention on paper. But this is not all the tale! We must have the strip next East, the owner of which has always said that he would sell at any time at any price the inner piece sold for. I mentioned in a former letter that there were evidences that land was opening up a bit, -but it is a tune hard to pipe! The man has written

Rec'd MAY 2 1911

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiaohwang. Shantung, China.

March 25,1911.

Rev.Jas.L.Barton,
Boston,
Mass.

My dear Dr.Barton,-

A few days ago I wrote you answering your question as to the donor of the $10.000. for the extra expenses of the transfer to Tsehou. Since that letter went I have been wondering whether by any possible chance my letter of Dec.5 did not get to you. I sent the estimates accompanied by my letter to Mr.Gait,the Mission Sec'y.,to be forwarded by him along with the action of the Mission. I have just written to him asking him whether there was any possibility of his having let that letter slip away from the papers which were sent on to you and thus it was left behind. I hope this is not the case and that you simply have overlooked or forgotten the paragraph in which I referred to Mr.Jas.Porter.

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a price of 170 tiao per mu,- which is 105 tiao above the best cotton land as sold last year! We may be able to knock off some from this,but not much,and we cannot knock too much or the owner will ask for his grass deed back again and we will be as far,no further down the hole than ever! Now that is outrageous! I do not expect to have to pay 100 tiao for land in case we move to Techou. This price simply means that we will get this piece and the piece immediately next,and other adjacent land that we must have will either sell or not sell at that price,-as likely as not they will not sell,this being a rich village. On the land side I fear it is going to be bad business to linger.

Tucker raised a good point which ought to be emphasized,- the relative lowness of our site. This place was flooded once and may be so again. The comparative ruin of three houses can be in large measure laid to that flood which soaked the walls,and all the walls of the compound were down! No house can stand with impunity a heavy soaking reinforced by a strong alkali soil. Now we have to rebuild these old residences because of dampness and decay. The old house in which I was born in Tientsin,and many another also,built long before these houses here, are still in the race and fit for long years to come. They were out of the reach of water. This matter ought to have serious consideration,and I am sorry I did not catalogue it in my former letters.

A committee has been asked to come down and corroborate, or otherwise,the figures which were sent in my former statement to you. It is quite possible that I over-estimated or under-

estimated,and it only right that your committee should have as accurate figures as possible for their consideration and guidance. I trust the deliberations and results of this committee will reach you in time to be of some service,however the matter may be decided.

I had no idea that this would lengthen out so! You will have to be lenient. I am today out of bed after another siege with a heavy cold which has been most distressing. Apparently my physical condition is quite inadequate to meet such attacks. I would it were otherwise. The mere necessity of keeping up with things has made it practically impossible not to run beyond the speed limit! The way these colds have knocked me down make me feel most helpless,and a bit uncertain.

And now believe me,

Loyally,

Tang Chung

Charles C. Stanley Jr.

Mar. 29-1911

Rec'd AUG 7 1911

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CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachwang. Shantung, China.

July 8,1911.

Rev.James L.Barton,D.D.,
Boston,Mass.

My dear Dr.Barton;-

We have been expecting any one and every one of these days #### some word telling us of the final decission regarding the move to Techou,but that word has not yet come. We who are left here now were talking things over the other day and thought it might be well to send some sort of a short sketch to be put in the Herald for the information of those interested and the enlightenment of those who are not! I am sending this along now so that it may make its appearance as soon as possible after the definite announcement of the transfer is made. Such an account must of necessity be very much of a skeleton and the attempt has been simply to give the one great reason which is most patent for such a move,the relative inherent strategic importance of the two situations. Two photographs accompany.

(These days are quite too full for reams of letters,so pardon any delinquencies. My family has been away for a month and I have had my hands full with repairs,preaching,half-year accounts and the preparation in part of the general Mission Report fornthe year. I am sticking it out for another ten days and then I am going away for a month.)

As you know ere this the Chinese meetings were held in this place this year and were very successful,-which may not sound very humble,but is true! This is the first time these meetings have ever been down in Shantung and I think the change was goos for us. And now the habit seems to be well established! It was voted,upon invitation,that next year we go to Paotingfu. Such rotation gives the delegates knowledge of conditions in other places which they cannot otherwise gain and the meetings are a real tonic to the local organization which does the entertaining.

(The work goes along much as usual with encouragements here and there and plenty of difficulties or organization,adjustment and spiritual aridness. The schools both here and in the out-stations have been better this Spring than ever before which gives a bit of courage for the future.)

And now believe me,with kind regards,
Sincerely,

Chas. A. Stanley, Jr.

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CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China.

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Rev.James L.Barton,D.D.,
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Chas.A.Stanley Jr.

Aug Chron July 8-1911

AUG 17 1911

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CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachwang. Shantung, China.

July 18, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton;-

Just a line out of the sweltering heat to let you know that the accompanying report was completed yesterday and is being sent at once. Miss Lyons and I had hoped to be able to have it in Boston ere this, but it seems impossible to get a lot of reports in on time and of course our labors were quite dependent upon the work done by others. This report will be printed, but that will take another month,- and these sheets are simply the advance copy which may be useful to you now, more useful now than later on.

I still have a couple of lectures at the Woman's Institute being held here for two weeks, but as soon as I get these off my hands I am leaving for a few weeks at Pei Tai Ho. I am quite "in", as they say and must seek a let up.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Chas. A. Stanley Jr.

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachwang. Shantung. China.

July 18,1911.

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With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Chas A Stanley Jr.

575-7 Forwarded as special mail 2/11
Letter sent Mr. Fiske

Rec'd APR 20 1911

Cho Chou
(Half way between Peking and Paotingfu)

Rev. E. Bell;

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Am on my way to the Annual Meeting of the churches and outstations of the Peking Station to be held at New An Hsien. We have had an abundance of rain well distributed through the Winter months and the prospects for Winter wheat are unusually good. This is in striking contrast to the famine provinces South of here.

I write especially to ask you to please find out whether the special vote of the balance for the General Work of the Peking Station has been granted this year. I have not the figures here with me now, but the Treasurer (Mr. Wyger) has received from Mrs. Wilder the amount granted to each Station for General Work. The full amount contributed by the Central Church for the Peking General Work you know, and the amount asked for by the Peking Station you also know, namely 2575.00. I wrote Mr. Wyger two months ago and hope to receive the balance by each mail. I recently have feared that because Mr. Wyger had been kept from the office by illness there might be trouble again

575.7 forwarded as special Mch. 2/11 letter sent Mr. Bell

Almost no Christians have been smitten by the disease. They were hospitable and willing to received the available protection. The brave help contributed by missionary doctors is sure to help Christianity forward. International friendliness has also been manifest. Our God Heavenly Father-leads.

Our annual Chinese Mission meeting is to be held at Pangkia chuang this Spring. We shall all think through the considerations for and against the proposed change of site to Zi Chow.

Let me personally acknowledge my pleasure in receiving such glimpses of yourself as have been discernable in your letters to Mr. Galt. Kindly remember me to Dr. Barton.

With my good wish.

Sincerely yours

William R. Stutz

Mch 23

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.
Pangkiachuang, Shantung, China.

this year. You will remember that last year we received the delayed amounts of the balances for three years past. When the money came to hand we were extricated from our light brand complications. Of course our work is now on the basis of receiving the full amount contributed by the Central Church for the General Work of the Peking Station. As you will remember we were promised last year that we should receive the full amount of our estimates, i.e. £60 for as it is contributed by the Central Church. I have also wondered whether Mr. Denison's absence would account for the delay this year. I do hope that our suspence will soon be relieved. I do not know what to do if we do not receive it, But if we are not to receive it I must know as soon as possible.

Dr Young returned a few days ago from the Hagueh district. Conditions in that respect ~~in the~~ North are improving daily. The havoc wrought has been truly great but there are following many unforseen blessings. Charitiness and improved medical treatment have received a new impetus and strength

Wm. B. Stelle

Chs Chow — Mar. 23-1911

Miss Bibson

Chas. A. Stanley to Stanley, Feb. 18, '11

NOV 9 1911

CHAS. A. STANLEY JR.

Pangkiachwang. Shantung, China.

Oct.2,1911.

Rev.J.L.Barton,D.D.

Boston,Mass.

My dear Dr.Barton,-

I have been back in my usual place now nearly half a month and the days have flown by all too fast. I had a little over a month at Pei Tai Ho which was not all rest,except as change of work gives a respite. Miss Russell was with us,and I think very fortunately because of a quieter room than she could have had at the house occupied by the ladies,and her illness brought a heavy strain upon us all during those last two weeks. We were glad to be able to do what we could and only wish it might have been of more avail. The patient,quiet way the servants did their work was something to think upon.

There is little use trying to detail what I have been "at" these days,suffice it to say that my duties have not been lessened by the attempt of local parties through a mistaken sentiment to dis-locate us from our present church and school premises in Chiu Ch'eng,the large market town 35 li to the S.W. of us. Riding horse back through rain and mud helped me to forget some of my real troubles!- and I think now that the matter has been finally settled,at least for three years when our lease expires and possibly in perpetuo. The official had been quite misled in the rights of ownership which fact put us in the wrong at the first in his eyes but a frank statement of the facts put him right. He himself showed no suggestion of opposition except as he had been

NOV 9 1911

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be-fuddled by the statements of the original instigators.

DeHaan is back and we are looking for the Tuckers and Miss Sawyer almost any day now.

Ere this you will have the minutes of the Annual Meetings in your hands and anent these minutes it is only right that I should make some comment on votes which have to do with this place. The two votes which really need any explanation are Nos.41 and 43 which are supplementary or substitute motions to votes which were passed last year. The first vote asks for an additional $1000. to make up $3500. with $2500. which was granted last year. Vote No.67 of last year which it was impossible for the Prudential Committee to meet is changed, vote 43 of this year taking its place. The reason for this change, asking for $3500. instead of $2500. for houses, is because of the difficulty of arriving at any satisfactory estimate of these old houses as they stand and what the outcome will be when they have been carted forty li. The matter was well discussed and it seems best to make this request with the stipulation that salvage when it is known shall be deducted and the balance thus gained refunded. Any other sort of an estimate runs the builder, whoever he may be, into the danger of a deficit through no fault of his and this is neither just, nor good for the building. We hope that these funds may be granted so that the new building can be done in another year, provided adjustments can be made here, or the year following at most.

The vote for the Academy kitchen, No 42, stands the same as last year, and the need in the new place will be not less insistent than in the old but rather more. I am looking for a large

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SEP 4 1912

growth in the Academy as soon as we are settled in our new quarters and we must be prepared for the influx. The thing which saves us from absolutely imperative n ed in this place is that we are too little known and are not in touch with the city.

I am hoping to get to Techou in a few days to have a good look at things preparatory to making definite advances for the purchase of land for the new site. Unless we meet severe obstacles we ought to be able to get this task out of the way by the middle of the Winter when we should be ready to go ahead with some of the building. We have not yet talked through any definite plan but I have been working things over off and on and when Tucker comes we will have to lay out the task and the method of these next few years. It seems to me that the first building aside from walls will be the hoppitals and one or two residences, then the Academy and any other residences or buildings, and last the Girls School and other W.B.M.I. buildings, -unless they get the money they need before that time. This latter requires a large grant from the Womans Board as you will see by vote No.58.

With kind regards, believe me,

Faithfully,

Chas. A. Stanley, Jr.

APR 2 1912

My personal plan follows:- Chevies work with Prof. Smith of Columbia. In Union Theological Seminary work in Ethics, Comparative

growth in the Academy as soon as we are settled in our new quarters and we must be prepared for the influx. The thing which saves us from absolutely imperative n ed in this place is that we are too little known and are not in touch with the city.

I am hoping to get to Tacoma in a few days to have a good look at things preparatory to making definite advances for the purchase of land for the new site. Unless we meet severe obstacles we ought to be able to get this task out of the way by the middle of the Winter when we should be ready to go ahead with some of the building. We have not yet talked through any definite plan but I have been working things over off and on and when Tucker comes we will have to lay out the task and the method of these next few years. It seems to me that the first building aside from walls will be the hospitals and one or two residences, then the Academy and any other residences or buildings, and last the Girls School and other W.B.M.I. buildings,-unless they get the money they need before that time. This latter requires a large grant from the Womans Board as you will see by vote No.38.

With kind regards, believe me,

Faithfully,

Chas. Atkinson

Pang Chuang

Nov. 2-1911

REC'D APR 2 1912

Copy.

Pangkaichwang, Shantung, China,
March 4, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

(Writes on vote of station favoring new retiring rule for missionaries, with some suggestions).

I am too badly loaded down to write more than this note this morning. We have had changes here that will interest you and I shall hope to get them on paper some time soon. I am gradually turning things over to DeHaan, which process takes time.

Faithfully yours,

(signed) Chas. A. Stanley, Jr.

387

Charles A. Stanley

Pangchuang

March 4, 1912.

SEP 9 1912

10

Marietta. Ohio. Sept. 6. 1912
319 Third St.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

I have not been idle though silent!- and have had a very good two months here. The warmest weather seems to have been reserved for the final wind up, - the last few days have been fairly sizzling.

I have gone through a good bit of correspondence over the matter of the Winter's study about which we were talking when I was in Boston. The draft of Prof. Knox of Union rather complicated my courses since they are relying on outside help for the work which he would naturally be carrying, but I think I have it worked out now in such a way as to get the work which I feel I most needed.

My general plan follows:- Chinese with Prof. Hirth of Columbia. In Union Theological Seminary work in Ethics, Comparative

Religions specially emphasizing Chinese phases; Philosophy of Religion, and some general Biblical work. I am convinced it will be a fine thing for me provided I am able to carry it through. If I find that I am not getting rested by the work it is of course quite easy to lay it aside and devote myself to "rustification".

Aside from the direct good of such a year of study there is the question of the need of doing something in view of the vote of the Mission last year granting me a year free from general duties of the Mission in which to bring up my Chinese literature study. As you know I was deprived of opportunities for this work during my first years in China due to the depleted condition of the Mission. In view of the tremendous upheaval out there and then the moving of our local work from Pang Chuang to Te Chow I am coming to doubt a bit my ability to "make good" on this promise of a year. The Mission is simply trying to make good its inability to rescue me before, and

I am trying to get a bit done now in case there should be need for my immediate services when I return.

Of course there is the question of expense. It will be impossible for me to take my family to New York, so our general expenses will be the same here in this place. I have tried to figure it out as carefully as one can on such an indefinite proposition and have come to the conclusion that it will cost an extra $250.00 and perhaps more though I feel sure very little more, - and I am willing to meet any such excess. I wish for more reasons than one that it were possible to do the work here and that there was not this extra item of cost, but wishing can remove neither difficulty. You suggested that you thought such extra cost could be met in some way and I leave the matter with you hoping that it will prove possible for me to utilize this opportunity. I should have written sooner had I known definitely just what plans could be made. Some of my information was very slow in coming.

I should leave here on the twentieth of this month, or the twenty-first and would be glad to know as soon as possible about this so as to make plans accordingly.

I have been kept busy speaking in Baptist, M. E., Lutheran and our own Congregational Church and have been glad of the opportunities. People are certainly interested in China, - if one is not too dry!

We are all very well and have really been trying to rest. My oldest is quite delighted to be in the Second Reader and my age barometer has taken a most noticeable slump!

With kind regards

Cordially

Chas. R. Stanley.

(4)

Rec'd JAN 30 1913

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
600 WEST 122ND STREET
NEW YORK

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Your letter under date of Nov. 21 has gone long enough un-answered, - and this is no attempt at an answer. I am merely letting you know that I have not yet succumbed and am still sitting up and taking nourishment!

My work here has been very heavy but very satisfactory and I feel well repaid for the effort involved and the

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
600 WEST 122ND STREET
NEW YORK

time spent.

I am glad it has proven possible to borrow funds from some where for the hospital at Pechon, - though I suppose it will have to be built in the air! So far as I know no land has been purchased yet and the market seems to be very tight. I do hope they can get something before the Spring has gone by.

I remember Dr. McCloomy of Peking, but this is the first I knew of his applying to the American

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600 WEST 122ND STREET
NEW YORK

Board for appointment. As to such an appointment I do not care to express myself on paper either for or against.

I am hoping in fair time though just at present I am struggling with a sore throat.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely
Chas. A. S. Stanley

Jan. 29. 1912.

Will you please send me a copy of the Handbook. I thought I had one but it appears to have taken wings. CAS

Chas. A. Stanley

New York Jan. 29-1913

Charlotte-Co.

Sept. 6 1913

R 19 1913

390

20

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
~~BROADWAY AT 120TH STREET~~ 600 W. 122nd St.
NEW YORK

March
Eighteenth
1 9 1 3.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass .

My dear Dr.Barton;-

Thank you for various communications from you which should have had my earlier reply. I was naturally particularly interested in the letter from the Chinese workers, and, later, in the Chinese letter which you deciphered correctly as for me and which threw some light on the situation. It seems to me the violence of the outbreak might have been somewhat,lessened by a different method of approach to the men, but, aside from this, it is my conviction that more or less of such difficulties are bound to be met with in one way or another. Aside from the spirit of the times there is at least one thing to which such outbursts may be traced and that is the strong tendency in the past to theoretic training and dogmatic teaching rather than the practical and more ethical method. It is true of Missionary Christianity just as it is of the local Christianity of our home communities that it is but slowly coming to be socialized and made adequately ethical. But progress is being made.

The Chinese letter was from my old Confucian pundit who has been badly "stung" with the spirit of the new democracy and he gets off some very amusing truisms as though they had just been discovered under the sun! It

all goes to show how easily the slow East is catching on. The man who did the translation and who afterward asked that the communication from the Christian workers be not shown in order not to increase the sorrowfulness to the missionaries" must be Hou Hsueh-ch'eng who used to be in T'ungchou and from there went to Shansi to teach in the Academy there, leaving there this last year. His letter goes to show that our later educational methods have made progress over some of the earlier ones. He appears to sense certain things that the other men in their heat appear to have overlooked.

I am surprised to hear through Ellis that the whole question of the P'angchuang move to Techou has been hung up apparently till the meeting of the Mission this Summer. I understand that the talk is for a consolidated Station for Shantung. This was suggested several years ago as a possibility but was turned out of court. One of the chief arguments against the move from P'angchuang was that it would thus be removed to one side of the whole field. I do not find that this argument is given prominent place in this new suggestion!! Whatever is done, it is in my judgement profoundly to be hopes that the Mission will decide to stay by the Railroad, for the sake of administrative efficiency if for no other reason,- and I think there are others. There can be no good reason for having a station dis-connected with the outside world,- and the only excuse for such a thing

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
BROADWAY AT 120TH STREET
NEW YORK

J.L.B.-3.

would be dire necessity.

My work has kept me at the grindstone and I feel that is has been well worth the effort and energy. I have been in good health with the exception of four or five recurrences of my old trouble from one of which I am just now recovering.

With kind regards, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Chas. A. Stanley

New York

Mar. 18-1913

Rec'd APR 3 1913

4

600 West 122nd. Street,
New York City.
April 2, 1913.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr.Bell;-

Thank you for your letter of March 31 . In regard to this matter ofmy physical condition I am sorry that the whole thing has been delayed till now. I did not know of ~~his~~ Tucker's letter to you written last July in which he diagnosed the case and gave the opinion of the consulting physicians. Before I came away I endeavored to get from him a statement as to the exact conditions but he would never say more than that it might be appendicitis but he was not sure and did not care to say that it was. I had hoped that it might prove not to be appendicitis and that the conditions would wear away after a few months here. It was after two recurrences here of the trouble that I wrote to him in January and received his reply ten days ago in which he referred to his letter to you giving the opinion of the physicians, urged immediate attention, and assured me that it was useless to expect the conditions to "wear off". I immediately wrote to Dr.Young and as soon as I had his reply I had a talk with Dr.Smith, and he in turn communicated with Dr. Barton.

Through the kindness of Dr. Gillett of the Seminary I have seen Dr. Fisher of the Presbyterian Hospital and have had an examination. I was assured yesterday by Dr. Fisher that there would be no expense attendant upon my hospital treatment. I suppose this means thst I would be

placed in a public ward. One could not ask for more courteous, generous and careful treatment than Dr. Fisher gave me. I have not yet seen Dr. Smith but plan to go down to the office this afternoon.

The only expenses which I can forsee will be my travelling expenses from Marietta to New York and return and the only reason I suggest this is because of the necessities of the case. It seems absolutely essential that I should go to Marietta just as soon as it is possible to get through transportation. I have not heard from my family since March 23 and, while I do not greatly fear for their physical safety, I know they are in serious discomfort. I know they have had to leave the first floor of the house and if the waters reach the second story it will mean the serious damage or loss of most that we have with us. I hope this will not be the case for it will be a sufficiently heavy burden to be driven out of the lower floor. I really do not know exactly how we are going to come out of the experience.

It may take two weeks for me to be able to get my small family settled again after this tear up, but as soon as that is accomplished I shall return to this place and go at once into hospital. How long it would be after the operation before it would be safe to do hard travel would I suppose be for the physicians to decide. In order to meet all possible contingencies I have suggested the middle of August, sailing from Ssn Francisco on the twenty-third. This would be about a month and a half beyond my regular allotted time. This plan ought to give me three months, about, after I am out of hos-

pital which should be sufficient unless something unexpected should turn up. I am anxious to get back in order to get the full benefit of the year for language study which the mission has allowed me. Had I had my information sooner there might have been no delay.

Cordially yours,

Chas. A. Stanley.

Rec'd APR 4 1913

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UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
600 WEST 122ND STREET
NEW YORK

April. 3. 1913.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Just a line to say that I have heard from my family in Marietta. They had been driven out of their home but were well cared for and well physically.

I talked with Dr. Smith yesterday afternoon and have decided not to go out to Marietta unless I am called there by some real need, and unless there is

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
600 WEST 122ND STREET
NEW YORK

serious objection on the part of Mrs. Stanley I shall go into hospital at once upon receiving word from her. This will give just so much more time for adequate recovery from the operation.

Hastily
Chas. A. Stanley.

C. A. Stanley

New York Apr. 3-1913

New York Apr. 2-1913

Rec'd MAY 1 9 1913

Marietta, Ohio. May 16, 1913.
319 Third Street.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell;-

I have been home for over a week and have been peacefully neglecting my correspondence and everything else that has had the least smattering of the "ought" about it. It is about time however that I was coming out of my crysalis and taking notice. You have probably seen or heard from Dr. Smith and so know of the successful outcome of my operation. I am making steady progress and have only the one end in view of catching up with myself as quickly as possible. I have lost physically but notice it particularly in my nervous energy which comes back more slowly. The unconscious shock of such an operation must be more than one realizes.

Regarding the question of my return I wish it might be possible at least for me to be voted back as a member of the North China Mission in order to give me some sort of standing with Mr. Wiggin, if with no one else. I had hoped to be able to use some of my refit money before I left New York but I could draw none because I had not been voted back to the mission by the Committee! It is about time I was enabled to make necessary purchases and to ship such goods as have to go by freight. Will you please use your good offices.

As to the time for our return I wrote to you before I went into hospital suggesting that my time be extended till about the middle of August with the idea of sailing from San Francisco on the twenty-third. The reason for asking such extension you already know through my

former letter. Upon returning to Marietta I find another added reason for this six weeks' delay and that is Mrs. Stanley's condition. There is nothing serious, but the strain of this terrible flood has been very severe and it will be still probably another month before the house can be put into real living condition. We are all of us still living in the second storey and it will be at least two weeks before we will be able to move down stairs. They had to leave the house in boats from the second storey windows, the water finally coming just awash of the floors. The attic is crammed full of things that we cannot touch until we are able to spread out and separate once again. We will all be so relieved to have a few weeks of peace and order after all this havoc and upset.

With kind regards, believe me,

Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stanley.

Marietta, O. May 16-1913

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JUN 19 1913

19

Marietta, Ohio.

319 Third Street.

June 16, 1913.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Thank you for your "sublime" letter under date of May 20th. I have been perspiring over packing boxes the last few days and hope to get my freight off my hands soon.

I have been casting up my budget only to find that I am going to be unreasonably hard put to it to come through solvent. This is due to the unforseeable flood and rather heavy medical expenses. I estimate that our medical expenses will come to about eighty dollars. This includes about twelve dollars incidental expenses while I was in the Presbyterian Hospital. If I might be allowed the usual medical allowance granted to members of our Mission who have not the privileges of a resident mission physician it would set me quite right. This is fifty dollars. I hesitate to suggest this and under ordinary circumstances I think I would not have to. We count ourselves very fortunate that we have not suffered more than we have because of the various unforseen turns in our lot.

News from P'angchuang begins to look or sound a bit mord encouraging. As I come to know more of the circumstances attending that unusual explosion I think I understand the situation better. I think they are back to about the position in which they might have been without the intervening hiatus had the original symptoms been differently diagnosed. That is, I think the so-called combination might have been broken in its beginings. Nevertheless, history is always history.

I have received a copy of Tucker's last letter to Dr. Barton. Dr. Porter characterizes the suggestions anent consolidation of the two Shantung stations as being due to "melancholy nerves", and Tucker's letter seems to bear out his suggestion. I trust the next meeting of the mission will see the final settlement of the matter.

Mrs. Stanley joins me in cordial rehards,

Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stanley.

Marietta - O. June 16 - 1913

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Rec'd OCT 1 1913 Chas. A. Stanley

~~Aug~~ 12 1913
~~Sept~~

Nov 20

S. S. SIBERIA

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

This is merely a note to report progress and a good voyage. We are due in Honolulu, only 2 more Yokohama.- tomorrow morning and

The American Board crowd has been well behaved and has proven to be a good lot of mixers all of which has its own influence. We have had a very pleasant ship's company and there has been an entire absence of snobbishness.

We had a delightful and profitable time in Claremont the only mar

you will know what the experience is from having been here yourself.

We have had rather uncomfortable following seas a good bit of the way but have had what would be called a fine trip with the usual weather outside of Frisco which turned us all in, – or perhaps I had better say out!

being the absence of Dr. Kingman who was in England. But I had a good time with Bird, Kingman's assistant, who is a fine fellow and making good in the community. The people were royally cordial and we have only pleasant memories.

With kind regards.

Yours cordially
Charles A. Stanley

Nearing Yokohama, Aug 12, 1913.

Rec'd OCT 27 1913

No 20

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Hsiku, Tientsin, China.

Oct. 3, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton;-

This is just a line to let you know of our safe arrival in this changing land, and it is indeed glad we are to be at the end of our travels. Or nearly at the end of our travels,- for we have yet to go to Pangchuang and bring down some or most of our things. I knew before I left the U.S. that the houses in Tungchou would be full but did not know definitely where we would be sent till we reached Japan. It is good to be here and I hope to get in a good year of study and be of some help beside.

It is the same China but under strange guises and disguises. It will take some time for one to be able really to feel the inwardness of some things. Blind party loyalty appears to be the only unchangeable element, and in the mean time a new President is to be elected a week from today, Oct.10.

Yours very truly

Chas. A. Stanley.

Trenton. Oct. 3-1913

DEC 29 1913

6 22

C. A. STANLEY
HSIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA

Dec. 3, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton;-

We have been moderately well settled here in Tientsin for some weeks and almost from the first I have been able to go ah ead with my language study. We are able to keep almost monotonously quiet, which is one thing we are looking for, and it is most delightful to be he re in the same circle as the Chandlers. It ha s proven much more convenient than it would have been had we gone to T'ungchou as originally planned. I was able to put our things on a boat and bring them down from Pang-chuang almost to our front gate here in Tientsin. All that was necessary was to have coolies carry the goods into the house.

It did take some time and oversight to put the house here in repair and I begrudged that delay, but it had to be done. The house was badly run down and the necessary things had to be done and done at once on the interior. There is work to be done on the outside to which I have not lifted a finger as yet. The present repairs were authorized by committee before our arrival and as soon as it was possible to get at an estimate of what the total cost would be a motion was handed to the ##### Committee of Reference and Council asking the approval of the Prudential Committee for a grant of $150.00 (gold) from the Tientsin Property

DEC 29 1913

C. A. STANLEY
HSIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA

Dec. 3, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton,

Boston, Mass.

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C. A. STANLEY
HSIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA

Fund to meet this contingency. This vote will find its way to your committee by way of Mr. Galt, the Secretary.

It seems fine to be back in China once again with all its ill-adjustment of old age and youth. There are marked changes even in this short time that we have been away and in many lines a new spirit is evident. It is gratifying to see an increased interest in and toleration of Christianity and an evident belief in the sincerity of the Christian motive. There is as yet no real government "by the people",- though in spots there is still as much or more than we are ordinarily used to in the States! There is a growing desire for intelligent comprehension and an appreciation as never before of suggestion and guidance. Anent this the enclosed will interest you in its comprehensiveness and conception. This appears to be an earnest desire on the part of the Ministry of Communications for an adequate handling of the subject of the Government railways. The demands are fairly encyclopaedic and the time ridiculously short, but criticism should be buried in appreciation of an evident open-mindedness which it has some times been difficult to detect in the past.

We all are in excellent health for which we are glad.

Yours very truly,

Chas A. Stanley.

C. A. STANLEY
HSIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA

Tientsin

Dec. 3-1913

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We all are in excellent health for which we are glad.

Yours very truly,

Chas. Stanley

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA

REC'D DEC 29 1913

THE question of Railway construction throughout China has been under the consideration of the Ministry of Communications for several years; and in certain directions progress has been made. In view, however, of the necessity of adopting a sound and comprehensive railway policy for the entire country, the Ministry of Communications has decided to invite the Public-Crinese and foreign to submit proposals and schemes on the subject to be communicated to the Ministry on or before December 31st, 1913, and prepared in accordance with the following rules.

The rules are as follows:—

A. Proposals must be accompanied by maps with letterpress in the Chinese language as well as in a foreign language if desired.

(1). Take the map of Asia on a scale of about 2,000,000 to 1 and trace all the projected lines and insert necessary explanations. If no such map is available then the map of China (nearly 2,000,000 to I in comparison) issued by the Commercial Press may be used for this purpose.

(2). In the map all existing railway lines in China in operation or in course of construction, or in projection should be distinctly shown.

(3). Directions and routes by which the south and north-west of this country can be linked with the railway system of Europe, India and other countries should be shown in the map.

The object and advantages of all railway lines extending to other countries should be explained and the extension and improvement of those lines inside the country should also be explained.

(4). The object with which the railway lines are divided into main, branch, or connecting lines should be explained.

(5). Indicate the relations between the projected lines and the lines of the world.

(6). Indicate the relations between the projected lines and the lines already constructed in this country.

(7). The object why the railway lines terminate on the seaboard or at a river-port should be explained.

(8). Information on the present conditions of military affairs, commercial business, mining, industry, transportation of people to the frontier of the country and their future intentions in the sphere of the main, branch, and connecting lines should be furnished.

(9). Besides the above, information on the present conditions of religion, customs, education, judical affairs and their future development should also be added.

(10). The general conditions of railway traffic on the main, branch and connecting lines should be shown in the form of a statistical diagram according to their respective sections.

(11). Make a table to show the improvement in the railway traffic on all main, branch, and connecting lines of this country during the course of years.

N.B. Particulars—including title and author—of any book or map referred to must be given. If the book or the map is not in common circulation, then all necessary notes or extracts regarding the same are required.

B. Rewards:—

(1). From 500 to 2000 dollars will be given as rewards to those whose maps and statements sent in have been approved and accepted or taken for reference by the Ministry.

Any one who is not willing to receive pecuniary reward will be offered by the Ministry a reward of honour.

(2). Besides pecuniary reward, the Ministry will also prepared a kind of medal for those who have sent in accepted proposals or recommend the party to the President for an Order of Merit in accordance with Art. 2 of the Presidential Order concerning same.

(3). The above rewards will not of course be conferred on those whose proposals unsuitable for use.

C. If, after considering a proposal, the Ministry desires to have a personal consultation with the party submitting the same, his travelling expenses, if he is not residing in Peking, will be refunded by the Ministry. (This provision applies only to those living in China.)

D. Proposals should be signed, with the address of the writers attached. Proposals, including maps, rejected by the Ministry will not be returned, and no rewards will be given for same. The Ministry will not be liable for sums spent in postage and preparation of maps.

E. Maps and statements accepted or unaccepted will have no effect on the Government.

F. The following directions for transmitting proposals to be observed:

Parcel; Parcels should be wrapped in white cloth and sewn and sealed with sealing wax.

Address; Parcels should be addressed to Railway Department, Ministry of Communications, Peking.

G. The above rules will be in force on or after the date of issue and become inoperative at the expiry of the term herein mentioned.

BY ORDER.

NOV 5 1914

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C. A. STANLEY
HSIKU
CHINA

Techou, Shantung, China.
Oct.1, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I had hoped to get off a letter to you yesterday but was kept from it by numerous interruptions. As a final wind up to the day your gratefully received letter of Aug. 29 put in its appearance and I must not keep silence longer. Thank you for your good wishes. John,- for he is called John and not Charles,- is a fine lad, the picture of health and a very good baby,- quite the central attraction of the family.

My year in Tientsin for study has been uneventful and at times I have felt as though I were a bit of a useless member with no outward activities. But it was good to have time to make up a little of my lost language study and I trust it will prove to have been time not ill spent. Now I am back here in Shantung and on the edge of a great many things which will probably make me at times long for last year's freedom from responsibility.

But I must go back to the Summer at Peitaihe. Probably you have heard before this by some other route of the anxious time we have had with Mary Helen for the past two months. She developed what to outward appearances was a sprained ankle but which after much uncertainty proved to be acute osteomialitis in the ankle joint of the right foot. A very radical operation was necessary and Dr. Thacker of the Union Medical College, Peking,

C. A. STANLEY
HSIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA

consented to take the case on. Dr. Young had handled the case up to the time of this final diagnosis. One of the ankle bones and about two inches each of both the tibia and fibula have had to be removed. We had nursing help for the first week after the operation but the rest of the time we have handled the case ourselves. It has taxed us to the limit but we are glad to say we have a girl with a whole foot. Just what the bone will do and how it will grow will be a matter for a year or eighteen months of slow growth to tell, but she made such a remarkable recovery in the first instance that we are hopeful of the future. She is now in a cast but we hope soon to have her in a light splint and on crutches. She has been plucky and uncomplaining through it all which has made it much easier than it otherwise could have been for us all. We are so thankful that the trouble is not tubercular.

We came down to Tschou a few days ago and are temporarily living in one of the wards of the new hospital. I hope to break ground for a house within a few days and in the mean time we will live where we may. Probably we will go into a part of the Doctor's new house when these wards are needed. The house is not yet completed and the Tuckers are occupying one of the other wards. It is a bit like the subway at the rush hour but we are going to come through all right.

We are rejoiced to see the new hospital which is a credit to the whole constituency of the Board. It is a fine building.

. A. STANLEY
HSIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA

There is a deal to be done before it can be opened for use, but from now on there can be nothing but progress since the building is glazed and interior work can go on regardless of weather. Two wards are completed and another in process. The isolation ward also is finished and occupied,- at present by Bergamini! Who, by the way, is the real article. That part of the compound assigned to the Academy is not yet walled but this work must be done soon in order to make it possible to begin the collection of material for prospective building in the Spring. You can't store materials on an empty plot in this land.unless it is walled.

Prices here in the East have been seriously affected by the European disturbances, drugs especially up to one and two hundred per cent,- food stuffs not above ten or fifteen percent as yet. But trade is much at a stand still because of the refusal of the banks to issue against indents. Goods in hand are the only collateral accepted and sometimes there is much delay even in this instance. The Germans have been carrying on the most scurrilous journalistic campaign against the British both in the English press and the Chinese. Two turgid pamphlets have emanated from some source in Peking most malignant in tone and there has been a lot in the Chinese papers and in pamphlets against British trade interests and the soundness of British banking. These efforts however have apparently had little effect in biasing the minds of the Chinese.

Yours ever,

Frank L. Stanley

C. A. STANLEY
HSIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA

Tsingtao is of course the center of the stage here and it hardly seems possible that for some of us at least our friends have been drafted off in the reserves and are cooped up there awaiting the convenience of the almost overwhelming attacking force. The air is full of reports of the atrocious actions of the Japanese the truth of which one at a distance cannot sift. Local British and Japanese interests deny these rumors of course., orif there is any kernel of truth in the reports they assert that they are but isolated instances which have no general significance. China is having a hard time with her neutrality and is unable to defend herself. Certain it is that both Germany and Japan have done violence to it. As to the turning back of Tsingtao time alone can indicate the sincerity of the Japanese in this regard. I see that the American Consul at Tsingtao is urging upon the German commander to capitulate on humanitarian grounds. Perhaps you will remember that our consul there is a son of Dr. and Mrs. Peck formerly of the N.C.Mission. When non-combatants were ordered out he chose to stay in Tsingtao in the courageous hope that he might prove of some assistance in case of hostilities. If only men will learn the lesson of peace from this terrible upheaval it will seem as though the loss and bloodshed were almost worth while.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

Chas. A. Stanley.

C. A. STANLEY
HSIKU, TIENTSIN
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With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

Chas. A. Stanley

Tsingtao

Sept. 1914

D JAN 20 1915

C. A. STANLEY
~~HSIEN, TIENTSIN~~
CHINA

Techou, Shantung. Dec. 16, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

I have your letter of Nov. 6 in which you refer to DeHaan's resignation and make the comment that "there seems to hang a kind of mystery over the situation", and that you "understand it hardly at all". I think that most of us out here can in all truth make the same comment. Neither the station, the district nor the Mission have really known where the lightning was going to strike next, and this, which is called his "second resignation", came as a complete surprise. You ask me for my opinion. I might have written sooner, but such matters one would never care to write about except under the utmost necessity and then only after all the light possible has been gained. Recently I have felt like writing you about the whole question because as I see it it has long since left the realm of the mere personal. I am convinced that I am not alone involved in the question,- the whole station has been hard hit and herein lies the great difficulty in the whole situation. The action of the Shantung district and of the Mission through its C.R.C. will give you some inkling of what the general opinion has come to be.

As to DeHaan it is my judgement that his position is not the growth of a day. On his own witness he was a spoiled lad at home. As he once said to me, he always did and got what he wanted and managed to

C. A. STANLEY
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CHINA

he wanted and managed to come out someway. I remember that I remarked at the time to him that his experience was not the universal experience. One of his College mates said lastsummer, not to me, that when they were after something new they "put DeHaan in" but when there was hard, steady work to be done they got some one else. Such things would not be mentioned now were they not "called to remembrance" by present events. Such experiences are well enough in themselves, but they have an unfortunate side unless one realizes that there is another and very real side to life. Something was once said in Dehaan's hearing about Staub, and his remark anent the question lets in a little light. He said, "Staub was a much mis-understood man".

I did not realize that DeHaan bore any animosity against me for from the very first he seems to have felt the rub of Dr. Tucker's personality and it was when the Tuckers were on furlough that he raised the question of their return. DeHaan once imparted to me the ~~question~~ information that Tucker and I could not get along together. I replied that we had lived in the same station for eight years and were planning to keep on for the next eighty if we were spared. In station meeting Miss Grace Wyckoff put to me the question #### as to whether Tucker should be returned to the station and I replied that he certainly should. Vote was taken and the metter there ended. All that has gone onin my absense from the station

C. A. STANLEY
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I am glad to say I do not know. I do know that years cannot wipe out the memory and burden of suffering of those few months, burdens which the other members of the station, and not I, had to bear. The strike of the Chinese workers you already know. I believe I remarked to you at the time that it was my judgement that that trouble could and should have been avoided, and I still have this feeling, - though of course there is no use in going back of what has become history. It was some time after this disturbance that I realized that there was raised a question as to my return to the station. The, what you might call, "disgrace" of such a situation was almost too much and my wife and I seriously considered the wisdom of staying in the U.S. But as we worked things through we became convinced that such a move solved nothing and what was more it was not playing the game. You may ask why I never unburdened myself either to you or to Dr. Smith in N.Y. with whom I was so closely associated that year. All I can say is that it has always been almost impossible for me to unburden myself of my own personal difficulties. The fact that other stations were open to me somewhat relieved the situation and so we went to Tientsin.

About the middle of last Winter during DeHaan's absence from Pangchuang that station and the district took action asking us to return to P.C. I am free to say that this was a great sur-

C. A. STANLEY
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CHINA

prise to me, at the same time that it was a gratification to feel that perhaps the friendships and associations of eight years of hard work were not entirely broken. Before DeHaan knew of this action and while he stopped over a couple of days with us in Tientsin we had a long, thorough going talk in which he told me his difficulties. I tried to show him that his difficulties were in large measure subjective, and as for those that were not, they were simply the battles which any missionary in any mission station had to meet and overcome. As a result of this conversation he promised and I gave my word to go ahead and start over again. It was about five months after this that the "second resignation" was handed in. At that time Sherwood Eddy was at Peitaihe and DeHaan had disclosed to him his action and position. Eddy immediately came to me and asked me to see DeHaan with him. I told Eddy that I was convinced that it would do no good because there was nothing new and we had gone through the whole situation only five months before. I agreed to do it however if Eddy really insisted. You know, I think, from a letter from Eastman the outcome of that conversation. I have been glad since then that Eddy, as an impartial critic, came in, - he had known DeHaan for half a day and me for half an hour. He showed DeHaan his difficulty and tried to point the way out. DeHaan's greatest difficulty is his subjectivity, he is subjective almost to gloominess. He is either way up or way down, and when he thinks he is battling with the

C. A. STANLEY
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CHINA

personalities of others or against his environment he is really fighting himself. He always demands a tremendous amount of sympathy, and is one of those natures that is always deeply sorry for itself. Is there any human trait harder to meet than this? I feel convinced that there is no station in this mission or in any other where he would ### be treated with greater consideration than right in this place. His agitation has been unpersonal in that it has hit all of us and hit us hard and he ought not to think that the product of five years is going to fade away in a week. The fact is he has taken the initiative right through and the district and mission seem to have reached the conclusion that in large measure the outcome too rests with him. We are deeply sorry for him, perhaps more so than any other members of the mission because we who have been here know as none others can just what has been gone through. He himself feels now down and out and that he has made a failure. It is only just that he should feel so, and I say this in all kindness. He has exercised a selfish inconsiderateness towards individuals, the mission and the responsibilities of our work, that in justice should have some sort of adequate rebuttal. No one can indefinitely play fast and loose with the ethics of personal relations.

DeHaan has now consented to stay till June instead of leaving things in Feb., and now the station is considering the question of asking him to stay till the time of his furlough.

Yours very truly,
Chas A Stanley

C. A. STANLEY
HSIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA

I think this will go through,- and what is more I rather think he will do it. Between now and then there is time for almost anything to come to a head and it may be that in this interim he will find himself. It is profoundly to be hoped that this will prove to be the outcome of these months ahead.

I trust I have not said more than I should, nor more than you will thoroughly understand. I am not saying anything in self-defence. Were this a matter that concerned alone me personally it would be almost impossible for me to write at all. The whole question long ago left the realm of the purely personal for any of us. It is as you say, men are too few and the work too imperative for any man to be drawn off except under circumstances of the utmost necessity. Eddy's frank criticism and the unequivocal action of the mission may prove to be the tonic needed. All of us have to learn, as R.L.S. said to "keep friends with himself". It is devoutly to be hoped that an end will come and that DeHaan will come to see some things as he has never seen them before. A first essential step may be for him not to see himself. DeHaan has done a lot of good work and he ought not to be lost to further effort in this land.

Time prohibits my writing anything about this place.

With the best greetings of the season from Mrs. Stanley and myself, believe me,

Yours very truly, Chas. A. Stanley.

C. A. STANLEY
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C. A. Stanley

Dec. 16-1914

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C. A. STANLEY
~~HSIKU, TIENTSIN~~
CHINA

Techou, Shantung, China. Jan. 30,1915.

Rev. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I was interested and encouraged to hear, rather to read your letter referring to the expression of opinion on the part of missionaries anent the Japanese question. It seems to me the position is sound though it does give the parties concerned a somewhat compressed, bursting feeling! The missionary should keep himself out of political movements. I suppose you have heard of the action of the Shanghai Missionary Association which sent a telegram to Peking urging the Manchus to abdicate in favor of the "Republic"! One of the men in Eastern Shantung put himself into print over his own signature in the matter of the Japanese around Tsingtao. At the same time I think that the missionaries in China almost to a man would condemn the general attitude of the Japanese toward China. At present the situation is particularly tense because of demands made direct to Yuan and not according to the ordinary procedure through the Foreign Office, demands the ~~amount~~ of which is unknown but in regard to which there is being preserved the utmost secrecy. I trust that you do not feel that the attitude of the China missionary is merely the whim of prejudice. Within the last six months two Japanese have been sent away from Techou by the district magistrate as purvey-

C. A. STANLEY
CHINA

Tsechou, Shantung, China. Jan. 30,1915.

Rev. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

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C. A. STANLEY
~~HSIKU, TIENTSIN~~
CHINA

ors of morphine, and a couple of weeks ago another was sent on to Tsinan as suspicious. He said he was buying curios. The magistrate sent out and brought in a lot of curios and then asked the Jap to take his pick of any he wished. He dodged the issue and the magistrate sent him to Tsinan to the Provincial foreign office. The papers are full of the matter now and you may be interested in clippings from British papers, Japan's ally.

We in this place are in good health. Just at present I am in the midst of receiving bids for the Academy buildings and the Ladies House work on which is supposed to begin as soon as frost is out of the ground. Bids vary all the way from $3500. to $8000. Mex. for work, and the end is not yet! The use of salvage from the old property in Pangchuang compels us to contract for labor alone.

Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stanley

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HSIKU, TIENTSIN
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Yours very truly,

Jan. 30-1915

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

UNEASINESS IN PEKING.

REC'D MAR 1 1915

The Japanese legation still expresses its inability to make any statement concerning the demands lately made by the Minister, Dr. Hioki, during his audience with President Yuan Shih-kai and this reticence is further increasing the feeling of uneasiness both among Chinese and foreigners who are at a loss to understand the air of mystery in which the matter is being enveloped. The fact that these demands of the Japanese were made to the President direct instead of through the Foreign Office, is being freely commented upon, and although many of the fears openly expressed concerning the pressure that has brought to bear on the Chief Executive may have been exaggerated yet the departure is treated in the most grave manner by the Chinese.

It now seems certain that among the demands made were that all German and Austrian railway concessions should be handed over to Japan and that these countries should not be granted any further concessions without Japan being advised beforehand; that Japan be granted special railway and mining rights in the Yangtse Valley and that she be given practically a free hand in the province of Fukien, besides special rights and privileges in Shantung. The Chinese consider that the demands are of such a nature that their sovereign rights are in danger, that it will interfere with the administration of their own territory and that China's mineral wealth is to be exploited not for the ultimate good of China but for that of Japan, who seems to be eager to commandeer China's largest mineral deposits to the exclusion of all other countries. The Chinese also consider that it will cause precedents which are likely to be quoted against China in the future. These facts which have been secured at great difficulty ,owing to the secrecy observed on the part of the Japanese and the fear of the Chinese to give anything out officially, are far from complete and there are a number of other important demands the nature of which I have as yet been unable to secure.

The above gives the Chinese view of the case and, I believe, is accurate as far as it goes. The Japanese side of the question is now awaited with much interest and it goes without saying that a clear statement by them as to what their demands really were will greatly clear the atmosphere, which is surcharged with the most exciting rumours. Now that it is known that the demands have been made, secrecy will only make the already tense feeling of apprehension worse and will go far to affirm the suspicions which are already in existence. The wires have been busy during the past few days keeping the Chancelleries of Europe and America informed of the trend of affairs here and further details are awaited with interest. That such reports that the Japanese Minister informed the President that if the demands of the Japanese were made known to the public at large before the Japanese Legation had been given a decisive answer, they would to save their face have to maintain those demands, whereas if the demands were discussed quietly there was a possibility that certain modifications could be arrived at; and that if the demands were not agreed to China could not expect Japan to use a restraining influence on the Revolutionists now living in Japan, are in circulation should be sufficient evidence to prove to the Japaese authorities that they should come forward with a clear statement in order to dispose of these dangerous reports, which are on the lips of everyone, foreign and Chinese, in Peking, and to restore that feeling of confidence which Japan enjoyed at the outbreak of hostilities. An open-handed statement of what Japan really wants from China will achieve this. . I am given to understand that the Censor in Japan has refused to allow the publication of telegrams to Japanese papers from Peking dealing with the above demands, or the general opinion prevailing on the question in China. The Japanese correspondents therefore are unable to let the Japanese public know the true feeling of the Chinese or to present a Chinese view of the case or the difficulties which Japan's representative in China has to face.

period of transition was marked by a general disinclination to pay taxes to the State, no Manchu territorial magnate went short of his rent or tribute offered regularly by a race that could conceive of no defect in the title to land endeared to him by the gravestones of the generations. These vital factors in the situation the Japanese understand and appreciate as no Western people can or ever will. The outcome of the Russo-Japanese war radically changed the situation of Asia, who must now in consequence thereof, work out her destinies on Asiatic that is patriarchal and dynastic lines. It would be wise to recognise this essential factor in the situation in time, and seeing that we are already under obligation by the terms of the Mackay treaty to surrender Foreign Extra-territoriality in China when we are satisfied that the laws and judicial administration of the Courts approximate to Western standards, it will, I think, be wise, and in consenance with Imperial interests which embrace a world wide Empire, to further any efforts that tend in this direction, whether the impulse comes from the Japanese or from ourselves. These views may not be generally acceptable but they should at least afford an opportunity of useful and profitable discussion.

Yours etc.,

HISTORICUS.

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

COMPLETE SILENCE OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

REC'D MAR 1 1915

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, Jan. 27.

Although inquiries have been made at the Japanese legation, nothing has been given out which throws any light on the nature of the demands made, or which gives any inkling of what course they intend to pursue in the event of their being successful in securing the objects aimed at, or if their demands are met with refusal. While the Legation officials are unable to give any news concerning what really took place between the President and Mr. Hioki, they have given strong intimations that the situation is in no way so grave as report would have it to be. The Chinese are equally reserved and absolutely refuse to give any details, or to say yes or no to any direct question which deals with the demands made by the Japanese. A pall of fear seems to hang over them and any official one meets is afraid even to mention any question relating to China and Japan for fear it will get him into trouble. While it is apparent to the Chinese that publicity would act as a great safeguard and probably bring them a certain amount of assistance and sympathy, there is no member of the Government who is willing to risk the responsibility of coming boldly forward and stating the true facts of the case. The question is, has the Chief Executive of his own volition commanded this silence or are they stricken dumb because of fear of the consequences should they speak? If, as the Japanese strongly intimate, China has nothing to fear from them, whom do they fear and for what reason? Yesterday I suggested that the Japanese should make their demands public; to-day I suggest the same thing to the Chinese. If China has been threatened, as report says, she has only to let the world know it. If demands have been made which seriously affect her status as a nation and which will rob her of future benefits derived from economic and industrial development, let these demands be made known. If, on the other hand, the reports about her being unduly coerced and the nature of the demands are untrue, it devolves on her to give the necessary denials. It is due to the party against whom these reports and rumours are directed, if rumours they be, that she be put right in the sight of the world and the power to do this is in the hands of the Chinese. China is either being wronged or she is not, and it is now for the Chinese Government to say which it is. In either case secrecy will do China no good and an official statement by the Government is looked forward to. Since the despatch of my telegram yesterday it is learned that the Japanese demanded in their Note, which was handed to the President, that Japan should be granted special rights and priveleges in South and South-Eastern Mongolia, the extension of the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula agreement to ninety-nine years, and practically a dominating administrative power in Southern Manchuria, making that part of China to all intents and purposes a province of Japan. There is also an article dealing with China's mineral deposits which, it is suggested, should be worked and financed by Japanese, and I believe it has been suggested that this monopoly should be under the directorship of Mr. Okura. If the demands of the Japanese are agreed to by China it will mean that Japan will be in the position to control China's future policy to the exclusion of everyone else. They will have a dominating position in South Manchuria, Eastern and South-Eastern Mongolia, the provinces of Fukien, Shantung and in the Yangtse Valley. If the demand in connection with the latter is acceded to Great Britain's long cherished desire of becoming the dominating factor in that region will vanish for ever, her place being taken by the country allied to her. As far as I can gather the British Legation know nothing of the demands made by the Japanese, nor of the audience which the Japanese Minister had with President Yuan Shih-kai on the 18th, and until a full and frank communication has been made to the British Government on the matter it is difficult to say what action it is likely to take or what views it holds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor accepts no responsibility for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.]

THE SINO-JAPANESE SITUATION

(To the Editor of the "P. and T. Times.")

Sir,—In view of the gravity of the issues that are now the subject of discussion between the President and the Japanese Minister in Peking it behoves the Foreign Residents of China to maintain a broad outlook and a level head. As a close student of history for more than three decades I am decidedly of opinion that Great Britain made a serious mistake when she rejected the overtures of Japan to jointly support the Manchu Dynasty by force of arms at the outbreak of the Revolutionary movement in 1911. In coming to an adverse decision the British Government was undoubtedly influenced by the views of its own Nationals resident in the Treaty ports who have always, for business reasons, shown themselves markedly hostile to any increase of Japanese power and prestige in China. The action of the Shanghai Foreign Chamber of Commerce in telegraphing direct to Prince Ching and the Regent urging them to abdicate in the interests of China when their decision appeared to be wavering in the balance has not yet ceased to be a subject for ridicule in the Chancelleries at Peking. While political intelligence is as conspicuously lacking in the Manchu as it is in the generality of the sons of Han he yet possesses a manly strength of character, and a broad sense of humour, that marks him out for leadership and command. The distinction is exactly that which, on a higher plane of course, differentiates the Anglo-Saxon and the Teutonic temperaments. As "Implacable" stated in a letter which caused much recent controversy we (the Anglo-Saxons) are the German masters, and this not so much by vigour and audacity as by that inner strength, which only political liberty can foster, the possesser of which calmly and serenely faces every kind of fortune and finds himself equal to them all. If this principle operates as who can deny that it does, among the advanced peoples of Europe how much greater is its force among Orientals who have from time immemorial accepted the patriarchal form of government as one of the first principles of nature. How many Foreign observers noted that while the Cantonese were claiming that under Republican institutions they were entitled to free transit on the river Ferries, while throughout the Empire

A CASE FOR PUBLICITY.

THERE is one, and only one way, of disposing of the alarming rumours which have recently been current in Peking regarding Japan's demands upon China, and that is by one side or the other taking the public into its confidence. The fact that such strenuous efforts are being made to preserve secrecy is inexplicable if Japan has done nothing which can be interpreted as a violatoin of the principles of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and if China has received no demands which ought to occasion nervousness or apprehension. The proposals made by Japan—for it must be assumed that proposals (or demands) of some kind have been presented—are said to be the result of China's arrogance in abolishing the Shantung war-zone without Japan's concurrence. This would indeed be a sorry pretext. The existence of a recognized war-zone has never been anything else than a Chinese attempt to "save face." As pointed out yesterday, China suffers under certain disabilities which render it impossible for her to claim to be treated on a footing of complete equality with other States. The existence within her boundaries of a fortified port, leased to another Power was in itself an anomaly, and was held by the British and Japanese Governments to necessitate the capture of Tsingtau. The latter place could not have been taken without very serious difficulty from the sea, because any blockade would have been ineffective while communications with China remained uninterrupted on the land side. It can be argued that in order to comply strictly with her obligations as a neutral State—if such she wished to remain—it was China's duty to expel the Germans from Tsingtau, the Japanese from Port Arthur, the British from Weihaiwei, and the French from Kwangchowwan, if any of these places were being used as military or naval bases. Obviously China was in a position to do nothing of the kind, and as Britain and her Allies were in a position to eject the Germans and the latter were not in a position to lay siege to Weihaiwei, Port Arthur, or Kwangchowwan, it cannot reasonably be contended that the Allies exceeded their rights as belligerents in assaulting Tsingtau. When China was acquainted with their intention, she realized that such as assault could not take place without military operations taking place upon her territory. The Government therefore declared a war-zone, within which, according to Chinese theories, the rival forces should have confined their activities. Germany at once objected to the war-zone, on the ground that it was so defined as to assist the attack upon, and handicap the defence of, Tsingtau. Japan did not object to it, but ignored it. She apparently bore China no grudge for adopting such an expedient to save her face, but proceeded to carry out her plans as if no such arrangement had ever been made. Whether she was right or wrong in acting in this manner we must leave it to authorities upon International law to argue. The position was so complex and unprecedented that there would be a good deal to say on all sides. The fact is that the Chinese declaration of a war-zone was objected to by one belligerent, and ignored by the other, so that for all practical purposes it was waste-paper. Nevertheless the Chinese Government continued to act as though the declaration were recognized by both sides, and after the fall of Tsingtau, approached Japan with a suggestion that now that military operations had ceased the war-zone should be abolished. Apparently the Japanese authorities still refused to take the matter seriously, and after further efforts to impress the Japanese with the seriousness of its intentions, with like results, the Chinese Government announced that the war-zone was cancelled. As from the Japanese point of view it had never really existed, its abolition might have been regarded by them with the same indifference as the original declaration prescribing the limits within which hostilities were to take place. But in Japan, as in China, "face" (or should we call it, prestige?) has to be considered, and China's perfectly innocuous, if somewhat superfluous action was immediately denounced as unparallelled arrogance, as a deliberate slight to Japan, and as an unfriendly act. We are now asked to believe that it was an affront of such magnitude that it requires elaborate reparation. It makes one smile to read the arguments by which the Japanese Press seeks to establish the fact that Japan really has a serious grievance against China. The *Asahi*, for instance, declares that China regards Japan as if she were "a small foreign nation whose ambitions to acquire territory should be frustrated by promoting relations with other great foreign nations." She has failed to recognize that in "driving the Germans out of Tsingtau Japan has acted in the interests of China." The Chinese Government is now "acting treacherously in the extreme" in abolishing the war zone.

From a practical point of view it is difficult to understand why the abolition of a war-zone which was never recognized by any of the belligerents should now be regarded as a matter of such supreme importance as to justify demands, which rumour be correct, are exhorbitant and in violation of the principles of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It is quite certain that Japan will proceed with her plans in Shantung whatever China may say about the existence or non-existence of and in violation of the principles of the war-zone, and that being the case it seems unnecessary to raise all this clamour about Chinese arrogance. Nevertheless the fact remains that the Japanese Press is shrieking itself hoarse in denouncing China's arrogance and unfriendliness, and that some of the leading papers are demanding the despatch of additional reinforcements to Shantung, for a march on Peking if necessary while the Chinese Press is denouncing Japan and all her ways, and leading the public to suppose that some such development is really probable. We have seen the battles between the Chinese and Japanese journals before, and though we can hardly imagine that there would be so much smoke without some fire, we believe that a frank statement regarding the negotiations which have taken place between the two Governments would go far to pacify popular sentiment in both countries and to remove the apprehensions entertained by neutral States. Pending such an announcement we decline to believe that Japan has been guilty of the perfidy with which she is now being charged. Whatever ambitions she may have in China, her conceptions of national honour should prevent her from choosing such a moment to violate her compact with her Ally, while her prestige abroad should prevent her from selecting such a flimsy pretext to harass and humiliate China.

REC'D JUL 6 1915

CHARLES A. STANLEY
TECHOU SHANTUNG
CHINA.

June 3, 1915.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell;-

Thank you for yours of April 6th. We are the grateful recipients of a drenchi g rain today and I am siezing the opportunity by the "fetlock"! to cover some correspondence. You will appreciate what that means when you know that there are three buildings in various process of construction with the result that they cut up my daytime a good bit,- and sometimes my night!

My own house is slowly nearing completion,- just at the stage where it is all work and aparently no progress, the final details and finishing. The house for the ladies is just beyond the second floor joists and swinging right along. The Academy building is a bit farther along with the second story windows up and the walls almost to the roof plate. So you see we are moving along. Within the next few weeks dormotories must be started and then a number of courts for Chinese teachers in the Academy. Also quarters for the elementary boarding school in the city, and probably a church before we finally wind up for the Winter. Some times I am not quite sure that I know what I am doing "next",but things move along and there is hope that we will be through this new-birth process before long. I often feel the burden of being tied down to brick and mortar and it would be discouraging did one not realize that it is a very vital part of what is to follow. I do not mind the work, in fact I rather enjoy it,but it makes it

ED AUG 22 1916

CHARLES A. STANLEY
TECHOU SHANTUNG
CHINA.

impossible to do any of the work for which a fellow is supposed to have come out. What we are trying to do is to rush all building through in as nearly a continuous stream as possible and then be able to quit, rather than to string it along in bits. It is a bit strenuous but the freedom later will be worth the present sprint.

Bergamini has his hands full and is doing things which it is not to be expected any of the rest of us would be able to do.

The outcome of the Japo-Chinese negotiations is already in your hands. It is impossible to know what it all means, and of course it may always be considered possible that the man who circumvents you is doing it purely through motives of philanthropy! At the same time it is no missionary's business except in so far as his private opinion is concerned. I have always felt that the wide measure of freedom of political utterance which has been accorded to the missionary in this land has in large measure been abused. The freedom may have been accorded us but we have mistaken our office in making public use of the privilege and responsibility.

Cordially yours,

Chas. A. Stanley.

CHARLES A. STANLEY
TSINGTAU SHANTUNG
CHINA.

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Chas. A. Stanley

Chas. A. Stanley
Tsingtau
Jan. 3-1915

D AUG 22 1916

CHAS. A. STANLEY
TECHOU, SHANTUNG
CHINA.

July 26, 1916.

Rev. W. E. Strong,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;-

Under separate cover I am sending you a photo of the front of the main building of the Porter Academy. I had intended to send this some weeks ago soon after the picture was taken along with one of the graduating class about June 15 but many other things coming in have interfered till now. This year we graduated twenty-two boys and I think we all feel that the year has not been a failure. Being the first year in the new quarters there were a good many adjustments which had to be made and various changes in organization and administration. In it all there has been the heartiest co-operation on the part ofthe teachers in the institution and the students. We opened in the Fall with eighty-two boys in the two departments. School closed on June 22 with seventy- nine on the roll, one boy having gone into business andtwo having died, one from tuberculosis and the other from malignant scarlet fever. The deaths occured at the boys' homes whither they had gone for the new year holidays. One of the boys was a first year boy who had quite captivated everybody in the few months he was here. He was a bright lad and full to the brim of life andspirits.

The graduation exercises were a great success. The church not being completed we were confined to the small chapel

Chas A. Stanley

which seats but about 275 people. Of necessity admission had to be by ticket andrather select. The result was that we had a fine crowd of the best elements in the city. The District Magistrate Mr. Gin and the military chief of this section of the province, General Tong as well as the director of the Arsenal were docketed for speeches. The latter was unable to respond because of enforced absence at Peking.

Being tied down to the central station as I have been has made it impossible to give adequate supervision to the work in the out-stations except by consultation with the men as they have come here. Naturally some things have gone begging but even in the face of this discouragement progress has been made and one can feel that the year has had results. The growth of the work in the city in connection with our church in the South Suburb has been most gratifying.

Perhaps you have heard through others of the anxiety we had over Mrs. Stanley. She was in bed for over two months and for weeks we were very fearful for her. Finally a wee laddie came fluttering into our midst on May 30, about two months before he was due. The wonder of it all is that while once we feared for the mother and dared not hope for the child now we have both child and mother restored and in perfect health. The small boy owes his life entirely to the expert care of the doctors and the nurse, Miss Sawyer,- and his name is William Lyons. I was able to get them all off to Pei Tai Ho a few days ago.

Sincerely,

Chas. A. Stanley.

Teacher's Report

Page 3 School

July 24, 1916.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. A. Stanley

REC'D DEC 11 1916

CHAS. A. STANLEY
TECHOU, SHANTUNG
CHINA.

Nov. 6, 1916.

Rev. W. E . Strong, D. D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;-

Thank you for your letter of congratulation over the arrival of William Lyons. He was so small when he arrove that it did not seem possible that anyone should know of his coming! We are glad beyond measure that he is with us. I do not know whether you knew that he was a seven months' baby and for two months before his arrival we were very anxious for the mother and had little or no hope of the boy surviving. We are grateful to be able to say that the little lad's mother is quite well and the boy himself is making all the progress that could be expected. He is a proof of the efficiency of modern medical skill and nursing. We are most grateful to the efficient care of Miss Sawyer and Dr. Tucker.

My work goes along in rather heavy grooves. DeHaan is due to be along in a few days now and as soon as he is able to straighten himself out I will be able to ~~straighten~~ lighten my tasks a bit. The combined educational and evangelistic supervision is more than one man can accomplish with any fair show of efficiancy. The Academy requires a certain amount of attention that cannot be withheld from it without serious consequences and that means that other things have to take what they can get. We graduated 22 boys from the Academy last June, and a nice lot of boys they were. About half of them have gone to College and we ought to have some

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Boston, Mass.

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good material from them later on. There are 79 boys in the two departments this fall amd the general administration is going along very smoothly. If only we had some good teachers who had outgrown a little bit more the accretions of their pasts! The one great lack of our schools is adequate and efficient Chinese teachers. The majority of our teachers do not know how to teach and our hands are tied against very rapid progress because there are none others to whom we may look. We have to take what we have. But we are making progress nevertheless and have reason to feel some encouragement.

The political outlook is the most discouraging element in our existance just now. The government does not seem to be getting anywhere at all and the intriguing suggestions of the military are not helping to clear the atmosphere very much. There is one sheet anchor to which we are still able to tie and that is that nothing has ever floored China yet!

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Chas. A. Stanley

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With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Chas. U. Stanley

Nov. 6, 1916

404

REC'D MAY 24 1917

CHAS. A. STANLEY
TECHOU, SHANTUNG
CHINA.

April 23, 1917.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;-

As Chairman of our District Language Committee it gives me pleasure to be able to send to you the enclosed records of the work done by some of the new people in the language school in Peking. You will note that there are no records for Mrs. Miles and Mrs. MacEachron. This is due to the fact that these two have not been in school but have done what studying they could with a special teacher. These records speak for themselves and show a most gratifying standard. Our American Board pupils at the school have stood below none and we all feel proud of the record made. In this connection we are glad to have your recent letter regarding expenses in the Language School, and ere this you will have had the suggestion from the Mission about plans for the future. The expenses in the school are somewhat heavier than they used to be under the old system of studying, practically without any supervision, under the direction of one man who likely as not knew not the first principles of language instruction. Those of us who came before the advent of the school know all too well what that means. But the progress which these newer methods assure with almost an absolute guarantee quite overbalance the slight additional expense. I should have sent these records along long since but a tremendous pressure of work along with Association and District meetings has placed letters beyond the pale of the possible.

I have just returned a few days from Lintsing where we held our District Association this year. Previous to this we had our local Association meetings here. They consumed four days and the discussions covered a multitude of subjects, some relevant and some not,- in my judgement the best Association meetings we have had thus far. The men are getting into the swing of the thing and gradually coming to realize the requirements and the possibilities of the new organization. Unquestionably the organization is justifying itself. In connection with these meetings we dedicated the new church and were overrun with great crowds who wanted to see all there was to see. The Dedication was on Saturday morning, April 7, when we listened to a remarkable address by our District Magistrate on the "Meaning of Christianity". In the afternoon Mr. Porter lectured before a full house, and in the evening we were crammed for a stereopticon show. One Sunday there were two meetings, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon,- the latter to call to memory the loving service of Dr. Porter. In these two days we seated nearly five thousand people with the four walls of our fine new building. The occasion was an auspicious introduction to the new work which lies before us here in this place. Sincerely,

Chas A Stanley.

Recd. May 1917

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Chas. A. Stanley

Received April 23, 1917

Teachers

RECD SEP 25 1917

405

CHAS. A. STANLEY
CHOU, SHANTUNG
CHINA.

Aug. 29, 1917.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;-

I have had your letter of July 27 for some time replying to mine in which I sent word of the work done by some of our new people in the Langyage School. Since then and within the last few days I have been able to examine Mr. and Mrs. Cady on most of the balance of their work for the Summer with gratifying results. Also Miss Edith Tollman on the third year work in Mencius, which I think finishes up her third year.

I am writing from Peitaiho where I have been having a three weeks' let up and whence we had hoped to depart in a couple of days were it not that I am laid up with water on the knee resulting from a slight twist which I gave my knee a few days ago. This with my usual hay fever puts me in humor (?) for some one to come along and give me a bit of Christian condolence! I am hoping that my knee will respond to careful treatment so that we will be able to get away with no very great delay.

We are all of us anxious to get back to organize the work for the Fall and Winter. With the new men on hand the general situation ought to be considerably lightened for there will be many things which they will be able to carry while at the same time we preserve their study time intact. That of course must be the first consideration. With Hou returned from the U.S. I hope to be able to free myself entirely from supervision in the Academy so as to my time free for the much needed city and country evangelistic work. It is a fine thing to have Heininger coming along and of course I can't really expect relief of any permanency until he comes down and gets into things. I shall be glad when that day comes.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Chas. A. Stanley.

Aug. 29, 1917

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

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Chas. A. STANLEY
SHANTUNG
CHINA.

Techow,

Aug. 29, 1917

CHAS. A. STANLEY
TECHOU, SHANTUNG
CHINA.

Hsiku, Tientsin. Sept.10, 1918.

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
OCT 15 1918
Ans'd

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;-

I want to thank you for your sympathetic letter which came months ago and has lain un-answered through these many weeks. It was written just about the time when I was making my first sallies out of bed and was wabbling to a chair with some help. I am glad to say I am far away from all that now though I have not been doinganything very much till very recently. When i got up I found that my head would not stand anything in the way of work and that it was necessary that I have complete rest and as little mental strain as possible. I was warned of this by Dr. Miles and told that the traces of it might last for a year and certainly would for months, but that made it none the easier to endure. Evidently I was in such low condition nervously when I finally succumbed to the tuphoid that there was no margin left and everything had to go by the board. I have tried faithfully to follow advice as given and have for all these long Summer months let myself go free in the hope that when the Fall came I would be in condition to undertake my job. I do hope I shall be able to carry through without interruption. We came down here on Sept. 2nd. and have been having a strenuous time trying to bring order out of chaos. We have gradually gotten settled and are now about as we shall be.

As you know ere this we were last Spring transfered to Tientsin in order to try to fill the ho e created by the going on furlough of the Chandlers. We had hoped that this would have come about a year ago and action was practically complete when the whole scheme was derailed by the sudden retiring of the DeHaans. This delay was most unfortunate since it lost to me the contact of a year with Chandler before he went home a nd the gradual transfer of many things which now have had to come along as best they might. It seems a bit strange to be new to things again and not to be able to know at once just what any given situation implies, but that will come in time and I have already begun to get my hand in.

I find that there is work waiting to be done and it is especially difficult to decide just what should have the first and major attention. There are demands for flood relief work in the region which has been transfered to the Tientsin Station from the Peking Station and that work should have careful sttention Then there is the regular work of this region which will have to be looked after, and I am going with Li Mu Shih next week on a tour of inspection through those six out-stations. Then there is the esteblished work of this Station with which I must as soon as possible become theroughly familiar. Altogether I begin to

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feel as though I had fallen into a full job. I am just trying my wings and thus far I am getting along all right. I do hope and pray that I will have the stamina to stick it through. All through the summer any work has put my head quite out of business and I have had to be almost entirely idle. Now it is with a huge sense of satisfaction that I add a bit day by day and find myself standing up very well under the effort. I have really gone into this Fall's work with a great feelijg of uncertainty because it has been quite impossible to tell at all how things would go. Even yet the issue must be considered in the balance because I have not gone as far as I shall have to go. If I am able to carry what has to be carried it will be all I ask, if not it will simply mean that I will have to find relief in some other channel until I can get my stamina back. I am not down hearted about things but this is the situation as it as and I want you to know just how things are.

We are all immensely cheered and enthusiastic over the progress that is being made in Europe. One can't get away from the fearfulness of the struggle and the sorrow and distress that is coming to so many but the least indication that there is some hope of relief and that there possibly is begining to appear a begining of the end gives one gratitude and hope. It seems as though we have done very little out here in a direct way to help the cause to which we all have set our hearts. We have had so little to bear that one is almost ashamed of one's self reposing so quietly. We have not had to have wheatless, or heatless, or ,eatless days and it could not have helped in any way had we voluntarily given up any of these things except in savings which might be given in direct charity for the war. We have been so fortunate in this way that it has been almost galling to many of us. It has only been a sense of the supreme duty that has kept some of us on our job and even then there is a certain sense of unrest which runs as an undercureent from which none of us are able to get away. It would be woeful were it not so!

But I must desist. With kind regards, and many prayers for strength in the heavy burdens which are falling to men and women at home these days,

Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stanley.

Letter, Southwick, Clara to Hoover, Herbert, 1919 Jan 8

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But I must desist. With kind regards, and many prayers for strength in the heavy burdens which are falling to men and women at home these days,

Yours very truly,

Clara Southwick

REC'D OCT 16 1918

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CHAS. A. STANLEY
CHOU, SHANTUNG
CHINA.

Hsiku, Tientsin. Sept. 10, 1918.

Jan 17

Rev. H.E.B.Case,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Case;-

I was glad to have a letter from you now almost 'years' ago,- it was away back in February when it was written, within a few days of when I was able first to get out of bed and wabble feebly around the room. I was unable to answer at the time your letter reached me and for all these months since I have had to let practically everything go. I was so nearly all gone nervously when the typhoid got hold of me that I was quite useless when I came out of the trouble and for all these months have been unable to stand up to any of my ordinary duties. My head simply has refused to behave and it did not make it any easier to have the doctor tell me in advance that that was what was to be expected and that I was liable to have to endure it for months. Well, that is the way matters have turned out and I am just recently begining to take a try at things. Thus far I am sailing along all right and shall hope to be able to carry along through the year.

At our committee meetings last Spring I was transfered to Tientsin to help out here in view of the Chandlers returning to the U.S. for furlough. We came down here on the Second after a good rest through the Summer and have been trying to settle down and bring order out of a chaos of goods and chattels which have been packed away since early Summer. We are begining to see daylight and it seems good to begin to breathe freely once more.

While I have known a good deal about the work in Tientsin I really have all to learn and it seems strange not to be able at once to understand all the ins and outs of all sorts of questions which come up for consideration. I hope to find my way through the maze by degrees and then to be able to sail ahead. There seems to be good promise that we will have no floods this year to add to our distress and to pile up extra work for those who already have their full share. A few weeks ago it looked a bit dubious but the danger seems to be past now, and we hope it will stay so.

That "Noah's Ark" you mentioned in your letter plied back and forth for weeks before we were finally through with it,- and incidentally the famous Noah story had to be told which in its turn was not complete till the "Hey Barn" was brought once more to the light of day! That was 'some' Friday night! I had Merle Davis with me a few months ago and it was good to look upon him. And now this Summer I have had Sime Yarrow and his family near by and it has been fine to renew old associations and to come to know his family.

Now I must away. Yours very truly, Chas. A. Stanley

Heikw, Tientsin. Sept. 10, 1919.

Rev. H.W.B.Case,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Case:-

I was glad to have a letter from you now almost 'years' ago,- it was away back in February when it was written, within a few days of when I was able first to get out of bed and wobble feebly around the room. I was unable to answer at the time your letter reached me and for all these months since I have had to let practically everything go. I was so nearly all gone nervously when the typhoid got hold of me that I was quite useless when I came out of the trouble and for all these months have been unable to stand up to any of my ordinary duties. My head simply has refused to behave and it did not make it any easier to have the doctor tell me in advance that that was what was to be expected and that I was liable to have to endure it for months. Well, that is the way matters have turned out and I am just recently beginning to take a try at things. Thus far I am sailing along all right and shall hope to be able to carry along through the year.

At our committee meetings last Spring I was transferred to Tientsin to help out here in view of the Chandlers returning to the U.S. for furlough. We came down here on the Second after a good rest through the Summer and have been trying to settle down and bring order out of a chaos of goods and chattels which has been packed away since early Summer. We are beginning to see daylight and it seems good to begin to breathe freely once more.

While I have known a good deal about the work in Tientsin I really have had all to learn and it seems strange not to be able at once to understand all the ins and outs of all sorts of questions which come up for consideration. I hope to find my way through the maze by degrees and then to be able to sail ahead. There seems to be good promise that we will have no floods this year to add to our distress and to pile up extra work for those who already have their full share. A few weeks ago it looked a bit dubious but the danger seems to be past now, and we hope it will stay so.

That "Noah's Ark" you mentioned in your letter piled back and forth for weeks before we were finally through with it,- and incidentally the famous Noah story had to be told which in its turn was not complete till the "Hay Barn" was brought once more to the light of day! That was 'some' Friday night! I had Merle Davis with me a few months ago and it was good to look upon him. And now this Summer I have had Sime Yarrow and his family near by and it has been fine to renew old associations and to come to know his family.

Now I must away. Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stanley

CHAS. A. STANLEY
Tientsin SHANTUNG
CHINA.

RECD JAN 6 1919

November 21, 1918.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

"In time of peace prepare for war." I am afraid you will think it is war in very fact before you get through with what I am afraid is going to be a rather lengthy epistle. If I were to tell you all the things this town has been doing the last ten days, I fear you would fall over in a faint. Everybody has been having receptions all day and everybody else has been dancing all night , and, which is more to be regretted, there have been continuous boating parties in champagne lakes. I am not an adept at such things but those who are supposed to know have told me more than once that they have never seen so much champagne,in such a short space of time, consumed by such a limited constituency as they have seen this week. From which you may draw your own inferences. But it is encouraging and gratifying to note that in all of his speeches our American Consul, Mr. Heintzleman, toasted the Allies and peace without a glass in his hand and that an appreciable number of the officers of our 15th Infantry declared that if the people at home were going dry they were going to go dry, too. Anyway, we have had some bang-up celebrations and it is interesting how intensely eager, though very much benighted the enthusiasm of the Chinese is.

This is where the war begins, and I want as fully as possible and, if may be, intelligently, to put before you again the revised figures for the Hopei project here in Tientsin, and the removal of our present ~~dip~~ dilapidated plant to a better situation. Doubtless you have seen the figures which Mr. Chandler took home with him, which were prepared last spring. Since then there has been such a change in the financial market, as well as in the real estate market, as to make it essential that we should revise the figures which were previously drawn up. For the sake of clearness, you will note that all figures given in this new list are in Local Currency, as it is quite impossible with the present rates of exchange fluctuating as they are to make any adequate estimate in United States Gold.

It might be well, for the sake of thoroughly understanding the situation, to note that the original plot of ground upon which the Mission stood was in the present French Concession, indicated by the rectangle in ink which I have drawn on a map, which will accompany this. All the missions which were working in Tientsin were bunched in this section. The gradual pressure of foreign business houses made it expedient to transfer the Mission premises from this section to other sections of the city, and this policy has been followed out by all the missions, except the London Mission, and they have their plans laid for the transfer of the Anglo-Chinese College in the near future. Our plant was moved north of the city to a spot which I have outlined in ink and marked with a cross, on the bank of the Pei Ho. The reason for going to this section was that every in-

dication seemed to point to the future growth of the city in this direction, on account of the possibility of the railroads from the south and from the north-west coming in over rights of way which had already been purchased further north of the city. On account of graft the old rights of way were rejected and for the Tientsin-Pukow line a new right of way was purchases to the south and considerably nearer the city. The result has been that the city expansion has been to the northwest and to the east and the north, from the old Chinese city, which is marked by the yellow square. This has been a serious problem for us, which has been aggravated particularly by the floods of a year ago and by two minor inundations earlier.

On the map I have indicated by an inked line that section of the city, for which, according to the vote of the Tientsin Christian Union, we as a mission are supposed to be responsible. This section is much more densely built up than is indicated on the map, which is now several years old, and I have tried to indicate by crosses on the map how the streets have been practically entirely occupied. This shows where the center of population is. If our present plant were complete and in good working condition, there would really be nothing for us to do, under the circumstances, but to stay where we are; but when you consider the fact that at least half of our plant has yet to be put up and the additional consideration that our present buildings have been put in such condition by the recent flood that very expensive repairs will be necessary to make them at all useful for the purposes for which they were constructed, and the fact that some of the buildings have been condemned by our mission architect, we will see that from the standpoint of actual expenditure for building we are not planning to spend much more than we would have to spend, if we stayed in this place where we are now. It is inadvisable, both because of possible future inundantions and because of its isolation. These, in brief, are the reasons which have prompted the Station and the District to ask very definitely for this transfer to a more useful locality.

The idea is not that we abandon Hsiku entirely. We have a good church started here and there is ample scope for primary boys' and girls' schools and kindergartens, and you will notice that in the figures we have one item of $5000 for the development of the Hsiku plant. That is, we plan that ~~t~~ with this money we shall utilize materials from the buildings which will have to be salvaged, arrange and put up the buildings necessary for the local church work and for the schools, as indicated above. This plant will be operated as a branch of our main work. There is no question in the minds of any of us but that our agressive evangelistic work and our main school work will be made very much more effective by moving into that section which I have marked approximately by an oval. Mr. Chandler will be able to put more forcibly by word of mouth than I can by letter just the importance of these considerations.

As to the figures. We have suggested a total of 43 mou as being sufficient for our needs. There are six mou to an English acre. which gives a total of 7 1/6 acres. If we can buy soon, it is probable that we can get land at the price which we have estimated, $1500 a mou.

The figures for buildings are based upon present estimates for materials and labor, in consultation with those who have been doing building in Tientsin within the last few months. In the present conditions it has been necessary to raise the original figures somewhat, in Local Currency. It is necessary, perhaps, to explain the item of $6000 which is noted as a deficit on the Ladies' House. A certain sum of money is already in hand for the Ladies' House, but with the present rate of exchange it could not be expected to yield more than $4000 Local Currency and it is necessary, therefore, to add $6000 in order to bring it up to $10,000, which is the estimated cost of a residence built at the present time.

There is an item of $15,000 for a church, which will require some explanation. The idea for this building is that it should not be morely a church building, but should be so built as to have, in addition to its auditorium, rooms suitable for use as a community center, adequate to accomodate social work for men, women and children. In our former estimates the obligation to the Union Hospital was given as $8000 Gold. You will notice that this has been changed to $10,000 which is about what the $8000 Gold would bring, at the present rate of exchange. I think that further detailed explanations are unnecessary. They can much better be given by Mr. Chandler on the spot.

You will see that the total expenditure, as estimated, amounts to $163,000. In regard to this estimated expenditure it should be said that even in case it had seemed wise to stay in our present situation, we should have had to spend at the lowest estimate, $55,000 in new buildings or in repairs on buildings already in hand. As to the assest, you will see that with the possible sale of land such as we now have there will be a total of $64,000. If to this $64,000 we add the amount just mentioned above, which in any case will have to be expended, namely, $55,000, you will notice that the total amount comes to $119,000. This leaves a balance to be raised of $44,000, which is by no means so formidable a figure as the full $163,000, of our total estimate. One hesitates at a time such as this to say anything about additional expenditure of anykind, but there is not the slightest question that the future effectiveness of the work here in Tientsin lies now in the scales, and unless we by some supreme effort are able to avail ourselves of the opportunity, we will only have ourselves to blame in the end, for our failure.

I am writing this on behalf of the Tientsin Station and can only commend the whole question to your thot and prayer, in the hope that some way may be found through the efforts of us all by which this project may be put across. We are all of us willing to do our part and we most certainly shall put forth every effort from this end, but there are some things which, because at a distance, we cannot do. We are relying heavily upon Chandler for this. I want to say how thoroughly and deeply we appreciate the thot and interest of the Secretaries and the Committee at home. It is in no spirit of dissatisfaction that we are always, like Oliver Twist, asking for more. But we are faced with such overwhelming possibilities, which as we are at present situation we are unable to meet that the only thing which seems open for us to do is to ask for facilities to do the work which we could do now did we but have the material means.

I hope to be able to tell you in another letter some time soon of what I have been trying to do in the last few weeks and something of the celebrations which have been held here.

With the season's greetings and all good wishes for the New Year, I am

Very truly yours,

Chas A. Stanley

Mon. Nov. 21, 1918

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CHAS. A. STANLEY
~~TECHOU~~, Tientsin ~~SHANTUNG~~
CHINA.

December 19, 1918.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

We have your letter of October 31st, for which I thank you. The principal matter mentioned in there is the question of the transfer from Hsiku to Hopei, and I take that matter up at once, since I was planning to write you anyway within these next few days. On November 22nd I sent you a letter with map accompanying, trying to explain the general situation. There is not very much to add to that, except to say that as the days go by it becomes more and more evident that something must be done, if we are going to get anywhere within a reasonable length of time.

I note what you say in regard to a letter which you have received from Dr. Wilder, in which he says that his feeling is that the transfer should be made gradually and that some lines of work should be continued indefinitely at Hsiku. In regard to that latter statement there never was any question in anybody's mind but that the Hsiku work should have to go on as that of a branch church with subsidiary schools for boys and girls of intermediary grade. In regard to the question as to whether the transfer should be made gradually or not, that is purely a question as to how much money you are going to spend. If we are going out to spend all the money we have, the slower we make the transfer the better we will succeed, for the simple reason that real estate values are changing every day and for the added reason that the property that is most desirable and which we most want is being gradually picked up by others. One piece which to my mind is especially desirable and which would have been most suitable for a church and community center site, where we could really do effective work, has been taken up in the last few weeks and we have simply had to sit by and hold our hands. We out here very much appreciate the attitude which the Prudential Committee has taken in regard to all these financial matters, oppressed as they and we all have been by the question of this most unfavorable exchange. At the same time it must be said, too, most emphatically that the only way to save any money on this proposition is to be able to get into it at once, and the sooner we can get the property that we must have, the better it will be for us, both financially and otherwise.

I already have in a letter from Mr. Chandler and in your letter to the Secretary of the Mission, the action of the Prudential Committee regarding this whole proposition and it is gratifying to find that there is unanimity of opinion, at least, in regard to the matter, altho the Committee does not see its way clear to make a financial appropriation. I think we had no question at all in our minds as to the action which the Prudential Committee would

Mon. Nov. 21, 1918.

Mr. Bailey

REC'D JAN 27 1919

CHAS. A. STANLEY
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take in this regard, because after careful deliberation it seems to be the only thing to be done under the circumstances. At the same time this action effectively stops any progress on our part, owing to the fact that nothing at all can be done until we have some money to go on. May I recall to your mind the estimate which was made by Mr. Bergamini, which was considered to be the minimum which would be required for the protection of this property against possible future high water? Had it seemed wise to stay here this estimate called for $10,000, which it would take to construct a dike around the whole compound, sufficiently high and strong to keep floods away. In any interpretation of the situation this would be an absolutely necessary expenditure, which could not wait for anything. Now, since this property we are not going to attempt to hold, would it not be possible in some way to have this $10,000 placed at our disposal, in order that we could at least, to the limit of $10,000, procure land before it has gone entirely out of sight, or before it has been picked up by someone else?

In my judgment, the ideal thing would be for us to be able to buy and make the transfer to Hopei without the necessity of immediately selling the property here. By such a method of procedure, in a few years it would be possible for us to reimburse ourselves, if not fully, at least in very large measure, for the total expenditure. We will be able to get very fair market prices, even if we should sell now, but property in Tientsin, especially sites such as this is where there is river frontage, is not very plentiful and is becoming less and less so all the time. I have thought something of trying to make an effort to raise a certain sum of money on the strength of our property here as a guarantee, but I have no time to do anything about this and, in any case, it has not received any official sanction of any kind. But it does seem too bad to throw money away, when by a little ingenuity it would be quite possible for us to profit by any advance which might come. It seems to me that absolutely the first thing that must be done is to purchase sites, suitable for our future use. As soon as this is done then we what immediately confronts us is the question of accomodations.

As things are now, we are using buildings which are not in any too good condition as a result of the floods last year and as little as possible has been expended upon them in the way of repairs. But we cannot expect to continue to do this, if we expect to make any progress. We must have some method of procedure in regard to the girls' school and the boys' school. The girls' school is, of course, affected more by the action of the W.B.M., but the boys' school is a matter for us to decide. Something ought to be done at once so that we can put them on the footing that they were on before the high water came and even on a higher footing. This cannot be done with things as they are now and it is a useless waste of money to try to do very much in the premises that we have here, since in the end we are bound to leave them. I know that Chandler feels very keenly about this and that he is going to do everything in his power to try to get funds, so that something can be done; but it is very essential that we should have something done very definitely before very many months. We tried for weeks last fall to find buildings that would be suitable to rent temporarily, but

but there was nothing that was deemed useable, so you can see from this that we are in a very serious situation.

Then, almost before we know it there is going to be the question of accomodation for those of us who are to be in Tientsin. The Leipers, after a year of language study, should return to this place. The Chandlers, before very many months, will also be coming back and the question is, "Where are you going to put them?" The Ballous are living in rented quarters in Hopei and while, due to the generosity of Dr. G.Purves Smith, the rental is not high, considering the premises, still it seems to be too bad that we must put money into a hole from which there is no return. Aside from that house there are two houses on the compound here at Hsiku, one of which is occupied by Miss Sewall and ourselves,-that is, the one which needed the least repair. The other house in the condition in which it is now is quite uninhabitable and it will need a considerable amount of money to put it in fair condition. This is all we have to go on. I think you can see from this, as you probably appreciate anyway, the urgency of the situation which faces us.

I am sending you, under separate cover, a couple of photographs which may be of some interest and perhaps some use in the Herald, if you care for anything of this kind, which is not absolutely, unqualifiedly missionary. I think I mentioned in my previous letter the fact that we had had a week of celebrations following the receipt of the news of the armistice. On the second day after the news was received there was a large parade of Chinese representing all the schools and various mercantile guilds of the city. The parade must have been at least five miles long, and what with the decorations all over the city and various settlements it was one of the most remarkable sights that Tientsin has ever seen. The picture that I send was taken at the corner of Victoria Park in the British Concession, just as the procession turned west on its return march to the place whence it started. On the day following the Allied soldiers had a parade, on Wednesday morning, and the various troops marched around and then saluted the flags of the Allied nations. The picture which I send of the 15th Infantry was taken in front of the British Consulate just as the men were going thru that ceremony.

On the 26th of November the Civil Governor of the province gave a large reception to the Allied troops in the Public Park. It was one of the most interesting occasions which I have ever had the privilege of attending. The whole park was devoted to the men and there was everything there from trenches to rapid fire guns. It was most interesting to see which what enthusiasm the various troops entered into the affair. The United States was the most largely represented because just at present we happen to have the largest contingent here, the only men of the Allied countries being a few who have been returned wounded from the Front. But aside from us there were Japanese and French and Annamese, Sikhs and Italians and there would have been quite a company of Irridentists, had they not been sent to Sibera a few weeks before. These, aside from considerable numbers of Chinese soldiers. It was a varied and picturesque crowd. My particular stunt was to have charge of the Italian dugout, half way down the long trench, at one end of which was a Chinese coolie hut where they served meat dumplings and at

Chas. R. Hartley

the other end of which was a hut where they served hot wienies and rolls. We dished out maccaroni and poured out grape juice until there was none left. Everybody who was able was out and helped in putting the thing across and altogether ~~is~~ it was a very successful occasion. We each received a note like the accompanying, in recognition of the "conspicuous parts" which we had played in the entertainment - needless to say this note is not written in the Viceroy's own handwriting.

As for myself, here just at present we are running a three weeks' class of men who have been brought in from our country churches with a few from the local church. There are about thirty men altogether and we are doing some good work and as hard work as we know how in the hope that it will bear some fruit in the efforts which these men will make themselves when they go back to their own little places.

As to the broader work of our Christian Union in Tientsin, we have just come to the end of a three days' retreat, when about twenty-five of us have been coming together to try to face the whole situation as it is here in Tientsin and to endeavor to see what there is that we can do and which we haven't done in the past to make our work more efficient and to give it more points of contact with the social life of this ~~a~~ great city. We met from five to seven in the afternoon of two days and then the last day from five to eight. I think we have about got to the place where we feel that we are in a position to make some recommendations to the present existing Christian Union, which has been an organization principally noted for its lack of life. We all are hoping that as a result of these few days spent together we will be able really to make the Christian organizations in the city points of energy from which real life will flow. This retreat was the outcome of meetings which four of us have been having every week since last September, where we have been trying to face the needs of the work in Tientsin, count up our assets and try to think through where we have succeeded and where we have failed to bring our forces adequately to the tasks before us. It is too early, of course, to gauge what we will be able to do, but it certainly is true, as all the men testified who were present at these three sessions, that the questions involved have never been faced with such absolute sincerity and so thoroughly as they have been this time, and this fact augurs well for the future. There has been a committee appointed to carry out the findings of this informal body, which meets next week. As soon as I have gotten through this committee and have wound up our class for men, which runs until the 31st, it will be necessary for me to get out again and go down to Wen An in the flooded district, to see what is going on down there and to determine what shall be done in regard to the distribution of grain.

As you said in your letter, we are all of us very much elated over the cessation of hostilities and do hope that that which we have hoped and prayed for all along may come. It is distressing to see so much acrimony in the press at home over President Wilson's actions. The real inwardness of it all it is difficult to see, except that it is very evident that there is a good deal of party spite. It looks a bit as though it were a rather poor beginning for a world peace!

Yours very truly,

Chas. R. Stanley

Dec. 19, 1918.

REC'D JAN 27 1919

American Board Mission
Hsiku, Tientsin, China

December 19, 1918.

Dear Friends:-

In a letter which I wrote some time ago I believe I told some of you at least that we were planning to have a class for men, calling in some of our church members and leaders from our out station churches. This class began on the 10th and is to run through the 31st of this month. It has been a good many years since we have had anything of this kind here and we were just a little uncertain as to just how many men would be able to come on the strength of our invitation. But when they all arrived we found we had twenty-six, which makes a nice group to work with, and we have been having a good time. The men have two sessions in the morning and two sessions in the afternoon, with an evening meeting which they are supposed to run themselves. I think they are finding it worth while.

There are ~~having~~ courses of Christian Fundamentals and Christian Apologetics and several courses of Bible study. After a week's work in my courses, which was on the fundamental assumptions of Christianity, I threw two hours open for discussion and for questions, thinking that perhaps at the end of the week there might be questions in their minds which had not been answered by anything that had been said or that had been aroused by some of the things which had been said. I wish you could have been there to have heard what they said, because we ~~said~~ questioned everything under the sun and discussed everything imaginable. I think one of the most amusing questions that was put forward was suggested by my Chinese secretary. He is a man who has been with me now for about two months, well educated in Chinese literature and with a mind open to anything new, also with a slight spattering of Western science. During one of the lectures I had made some remarks about the book of Genesis and the stories of creation, comparing them with Chinese accounts of the origin of matter. This man referred to these remarks and then said he had a question he would like to ask. He went to on to say that we read that the Spirit of the Lord ~~walked~~ moved upon the face of the waters. "Now, we know," he said, "that water is made up of two parts of hydrogen and one part of oxygen",- this remark, of course, gave full scope for the exhibition of his scientific knowledge. "Now the question that bothers me is," he said," where did the Lord get so much hydrogen and oxygen?" Perhaps some of you can answer that question. I got out of the difficulty by suggesting that as a matter of fact that question had bothered a good many people and it was not yet settled!

But I do not want you to think from this that all of the questions were of this type. It has been very interesting to notice the growth of the men in thoughts and judgments and in the questions they ask, and one man got right down to the vitals of things when he asked how it was possible to increase our sense of spiritual realities. That question gave us a fine opportunity to think for a little while upon the realities of our Christian experience and what their implications are for ourselves and for others and how we are to try to pass them on. It certainly is very interesting to work with men consecutively in this way and it is really the only way in which it is possible to give them any adequate conception of what our Christianity involves. We are all hoping that they will go back, to their own restricted spheres with a broader outlook and a deeper consciousness of the responsibilities which rest upon them.

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But I do not want you to think from this that all of the estions were of this type. It has been very interesting to notice the owth of the men in thoughts and judgments and in the questions they , and one man got right down to the vitals of things when he asked w it was possible to increase our sense of spiritual realities. That ation gave us a fine opportunity to think for a little while upon the alities of our Christian experience and what their implications are r ourselves and for others and how we are to try to pass them on. It rtainly is very interesting to work with men consecutively in this way d it is really the only way in which it is possible to give them any ssuate conception of what our Christianity involves. We are all hoping t they will go back to their own restricted spheres with a broader look and a deeper consciousness of the responsibilities which rest on them.

In regard to the relief work which we are doing in Wen An I can say that the organization is in full swing and we are getting along very nicely. We have seven refuges for old people, women and children, and in these we have about 1800 people in all, who will be fed from now on through the winter until the end of March. In addition to this we are distributing to needy cases within a restricted area a total of something like forty tons of grain, which will relieve their immediate distress. These are cases where they still have houses in which to live, sufficient clothes to wear ~~but~~, through the more sever months of winter are unable to provide themselves with food. To the south of Wen An at Ching Hai, there are some thirty villages which are still surrounded by water and in a a really very bad way, but we are unable to do anything for them in the way of actual relief of present circumstances.

We have formulated some plans, however, for them, which we will put into effect in the spring. We plan to buy seed rice now,- about $2500 worth at the present prices, which will be less than in the spring, and we will loan this seed rice to various villages upon guarantees of the head men in the village for repayment in cash after the harvest in the fall. This seems to be in some ways one of the most satisfactory ways of giving relief, combining as it does the maximum of assistance with the minimum of loss and without any of the danger of pauperization. This fall the rice crop in the sections where the water was shallow enough to plant it, was remarkable and, if we can do as well next year, we will feel that our effort has been worth while.

Of course, the real question that bothers us is whether these flood conditions are going to prevail again next year. There seems to be absolutely nothing to prevent it, except a lack of rain, and it is almost too good to expect that there will be such a lack. The government has not succeeded in doing some of the conservancy work which it should have accomplished by this time. Some of the most important dikes have not been built and no dredging at all has been done in any of the rivers, and so far as one can see it can be only a kind Providence that will keep them from suffering as much another year as they have this year. It will be a great day for this land when a supine government wakes up and faces its responsibilities and spends in legitimate ways the money which it is at present spending along illegitimate lines.

Unfortunately, as a family we have had another siege of what seems to be the "flu". I have never succeeded in thoroughly recovering from the attack which I had over a month ago; but this time it was the children. Lyons was quite ill for several days and just missed pneumonia by a hair's breadth; and he was scarcely out of bed when John came down with the same trouble. Fortunately we were able to head it off and he has never been as ill as Lyons was at any time. We hope now that we have had our share and that we will be free for the rest of the winter. Mary Helen and Alfred are coming home tomorrow for the Christmas holidays and we are looking forward to a good time.

Immediately after the holidays it is going to be necessary for me to get out again into the ~~country~~ districts, to see how the work is getting along there and plan for the latter half of the winter. I hope to disband our work down there by the end of March at the latest and it will be a great relief to have these burdens off my mind.

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411

CIVIL GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Tientsin, Nov. 27th, *191*8.

Mr. C. A. Stanley,
Tientsin.

Dear sir,

Please allow me to express to you my deep appreciation for the conspicuous part which you played in the entertainment to the Allied Troops, Wednesday, the 26th. inst. in the Hopei Park.

I am sure that whatever success we have had was entirely due to the assistance and support which was so kindly and unreservedly given by yourself.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours respectfully, 曹銳

Dec. 19, 1911

REC'D JAN 27 1919

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF FLOOD RELIEF AND

CONSERVANCY.

Chihli, North China.

Translation

Tientsin, 23rd Dec. 1918.

Sir,

Because of the great flood of last year which has torn asunder numerous people of this province from their homesteads, with one heart and one purpose you worked unremittingly in relieving the affected. And Christ-like in benevolence, neither the hungry nor the flood-stricken ever escaped your constant mindfulness, but everyone had been saved from an imminent catastrophe out of which they were once more to enjoy peace and prosperity.

Your illustrious virtue has shed light far and wide and inspired great admiration. I have petitioned our President to give recognition for the meritorious services rendered by you. In response to my request, the President has conferred upon you the fifth Class Chia Ho Decoration, which commemorates the fact that in you personifies the golden rule of loving others with self-denial as typified by the Cross and that such good deeds were done and blessings asked for the glory of the Lord, the only God.

I have much pleasure in forwarding you the said Decoration with the request that you be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of same.

Hsiung Hsi Ling.

(Copy)

Dec. 19, 1918

brief type

refugees, letter, from Peking

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Mr. Stanley Crawford

(Copy)

REC'D JAN 27 1919

CHAS. A. STANLEY
TECHOU, SHANTUNG
CHINA.

Hsiku, Tientsin.
December Twenty-seventh.
1918

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;-

I sent you a letter only a few days ago and before I go farther in this I want to wish you the best wishes (belated) of the Season. May the New Year upon which you have already entered ere this reaches you bring you all good things both in your own thought and experience and in the work which is committed to your hands.

I feel sure you will be interested in one of our Christmas presents, and it only right that you should know about it. On Christmas night there came to me notification of the Decoration of the Order of Chia Ho 5th. Class by the Chinese Government in recognition of work done in relief for the flood vietims of last year. This work in so far as it is in the Districts of Wenan and Tsinghai is still under my care and we will not be through there till next March. Along with my nosification came one also for Chandler who did a lot of hard work and deserved such recognition if any one does,- though it is needless to say that such have not been the rewards for which we have sought. Others have also been similarly decorated but just who I do not know. Two of the Professors at the Pei Yang University are among the number. I have notified Chandler of this and am sending the decoration itself by some of the people who are returning to the States within the next few weeks. I do not care to entrust it to the mails.

We have had a very pleasant Christmas and have had great crowds at the Christmas entertainments in the church. There was such a crowd on Christmas night that the floor sank in a couple of places fortunately without misfortune or mishap to anyone. Now we must set to work and try to shore it up in some way so as to make it temporarily usable. This is one of the results of the flood which has had no consideration since we expect to rearrange the buildings here. If this church is to be used much it will need a thorough rehabilitation which would involve rather heavy expense.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Chas. A. Stanley

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December Twenty-seventh.
1918

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Yours sincerely,

Chas. A. Stanley

CHAS. A. STANLEY
HSIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA.

414

December
Twenty-ninth,
1 9 1 9.

Rev. W. E. Strong,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;-

We seem to have been keeping the wires warm on these cold days with an appalling jargon of code words! I wonder whether Babel was the result of some enterprizing person trying to work out a code!

A few days ago in consultation with Mr. M'Cann we sent you another cable regarding the matter of the Tientsin purchase and sale. The cable should read as follows, "Owing to political causes sale Hsiku property reported by letter Nov. 20,1919, unexpectedly delayed. It will be necessary to borrow about $65.000 Mex. immediately. Loan can be secured locally but approval of Board required. Will Board authorize? Prospects are favorable selling Hsiku in near future."

A couple of days after sending this cable we received the one from Boston, evidently in reply to Mr. M'Cann's letter of Nov. 20, approving of the sale at Hsiku and instructing us not to exceed, in our purchasing monies in hand. This of course was in accordance with our own plans and desires.

In Sept. and Oct. I had signed up several options on land in Hopei because in the judgement of us all it was absolutely necessary for us to do something very definite in the way of procuring our site. Available land has been changing hands so rapidly that it was very evident that unless we in some way "nailed" a portion of what was left we would be effectually shut out. In the m tter of one piece I had agreed to pay the money down on a certain date. On that particular day when we came to sell Gold, calling upon some of the funds on hand, Mr. M'Cann found great difficulty in disposing of his drafts. That put us in a serious difficulty. He called me up on the phone and I started out at once to see whether I could get temporary accomodation from some of my friends. As it turned out, the owner failed to appear in the afternoon so we did not have to put up the money. On the day following, about ten in the morning a man came to my office and made me an offer of $1000. per mou for the whole of the Hsiku place. I refused, on the basis of there being too many buildings to allow the place to go at that price. We finally adjusted for a flat price of $102.000. for the whole proposition as it stands, occupancy of houses to be allowed till next June. A few days after this agreement we heard rumors that there was Japanese money at the back of this deal. I did not believe the rumors but thought it best under the circumstances to make careful investigation. I could find nothing one way or the other and the "middle men" were prepared to give assurance that the transaction was a bona fide Chinese deal, a day was

set for the payment of the money, the men came around with a deposit receipt which did not seem to be quite in order, according to the middle men,- they went off to fix the matter up, and -- well, you know as much about the rest as I do! For some reason or other which I have not yet been able to find out the deal never went through.

I Immediately saw the owners to acquaint them with the facts as they had developed and under the circumstances have been able to extend time of payment a few weeks. Originally payments were all to be made within the year. In addition to this I have been able through the instrumentality of friends in and out of the bank to raise $26.000. from the Russia-Asiatic Bank which will carry us for six months on the principal piece of land. There are seven pieces in all and the smaller holders are begining to clamour for payment. It was after these adjustments had been made and after I found out the amount which the bank would carry that I consulted with others and we sent the cable asking authorization for a temporary loan. There is no question in my mind in regard to the sale of this Hsiku place. It is not a question of there being but one purchaser for there are others after the place. Just a few days before what was to have been the wind up of the deal a man offered me more than I was at that time to have received. Of course I could not take the offer having already signed up with the other people. This man is still in the market though he is at present in Peking. Aside from him there are two others who are after the place, also for factory sites, and it is all merely a question of time and awaiting their convenience.

As you see the figures which we have for the place here now are $62.000. in excess of our original allowance in the estimates for assets on the Tientsin proposition, and $37.000. in excess of the figures suggested in the first cable regarding this whole matter. Land in Hopei is in the same scale of price and market advance. If it were merely a question of advance in price we might swallow our disappointment and pay the price for our procrastination later on, but that is not the question. It is a matter of being at all able to procure what we need and ought to have in the new situation and delay, on the basis of this consideration, would be disastrous because the land would have gone beyond ree call. I wish I might be able to talk with you and the others who are involved face to face. Dr. Patton of course knows the situation here so far as the lay of the land is concerned and something of the urgency of the market but the situation is much tighter than it was when he was here. This will account for our importunity both in cable and letter. Under ordinary circumstances it would be quite possible for me to get the money locally from either the banks or some of my friends amongst the Chinese. The latter are entirely willing even now to help were it not that they have converted their ready cash into gold or have gone security

on large import orders so as to take advantage of the favorable exchange with the result that their ready cash has vanished. For instance, Mr. Tsai told me that he usually carries Taels 60.000. or 70.000 in current account in bank much to the amusement of his friends who say that he ought to use it to be ter advantage. "But", he said,"I like to have this money handy for emergencies just like this when I can help my friends, and a little interest more or less I don't care about and do not need." He has gone backer for a Tls.500.000. concrete pier at Amoy and simply cannot move. Others are in the same fix and I give this instance simply to show the difficulties under which we are working. With the sanction of the Board we can get further advances from the banks sufficient to tide us over these payments, and the rest will be quite simple. This $26.000 that has been taken up by the Russo-Asiatic Bank is on my own cognizance and will give some idea of the attitude of the banks toward us.

"And what more shall I say? Time would fail me to tell of" ricksha rides, amdwalks, and telephone, calls, and trips to Peking, and conferences, and friendly influence, and suaveness, and bluff, and money paid down, and checques returned,- without which we would not be even where we are now! I have put in my whole Fall on this job to the paralysis of the country work I had planned,but it was perfectly evident that this was the one thing which had to be done and done at once no matter what happened in other spheres. It will be a great disappointment to have this work done for no purpose and a gross waste of strength and energy to have to do it all over again. Now is the time to wind the business up and have it out of the way. Long before this reaches you I hope for a favorable reply to our last cable giving us authority to go ahead with our loan to tide us over this temporary difficulty. This will clear up the whole situation and will leave my time free for other work which must needs be done.

I have been most delinquent in my letter writing this Fall and Winter. Last year we had the valliant assistance of Miss Mickey once a month and that made all the difference in the world with one's correspondence. I am a bit of a feeble member on letters anyway and being deprived of such efficient assistance has put me in a bad hole!

With kind regards, and the best, though late, wishes of the season,

Yours very truly,

Chas A Stanley.

Dec. 24, 1918.

Friedstein

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With kind regards, and the best, though late, wishes of the season,

Yours very truly,

Chas. S. Stein

CHAS. A. STANLEY
KU, TIENTSIN
CHINA.

March 22

415

October Twenty-fifth.
1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;-

I have had a letter from you long lying about waiting to be answered but I have s[illegible] been out of the ring on letter writing thus far this [illegible]. Unfortunately I lost out on Miss Mickey, upon wh[illegible] bank, this last month, and the mere necessitie[illegible] tine have kept me pretty well loaded down. I s[illegible] in the country this minute but the complications [illegible] Tientsin have made it impossible fo me to get away.

I have been putting my time in on the land proposition realizing that it was absolutely imperative for us to do something definite and do it soon. Pieces that we have had our eyes one have melted away out of our sight so often and with such an air of finality that I had been reduced to the state ### where I would break into a cold perspiration whenever anyone said "land"! I have been working hard on this proposition, and especially during the last two months and yesterday with Mr. M'Cann's collaboration we sent off a cable giving as best we could the situation as it now faces us. We have at last come to the place where we know just what is possible, so far as site is concerned. The Station is unanimous in the choice and the Property Committee of the Mission has passed upon our judgement favorably. In the cable we mentioned the fact that we had about 50 mou of land in sight. This is more than we had estimated would be necessary for the change. This does not mean that we will necessarily keep all of this, though it may seem wise to in the end. Too many times our future work in larger centers has been hampered because we have been too close in our land calculations and then have wished for more when it was impossible to procure it. This land is all a going proposition and we can easily dispose of what we do not need, and at an advance on the present price. After a year of hard work on this whole proposition I am convinced that we are extremely fortunate as a Mission to be able to get hold of this property which we now have in sight. We are going to be in one of the best sections of the City, if not 'the best'. We have a site which is always going to be marked since it is immediately adjacent to the Provincial Assembly grounds and the Hopei Public Park. From the standpoint of utility we are striking it rich because we must provide in the near future residences to house several families, not to speak of single ladies, and as we noted in the cable there will be available sufficient accomodation for at least three families on this property ready to our use immediately. This will tide us over the present time of disastrous exchange when the price of everything is so dislocated.

In the mean time the price on our Hsiku land

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

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is going up so that I have sufficient imagination to believe that if we hold along for a few months on this we will be able to get twice what we have estimated in our original figures. We have given $65.000. as a figure in the Cable, but I believe we can sell for more than that today, not to speak of waiting till the Spring.

I have been most fortunate in having the able assistance of Mr. Ch'en, who is the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Independent Church and a long-time friend. He has given time freely and with a keen interest and a great deal of what he has done could not have been brought about without his assistance. Now we have come to a place where we must act, and having all the cards at last in our hands we have sent you this cable asking you for your backing. I only wish the Committee could be here to see on the ground just what the proposition is. In half an hour you would I think see the strategic position which we are bound to hold in the city by reason of this fortunate and most suitable site. I only wish that Dr. Patton were in Boston to be able to tell what he himself came to see here.

I must not take time for more now,- I am overdue to leave for the other side of the city on some of this business right now, but I felt I must get off something to supplement the cable and to add to the fuller letter which I asked Mr. M'Cann to write from the office.

Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stauffer

Oct. 25, 1919.

Fountain

Hsiku, Tientsin, China,
January 21, 1919.

Dear Friends:-

I am planning to go out into the country tomorrow and had planned to be gone for a week or ten days until this morning, when I had word of a special called meeting of our Chihli District Committee which necessitates my being in Peking on Tuesday of next week; so I shall have to cut my country trip short. I am going down to Wen An especially for inspection of our refuges down there, to make up accounts up until the end of theyear and to see what plans should be laid for the second half of the winter, up to the time of the disbanding of refugees, which should be about the end of March. We have had about 1800 people in these refuges and now for the rest of the winter we will probably be able to take on three or four hundred more. On the way to Wen An I am going to stop at Ching Hai to see what has been done there. There are still nearly 30 villages which are surrounded by water in the district, and I have planned to distribute to the villagers as a loan about 60,000 catties of seed rice, which they will be able to plant in shallow water in the spring and from which they should be able to get a good crop in the fall. When the crops are in they are to repay the original cost of this seed, which will not be as much as they would have to pay in the open market, since this has already been bought by us in quantity, and at a low rate.

The last ten days have seen a couple of interesting meetings here in Tientsin. One was that of the reorganized Christian Union, which is a union of all the Christian forces in the city. It has been an organization more in name than in fact in the past, and its chief function has been a sort of court of last appeal. That is, it has been called in when there has seemed to be no other way of accomplishing the particular bit of work. Under this new organization we hope to make the executive committee a live, aggressive body, to take into its purview all of the questions that involve any of our church organizations, and to attempt to correlate our work so that we will more fully realize that it is all a part of one whole. On the central committee there are to be five representatives from each church and from this committee is to be chosen the executive committee of ten. At the committee meeting held last Friday I was surprised to find myself put in as chairman of the Union.

There has been a good deal of agitation against opium and morphia the last few weeks, led off by the editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times, Mr. Woodhead. He has been most persistent and virulent in his attacks on the traffic. Partly as a result of his stand and partly in consequence of the conditions which face us all over the north , several anti-opium societies have been started in other cities and Tientsin has started her own. According to the Chinese name of the society, it is an anti-drug society, that is, it sets out to combat the production and sale of any habit-forming drugs. This is, of course, just the beginning of things, but we all hope that as a result of what has been done in various places there may be organized a national reform society, which will take under careful consideration ways and means of rooting out this traffic, which has already wrought such havoc. For instance, in the Kailan Coal Mines, not far from here, the traffic has reach such proportions that the output of the mines is seriously impaired, and naturally from selfish reasons, if from no

Heim, Tientsin, China,
January 21, 1919.

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other, we have the directors of the mines right with us in any such propoganda as we are comtemplating. There is another meeting of this society to be held this Friday. This will be a general public meeting to confirm the informal meetings which were held two weeks ago and a week ago. Five directors have been appointed, four of whom are Chinese and all of them leaders in their various spheres: Chang Poling, who may be known to some of you as head master of the largest middle school in the city, a school of over 1000 boys; Mr. Pien, who is also one of the directors, is chairman of the Provincial Council, which corresponds to our state legislature at home; Mr. Sun, head of the industrial exhibit, where no goods except those which are produced and manufactured in China are shown or sold. This man is so fixed in his determination not to use anything that is not Chinese that he goes rattling around the city in an old jinricksha with iron tires on the wheels, refusing to put rubber on the wheels because rubber is not grown in China. I rode half the way across the city behind him just the other day and it certainly sounded like an ice wagon procession. It had been so long since I had heard the rattle of an old style jinrichsha that I had quite forgotten how much noise it could make. The fourth man on the committee is Mr. Liu, the editor of "Social Welfare", which is one of the most influential dailies in the city and, I think, the one which has the largest circulation. I was put in as the fifth member. I certainly will be glad to do anything I can to try to put a stop to the drug habit. It has assumed such proportions that coolies on the street, if theyknow where to go, can buy injections at " a copper a stick", Of course it isn't very pure stuff that they get and, in view of the lack of attention to the first principles of cleanliness and because of infection from dirty needles, they soon pay the price of their folly in more ways than one.

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JUN 30 1919

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CHAS. A. STANLEY

HSIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA.

May 29, 1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I have had your letter of February 24th for some time, in reply to what you call my "tale of woe". I am glad that tale did not have any more serious effect upon you than it seems to have had, but I did really feel as tho I had to spill over onto somebody. The situation here is, of course, not much changed from what it was when I wrote. We are very glad to have available this money which has been voted, but of course it is quite inadequate for the purpose for which we must urgently want money right away,- and that is the purchase of land. I am looking forward with great eagerness to the coming of Dr. Patton and his party and to a time when I hope I will be a little bit freer to look more thoroughly into the property question and the possibility of perhaps getting advances of some kind against the purchase of land. I think when Dr. Patton comes and realizes the situation fully, he will realize the necessity for something to be done very soon. There have been very considerable transfers of peoperty in the Hopei section within the last few months, and they are not transfers for the purpose of speculation. That is, the property is bought, evidently, for occupancy, and that being the case, it quite shuts it out of the market for anyone else. For instance, the corner that I considered most ideal for our church and hoped-for community center has changed hands and is already being built upon. Other plots have suffered the same fate. A recent examination showed two pieces of land that are available and very satisfactory for our purpose, if only we could take them now while the getting is good. So far as I am able to find out there is no one else looking at these particular pieces just now. But there is no need to bother you with the details of such business.

The beginning of last month we wound up our flood relief work, so that that is off my hands, and it is very well it is so, because with the Ballous gone I fond that I am pretty badly put to it to make both ends meet. I certainly will be glad to have him back again, not to speak of Chandler, who ought soon to follow. I have just come back from a visit into our south-western region and am impressed anew with the lack of supervision of all of this country work which we are trying to do. I suppose really there must be some good that comes from it, but it is very uncertain, progress is very slow, and the lack of definite practical growth in our various churches is very discouraging. It seems to me we are not going to do anything until we can give more adequate supervision to the work which we already have in hand. It is part of the heritage of the past, where the emphasis was on wide evangelism apparently without regard to whether what you had evangelized had sufficient root to last out one dry season. Then, toom, in the outly-

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ing regions we find that there is not the openmindedness that there is in the larger cities. Those that we have influenced have been the poorer classes and that very fact in large measure has militated agaist our getting hold of the more influential elements in the community. This is a matter which should require very serious consideration, and upon which the Mission, to seems to me, must in the near future establish a very definite policy. Personally, I think the only way out of the difficulty is to divide our districts up into smaller sections, to be supervised by able men, in consultation with the foreign missionary in charge. The responsibility for putting across any program for any given section will rest entirely upon these organizing leaders and specifically upon the leader for the given section. I beliege some system of this kind will fix responsibility, will bring out a certain enthusiasm and esprit de corps which we very much lack now, and will make it possible for us to work in such a way as to really touch those elements in the community ~~that~~, without which it will be impossible for the church to survive, anyway.

As for Tientsin itself, we are planning a new venture this summer - a union conference of all the workers of all the missions; and I do hope we are going to be able to make this first attempt a success. Some of the men have gone to different conferences in the past, but there has never been anything which in any way took into consideration all the workers, and that is the plan of this conference. This is one of the first larger efforts of our reorganized Tientsin Christian Union, which is trying to do something in a practical way for our local Christian constituency.

Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stanley.

Twitchi

May 29, 1914

MAY 2 1919

CHAS. A. STANLEY
SIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA.

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April 1, 1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I want to acknowledge to you your letter to the Mission of recent date, in which was contained the information as to the allotment of the balance of funds in the Tientsin Property Fund for our use in the purchase of property. It is gratifying to have at least this amount upon which to draw, altho it is, of course, quite insufficient to do all that we want to do right away. I do hope something will turn up pretty soon so that we may go ahead and really clinch this property proposition. There is a lot of real estate being transferred in the ~~Hax~~ Hopei district now, and some of it is very desirable for the purpose for which we would use it If they were merely fictitious transfers, it would not be quite so bad, altho it would involve an extra expenditure of money; but the trouble is that a large proportion of them seem to be permanent transfers and people are building upon them at once. Of course when anything like that happens it puts a permanent stop to all of our hopes. If it were not for the scandalous rate of exchange, we would be justified, I am sure, in borrowing money, in order to procure real estate which we should have, and I am sure that the advance in prices would cover the interest involved. But with exchange as it is one is very hesitant to do anything of the kind. It may be that a way will open so that it may be possible for us to borrow money locally; if it should and if, on the advice of the local committee here, it should seem wise to do so, I am convinced that it would be the very best policy.

I have just returned from the country a few days ago, where we have been closing up our refuges which we have been running through the winter down in the Wenan district. We have had over 2000 women and children there whom we have been feeding for the last six months, but now that warm weather is coming along we have disbanded these refuges and sent the poor people back to their homes, with about half a bushel of grain apiece to tide them over until they are able to make some adjustments. I wish you could have seen those refuges. We had three in Wen An city itself and four in outlying villages. The ones in the city were all of them in old temples and it is interesting that the largest number were in the Confucian temple. We had over 700 women and children packed into that place, and it was a sight that is hard to describe. The staple diet for these people was millet, cornmeal and cabbage, and while it is a very frugal diet, there was one thing about it in its favor,-and that was that it was the real stuff all the way through. It wasn't mixed with dead leaves, or chaff or any of the other substitutes which the poor people have had to put into their food in order to make up by quantity what they have lacked in quality. While the people have been in rags, they certainly have been healthy and we have been very fortunate in being free from serious diseases all through these long cold months. From the

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picture which I enclose you will see that what we did give them certainly agreed with their constitutions. It is difficult to estimate the results of this flood work. We are on terms of friendship,-almost intimacy,-with large numbers of people with whom otherwise it would have been quite impossible for us to come in contact. The only difficulty is that there has opened up before us such a wide influence and so many new contacts that is to going be practically impossible for us to follow them up. However, one may be grateful for the final dissipation of any misunderstanding of what Christianity really stands for. They have seen the principles of Christianity actually worked out in their midst and for their benefit and there is no argument that can go beyond that.

I stopped at Su Chia Chiao, which is one of the out-stations just transferred from Peking to Tientsin, both in going to and returning from Wenan. There is more doing in that place than there was before even. I wish I could take you into those cramped quarters. They are like a regular beehive,-only there is no sting. A few weeks ago when I was down there it seemed as though there were as many boys in the school as it was possible for us to have, which was about 55, but to my consternation when I was there last week I found that the school had grown to 75 and they had taken on an extra teacher. In addition to this there is a girls' school of 40. It is quite a proposition when you consider that all this life is conducted in a court which measures 40 by 150 feet at the utmost. And when it comes to church I hope we may be forgiven for packing people into that room the way they have to be packed. The boys' school has to use the church because there is no other room large enough and even then there has to be an overflow into two other rooms, too. When on Sunday you pack in 40 girls, as well as grown people, you have a combination that is difficult to beat.

I found the people down there on their usual campaign of vaccination. They have started up a little organization that vaccinates children against smallpox free of charge. Last year they vaccinated something over 1300 children. This was also done on these premises of 40 by 150, and how they ever did it without climbing onto the roof, I do not seem. It certainly does show enterprise. I thought you might be interested in one of their notices, which they posted all over the city and in the villages around about, which notify the public of the place where vacinating is being doen, that it is for even the poorest and that not a cent of remuneration is asked. The four characters down the middle say,"Free Vaccination".

We are on the verge of our distrcit meeting just now and I must go to Peking for it day after tomorrow. Immediately after my return from there I must go back to Wenan to take final accounts and to wind up all the affairs down there in connection with those refuges.

With kind regards, believe me

Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stanley

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With kind regards, believe me

Yours very truly,

Chas. Osborn

Tientsin

April 1, 1919.

定於六月廿八日開排

先期掛號

概不接

聚善施種

牛痘

本論貧富

分文不

三月廿五排 三月廿八排止 蘇橋

In Vaccination Posts,
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牛痘　三月初三日三排

分文不取　三月初四日四排

以排止　蘇橋福　書堂啟

MAY 2 1919

CHAS. A. STANLEY
SIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA.

419

April 1, 1919.

Mr. Herbert B. Case,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Case:-

Thank you for your letter which came some time ago and had information about some of the fellows. I would not have known this otherwise. I have always been sorry our class letter sort of went by the board, but it did not seem to fill the need in the minds of most of the fellows, so I suppose it had to go.

You said something about Jimmy Clark and the trouble that he had been having. I wish you would tell me what it is. I do not know anything about it, and if there is anything that I could know, I would be glad to know, because I should like to share it with him and should like to write him, too. Yarrow has already left us on his way to Turkey. His family is still here, but Mrs. Yarrow and the children are going on to Hawaii this summer, I think. Davis and I occasionally pass a word back and forth and just at present he is owing me a letter. He was over here a little over a year ago and I had a good chance for a visit. He seems very much as usual and is carrying heavy work in Tokyo.

We are all of us very well. I have been well loaded down with relief work, but hope to be able to breathe more freely within the next three weeks. We have just closed down our refuges and within this half month I hope to have all affairs wound up and accounts in, so I can wash my hands of all this extra work, which one is glad enough to do, but which cuts great holes into one's time.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stanley

Apr 1, 1919.

Trentain

CHAS. A. STANLEY
HSIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA.

RECD MAR 24 1919

420

February Seventeenth, 1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;-

This memorial which has just made its appearance in the English and Chinese papers may be of interest to you and others who watch the work which we are trying to do out here. In the list of those who have given time and thought to the work there is a goodly sprinkling of our own Mission members, and the number would have been larger had they attempted to include the names of women who rendered most essential assistance. This represents last Winter's work. This Winter the work has still been going on though in a much more restricted way both because of a diminution in the actual need and because dyke work that has been done does not have to be repeated,- till it is washed out again!- and also because of restricted finances. Nevertheless I have had under my care seven refuges in the Wenan district and we have been feeding and in some measure clothing about two thousand people, mostly women and children. Daily meetings are held in thses refuges in the effort to give the people a little idea of what Christianity really stands for and the boys and girls who are of the right age are gathered into little schools and taught to read. We carry on as much industrial work as we can, spinning thread and weaving cloth, and weaving mats,- and altogether it is encouraging and seems to be well worth while. We have a little more than another month of this work till the end of March when we plan to close the refuges and send the people back to their homes each with enough grain to carry them well through the Spring.

No more now. I am due to go down through that region again next week on a two weeks circuit to lay final plans for the closing down of the refuges and the ~~\$\$\$\$~~ last distribution of grain.

Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stanley

Feb. 17, 1919.

THANKS FOR THE GREAT VIRTUE OF THE NORTH CHINA FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Wenan Hsien, Chihli, is a low-lying district subject to frequent floods. It is almost impossible to describe the grievous suffering of the people due to this fact. In the seventh month of the sixth year of the Republic (July, 1917) all the rivers broke their banks; an enormous flood of waters poured over the whole district, converting it into a vast sea. Streets became the course of rivers; houses crumbled to the bottom of the waters; cries of distress went up from the multitudes of homeless, naked, hungry people, and they were almost without any possible means of livelihood. Fortunately the North China Christian Flood Relief Committee, composed of English and American philanthropists, liberally contributed great sums of money.

There were the British Minister, Sir John Jordan; the American Minister, Hon. Paul Reinsch; Secretary of the American Legation, Dr. C. D. Tenney; R. S. Greene of the China Medical Board; Mr. C. D. Jameson; Mr. E. C. Wilton; Mr. C. Farnworth; Mr. Hsiung Hsi Ling; Rev. W. B. Stelle; Mr. Johann Rasmussen; Rev. G. L. Davis, Rev. C. H. Fenn; Mr. Han Ngan; Dr. N. S. Hopkins; Rev. Liu Fang; Mr. W. P. Mills; Mr. Chang P'ei Chih; Bishop Norris; Mr. J. B. Tayler; Dr. Philip Tyau; Dr. C. C. Wang; Rev. G. D. Wilder; Rev. L. S. B. Hadley; Rev. H. W. Hubbard; Rev. F. S. Hughes, Rev. J. D. Liddell; Rev. W. A. Mather; Rev. R. E. Chandler; Mr. P. C. Chang; Mr. A. G Robinson; Rev. C. A. Stanley; Dr. P. S. Ch'uan; Mr. R. T. Evans; Mr. Huang Jung Liang; Mr. J. W. Nipps; Mr. F. R. Scott; Rev. F. B. Turner; Mr. Wang Hou Chai; Rev. Wang Jui T'ing, Rev. F. M. Pyke.

All these and many other British, American and Chinese men of benevolence distributed food and money widely. Moreover, they established twelve Refuges, saving the lives of many thousands, and further they did not stop with merely saving the lives of the poor refugees, but taught the women to weave cloth and mats, to spin and sew, etc.; they taught boys and girls to read, educating and supporting them at the same time and adding practical training to theoretical instruction. In all this saving of the Wenan people from calamity they share God's attribute of love for sentient beings. At the present time they still have six or seven refuges open, a merit which is really without limit.

When these gentlemen saw the North dyke of Wenan almost demolished by the waters they set aside a large amount of money, gathered many of the flood sufferers and with the utmost expedition built up the dyke again, thus by using employment in place of free charity, truly accomplishing a work of vast benefit to the people by supporting and protecting them from further inundations. In building the macadamized road from Peking to Tungchou they also used over twelve hundred men from Wenan, enabling them, too, to support their families from their wages, preventing their freezing and starving to death. It is impossible to present the many forms of benevolence. The people of the district have no means of expressing adequately their gratitude. They can only publish in the papers this slight expression of their heartfelt thanks to the above-mentioned and to the many whose fragrant names have been necessarily but regretfully omitted from the list.

Signed officially by twenty representative gentry of Wenan District as follows:

Ch'en Yü T'ing, Hu Ch'iu Hsüan, Ch'ang Chün Sheng, Wang Tzu Kang, Li Chih P'u, Wang Shu Ch'ing, Ho Chin Po, Kao Hsing Ch'üan, Ho P'in Fang, Ch'ang T'ing Huai, Ch'en Tzu K'un, Yeh Ching Hsi, Chang Ch'ung Chai, Li Yü Min, Wan Shih Wei, Chang Hua T'ang, Hsüeh Chao Ch'un, Hsing Lang Shan, Li Hua T'ing, Li T'ung Shou.

CHAS. A. STANLEY
SIKU, TIENTSIN
CHINA.

February Sixth.

Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, D.D.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Smith;-

I know you will be interested in these enclosures because though as news they may be old by the time they reach you they will give you an idea of how things are framing up out here. Cables have been sent to Versailles from all the returned students' clubs in China and from commercial boards and other similar organizations urging Wang and Koo to stick to their contentions and to have no fear of an attempt to put the muzzle on. I am sending you yesterday's editorial and also the Peking correspondence for today.

I am also enclosing the P. & T. Times Morphia black list which has assumed such proportions that they are now publishing it only twice a week. Japan is doing a morphine business of millions of dollars and sellers of the drug and needle are all through this country plying their nefarious business. Woodhead of the Times has resorted to this black list scheme which has already produced results,- but it is a long road before one kills a lucrative business. Now there has been organized an ~~anti-opium soc~~ anti-narcotic society to combat this evil as well as opium. I say something about this in the "copy" enclosed. Since then the local society has been thoroughly organized and on the eighth of this month we are planning a mass meeting to start the ball rolling and open the campaign. Mr. Pien of the Procincial Assembly has been elected President of the local organization and I have been put in as vice-President. We have secured Mr. Chang a returned student and graduate of Cornell for Executive Secretary and hope immediately after this meeting of the eighth to start on a national organization which will gather up and concentrate the sentiment of the whole country. May I trouble you please to send these enclosures to Dr. Strong after you have run through them. I should like very much to have him see them so as to get at first hand a taste of what is going on.

Just at present I am working on a plan for re-organizing all of out country work. The Tientsin station has just had turned over to us six of the Southernmost of Peking's out-stations and it seems an opportune time to take under new consideration the whole matter of our country propoganda. I am hoping that we will be able to work out something that will prove a real step in advance.

Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stanley

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CHAS. A. STANLEY
TIENTSIN
CHINA.

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January Thirteenth, 1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;-

I feel impelled to write to you again though it was but a short time since I last afflicted you with a long screed. The reason is I have been through another experience which makes more evident than formerly the shaky condition of things in this place. I think I noted in my letter that the church floor had sunk in two places because of the crowds which we had on Christmas eve and Christmas night. This trouble necessitated immediate attention and at least the minimum had to be undertaken to save the building for use. There is no basement to the building but only a space of about three feet between the joists and the ground beneath. When we cut through the floor and were able to wriggle through a hole and see what there was beneath what was my consternation to find that the joists were all like tinder and would break up in my hands. It is only the fact that there is a strong double floor that has saved us from what might have proved a serious catastrophe in possible injury to life and in very serious damage to the building. I have tried to shore up the floor of the main audience room with posts and some new timber where absolutely necessary to keep the floor from entirely deserting us, but what has been done cannot be considered in the light of anything but a makeshift and there is no telling when trouble will break loose in another spot proving even more serious than this. From the standpoint of our loss in salvage it is pathetic to have to go on in this way which is to be sure the road of least resistance but is also the road which is most costly to the Board and its constituency. Our water-soaked buildings in this place are not at a stand still while we are waiting for the next move, they are deteriorating and that at a serious rate and we are having to pay for every month we have to wait. Then too the question of housing accomodation is going to be a very serious one in a very few months. Where are we going to put the Leipers, the Chandlers, and Miss Buell? The Ballous are in none too satisfactory rented quarters. The other house here on the compound will consume I should say at least $300. to make it livable, and when it is made so it is but <u>one</u> house. It is a tearful shame that it seems inevitable that we must walk the most costly path, or perhaps I had better say walk the path which we are bound to walk in the most costly manner possible.

I beg of you not to think that this letter is in the nature of a "kick" on the way things seem to be working out. It is not this at all and I devoutly hope it is no harder for you to face such

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matters with the perspective of distance than it is for us with our fore-shortened vision. It is heavy enough and sufficiently distressing for all of us but to be faced by the actuality as we are here has the double effect of discouragement as well as loss. I do hope and pray that in God's providence there may be someone ready to meet this emergency, for it certainly is a most unusual emergency second only to the exigencies of war.

"While materially we may be sort of down and out we insist that this description must stop just at this point. When it comes to the question of the work ~~we have~~ in hand ~~to do~~ we are ~~on the ascent and~~ have encouragement. A week ago ~~as you may have heard through Ballou~~ we organized our Hopai church in the small room which is used there for a kindergarten. There were ten charter members and I had the privilege of baptizing three adults, one woman and two men. The men who came together to organize the church are all good stuff and have the right idea of what their new organization is supposed to stand for in the community. We are looking with great hope to that little group of men and women. There were two women in that charter membership making the total twelve, unless my memory fails me. Then you will be interested to know that yesterday at our morning service here at Hsiku we were rejoiced to have President Chao of the Pei Yang University join with us in full church fellowship. He is a fine man and we look for much help from him. He is a graduate of Harvard in Law, with Phi Beta Kappa. Two weeks ago in our Hsiku church I had the privilege of baptizing five men and three women, and thirteen were received on probation or affiliation. Last week was held the Annual meeting of our Tientsin Association and it was a very interesting time. We have added six new out-stations which have been turned over to us from the Peking field because they are more accessible from this place than from Peking. It was encouraging to see, how heartily the new affiliations were entered into by all and we hope for a future of strong united effort for our out-stations which now number fifteen." ~~I must get into the country again this week if I can so arrange my time. There are a couple of important meetings which I ought to attend here and I haven't yet succeeded in figuring out how to be in two places at once! You will see by the enclosed that we are out after morphia and opium. We already have produced results, the Japanese authorities have warned their nationals against selling or smuggling the drugs.~~

Yours very truly,

Chas. A. Stanley

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While materially we may be sort of down and out we insist that this description must stop just at this point. When it comes to the question of the work we have in hand to do we are on the ascent and have encouragement. A week ago as you may have heard through Saitoh we organized our hopeful church in the small room which is used there for a kindergarten. There were ten charter members and I had the privilege of baptizing three adults, one woman and two men. The men who came together to organize the church are all good stuff and have the right idea of what their new organization is supposed to stand for in the community. We are looking with great hope to that little group of men and women. There were two women in that charter membership making the total twelve, unless my memory fails me. Then you will be interested to know that yesterday at our morning service here at Hsinkiu we were rejoiced to have President Chao of the Peiyang University join with us in full church fellowship. He is a fine man and we look for much help from him. He is a graduate of Harvard in Law, with Phi Beta Kappa. Two weeks ago in our Hsinkiu church I had the privilege of baptizing five men and three women, and this-been were received on probation or affiliation. Last week was held the Annual meeting of our Tientsin Association and it was a very interesting time. We have added six new out-stations which have been turned over to us from the Peking field because they are more accessible from this place than from Peking. It was encouraging to see, how heartily the new affiliations were entered into by all and we hope for a future of strong united effort for our out-stations which now number fifteen. I must get into the country again this week if I can so arrange my time. There are a couple of important meetings which I ought to attend here and I haven't yet succeeded in figuring out how to be in two places at once! You will see by the enclosed that we are out after morphia and opium. We already have produced results, the Japanese authorities have warned their nationals against selling or smuggling the drugs.

Yours very truly,

Chas. D. Stewart

Dec. 30, 1919

REC'D MAR 10 1919

Hsiku, Tientsin, China,
January 21, 1919.

Dear Friends:-

I am planning to go out into the country tomorrow and had planned to be gone for a week or ten days until this morning, when I had word of a special called meeting of our Chihli District Committee which necessitates my being in Peking on Tuesday of next week; so I shall have to cut my country trip short. I am going down to Wen An especially for inspection of our refuges down there, to make up accounts up until the end of theyear and to see what plans should be laid for the second half of the winter, up to the time of the disbanding of refugees, which should be about the end of March. We have had about 1600 people in these refuges and now for the rest of the winter we will probably be able to take on three or four hundred more. On the way to Wen An I am going to stop at Ching Hai to see what has been done there. There are still nearly 30 villages which are surrounded by water in the district, and I have planned to distribute to the villagers as a loan about 60,000 catties of seed rice, which they will be able to plant in shallow water in the spring and from which they should be able to get a good crop in the fall. When the crops are in they are to repay the original cost of this seed, which will not be as much as they would have to pay in the open market, since this has already been bought by us in quantity, and at a low rate.

The last ten days have seen a couple of interesting meetings here in Tientsin. One was that of the reorganized Christian Union, which is a union of all the Christian forces in the city. It has been an organization more in name than in fact in the past, and its chief function has been a sort of court of last appeal. That is, it has been called in when there has seemed to be no other way of accomplishing the particular bit of work. Under this new organization we hope to make the executive committee a live, aggressive body, to take into its purview all of the questions that involve any of our church organizations, and to attempt to correlate our work so that we will more fully realize that it is all a part of one whole. On the central committee there are to be five representatives from each church and from this committee is to be chosen the executive committee of ten. At the committee meeting held last Friday I was surprised to find myself put in as chairman of the Union.

There has been a good deal of agitation against opium and morphia the last few weeks, led off by the editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times, Mr. Woodhead. He has been most persistent and virulent in his attacks on the traffic. Partly as a result of his stand and partly in consequence of the conditions which face us all over the north , several anti-opium societies have been started in other cities and Tientsin has started her own. According to the Chinese name of the society, it is an anti-drug society, that is, it sets out to combat the production and sale of any habit-forming drugs. This is, of course, just the beginning of things, but we all hope that as a result of what has been done in various places there may be organized a national reform society, which will take under careful consideration ways and means of rooting out this traffic, which has already wrought such havoc. For instance, in the Kailan Coal Mines, not far from here, the traffic has reach such proportions that the output of the mines is seriously impaired, and naturally from selfish reasons, if from no

Heikn, Tientsin, China,
January 21, 1919.

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other, we have the directors of the mines right with us in any such propoganda as we are comtemplating. There is another meeting of this society to be held this Friday. This will be a general public meeting to confirm the informal meetings which were held two weeks ago and a week ago. Five directors have been appointed, four of whom are Chinese and all of them leaders in their various spheres: Chang Poling, who may be known to some of you as head master of the largest middle school in the city, a school of over 1000 boys; Mr. Pien, who is also one of the directors, is chairman of the Provincial Council, which corresponds to our state legislature at home; Mr. Sun, head of the industrial exhibit, where no goods except those which are produced and manufactured in China are shown or sold. This man is so fixed in his determination not to use anything that is not Chinese that he goes rattling around the city with an old jinricksha with iron tires on the wheels, refusing to put rubber on the wheels because rubber is not grown in China. I rode half the way across the city behind him just the other day and it certainly sounded like an ice wagon procession. It had been so long since I had heard the rattle of an old style jinrichsha that I had quite forgotten how much noise it could make. The fourth man on the committee is Mr. Liu, the editor of "Social Welfare", which is one of the most influential dailies in the city and, I think, the one which has the largest circulation. I was put in as the fifth member. I certainly will be glad to do anything I can to try to put a stop to the drug habit. It has assumed such proportions that coolies on the street, if they know where to go, can buy injections at " a copper a stick", Of course it isn't very pure stuff that they get and, in view of the lack of attention to the first principles of cleanliness and because of infection from dirty needles, they soon pay the price of their folly in more ways than one.

Dear Dr. Strong :-

Just a line to go on the end of this. I thought you might be interested, especially in the anti-drug agitation. The Japanese papers are now retaliating by saying that morphia & opium are as a matter of fact smuggled in by the missionaries & that the agitation is all a bluff to discredit Japan! But we are very careful & have the facts. In Tsinanfu, for instance, morphia was purchased in 69 Japanese shops or establishments. At the last meeting of the Anti-narcotic Society Mr. Pien was elected President & I was put

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Mountain

Anti-Narcotic Society Is Formed in Tientsin

Constitution Adopted and Directors Chosen at Meeting in Y. M. C. A.

At the Y. M. C. A. Building in the native city a group of about twenty prominent citizens both Chinese and foreign met recently to organize an Anti - Narcotic Society. A constitution was adopted at that meeting and the following members were chosen as the Board of Directors:

Pien Chieh Ch'ing, Chairman of Provincial Assembly, Liu Tsun Ch'ing, Editor, Yi Shih Pao (Social Welfare), Chang Po Ling, Principal Nan Kai School, Sung Tze Chiu, and Rev. C. A. Stanley, American Board Mission.

The Constitution.

I Name

The name of this organization shall be the Anti Narcotic Society.

II Purpose

The object of this society shall be

1. To cooperate with the authorities and with other organizations of a similar character in suppressing the wrongful importation, production, manufacture, sale and use of all harmful, habit-forming drugs; particularly the following: opium, morphine, cocaine, strychnine heroin, apomorphine brucine, codeine and their derivatives or preparations containing one or more of them.

2. To promote a national Anti-Narcotic L ague which shall carry on throughout China a campaign to secure the above objects.

III Methods

Toward this end the society proposes

1. To conduct an investigation into the prevalence of these drugs and their derivatives and to compile such facts and statistics as will be useful in the attainment of the objects stated above.

2. To launch a campaign of publicity and education through the press, lectures and special literature with a view to creating an effective public sentiment against the wrongful use of these drugs.

3. To secure the enforcement of all existing laws relating to the above-mentioned drugs through exposure of the offenders and through moral pressure brought to bear upon the authorities concerned.

4. To agitate for, and secure the enaction of, such additional legislation as is necessary to control the traffic in these drugs with a view to preventing all wrongful use of the same.

5. To encourage in every way within our power such dispensaries or drug companies as demonstrate their sympathy with the objects of this society.

IV Membership

Any person, either Chinese or foreign who is in sympathy with the objects of the society may become a member upon the fulfillment of the following requirements:

1. Signing an application blank properly filled out and bearing the endorsement of a member.

2. Payment of the annual dues of $.50 (6 mao)

The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any application for membership or to remove any person from membership whenever such action seems to them necessary to the interests of the society. The Board holds itself under no obligation to make known the reasons for such action.

V Officers

1. There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of five members, elected by a majority of the members present at the annual meeting. Said directors to constitute the officers of the society in the following capacities: President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer. These offices shall be filled by and from the Board at their first meeting following the annual election. The Board shall also engage a General Secretary who shall give full time to the work of the society and shall have a voice in the proceedings of the Board.

2. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to transact all the business of the society, to acquire and expend funds, and to appoint sub-committees and such honorary officers as it deems best to promote the interests of the society. The Board may also elect such additional directors as conditions may require.

3. A quorum shall consist of three directors.

4. With the approval of the Board the General Secretary is empowered to engage the necessary clerical assistance for the conduct of his work.

VI Amendments

This constitution may be amended only by a two thirds vote of those present at the annual meeting and upon a week's notice properly announced in the press. Members of the society have the right to propose amendments which shall be voted upon at the annual meeting, provided such proposals are submitted to the Board of Directors two weeks in advance.

Bos'1 APR 26 1910

American Board Mission, Peking. 4/24

Dear Friends:

Correspondence has been snowed under by immediate duties. Communi--cation is now restored. First of all let me say, after a year and a half at home, viewing China from a distance and in the large, with optimism heightened somewhat by fond inquiries about this Empire on the part of home friends, as well as deepening personal desires for the Chinese people, that now being back and face to face with the real conditions here, I am not a whit disappointed. China is steadily advancing and the progress is wide and deep. Still I must warn you that such a mammoth undertaking must take time. Mr.John R.Motts statement at the laymans Conference in New York, as quoted in the Outlook, to the effect that China in the next five years will do what Japan has taken fourty years to accomplish, is excessive and unfounded We can not expect such a quick transformation in China, but we may expect a continuance of the present great transforming process. And this of itself is bigger and better than we possibly can know. I pray God for the steady continuance of this present, mighty, transforming process. It is a veritabl Pentecost; but it is gradual in its working, and the Empire which is being transformed contains a quarter of our humanity-and that quarter is a unit in intelligent and moral striving and uplooking. We may well work with a consuming enthusiasm to aid this people to see and know God. Five years will do much. May that time be uninterrupted by revolution, or world wars without. Still at most in a five year span there can be only a slight appro--ach toward the great transformation of this mighty people.

Our weekly lecture course, educational, has been continued; but not regularly. Prof.F.Woods, Hamilton College, lectured four evenings on Con--stitutional Government. He attracted particularly professors and students from the government schools. Some acquaintance with the students, cultivate later, secured their attendance at our church services; and some bec--ame enquirers and several are probationers. Dr.Arthur Smith begins next week four weekly lectures specially to this student class.

The Chinese Official who was converted last year just before he started for America as one of the Special Commissioners, appointed to thank the President of the United States for the $14,000,000. indemnity re--funded to China, lectured before our girls school and friends. The occasion was the birth-day of Confucius. Miss.Miner, the head of the Union Girls College, by thus bringing the new and Christian education in union with the ancient and honored founder of Chinese education, deeply impressed the Chinese; and this Christian Official heartily voiced the wide-spread, native impres--sion and aspirations.

It is a joy to report an unexpected associate worker. Mr.Strong, agent of the American Bible Society, whose premises adjoin ours, gives much time to efficiently leading some branches of our work. Our Sunday School and several evening meetings each week in our street chapel, respond to his able uplift. He is a giant for work and a little child for utter lack of self-consciousness and, we, his fellow workers, of course, are encouraged.

A full half of my time has been spent in the country and I have visited all of our outstations, except one. It is unspeakably good to see the church members again, and to feel with them their burdens and hopes. When you see the statistics for 1909 there will be 847 communicants, instead of 1169 for 1908. But this does not mean that our work is shrinking. The number of converts last year was a little less than usual, but that is only a small part of the explanation. It has seemed best to make a complete revision of the membership lists of all our churches. For some years names have been retained of those who have moved away - for oftentimes they return. I wrote two years ago of one man who after three years returned from Africa and presented to the church a goodly thank offering. He is still with us. Such cases are not infrequent. Still through a term of year the lists do become excessive. Our present list contains only those who are active. For even the sick may cooperate by their written greetings and prayers.

During my country trips I have been impressed anew with the totally different atmosphere in the homes of our Christians from that of their neighbors. The eye of the visitor sees some outward differences, and his ear in a little time will be more impressed with the distinct contrasts; but as he comes to know the real purpose which dominates these homes, he will appreciate keenly that the Christians have an altogether new hope and striving. Perhaps in no single line will this difference be more apparent than in the effort and sacrifice which is being made by loving parents and elder brothers and sisters to enable the younger children to receive an education. Many of the Christian famalies are happy in this united struggle, and that against awful obsticles. The younger members of the family are getting an education and the older members are getting a heart culture which is unspeakably good.

A few years ago when China began the new form of education we hoped that the government village school would be sufficient for Christian children. In some instances for a time it was. We endeavored to our utmost to cooperate and do everything possible for those schools. We suggested

competant teachers, advised as to text books, helped secure maps, etc. We still give such aid. But these schools are not progressing as they should. China can not introduce an entirely new system speedily. In some places the lower schools are doing well, in other places the intermediate schools, and in still other places, as the chief cities, the more advanced schools are receiving the main attention. Therefore in most of the cities where our work centers we still need to maintain a good primary school. Our schools do far better work than the government village schools. They therefore at-tract scholars from the most progressive families of the non Christians. The enrollment at these schools is greater than heretofore and we are able gradually to obtain larger tuition. These schools form a most important adjunct to the little churches, or outstations. Moreover at this particular juncture in the governments great need along educational lines, it is of inestimable value as a general object lesson to maintain good schools in these large centers. We now have eight eight of these schools in our coun-try field and there are other outstations which are asking for help to establish such a school.

Some of our recent inquirers are most interesting. One young man from a family of high standing, who has had every advantage of education, but who smoked opium, soon after convertion expressed the desire to enter the Seminary and prepare for the ministry. Of course he was kindly restrained. At the same time he was directed in his Bible study and reading. He real-ized at once that his opium smoking must cease. He went to Peking and with medical aid stopped the habit which had been growing for ten years. He was encouraged as a personal worker, bearing witness on market days in the lit-tle chapel. He is developing well. With the consent of his parents a room in their residence in a little village has been set apart as a Gospel Hall. Our Chinese pastor plainly told the parents that such a step might lead to unpleasant conditions, stating that inviting thus freely all classes to their residence might not always be convenient, and moreover, he said, when beginners persistently sing hymns the sounds are not altogether har-monious. The parents, however, firmly followed their sons desires. Other Christians have gone to that village at times to help the son preach the Gospel, and there is now a little group of believers there who as proba-tioners are praying and reading the Bible and in time they will be taken into the church. The brother in law of this young man, who also is educat-ed, is an enthusiastic enquirer. Competent teachers for the primary schools are scarce and we have asked this latter young man to teach one of these schools. He has twenty five pupils and is doing splendidly. He is in a

station with an honored Christian preacher and avails himself of the oppor-tunity of learning more of the Gospel message. These two young men are as

yet only probationers. Some of the new church members, here at Peking and in the country, whom I have become acquainted with since returning from furlough, are most promising.

Recently a young man from one of the high families, for whom Mrs. Stelle secured an English teacher, invited that teacher and her husband, together with Mrs.Stelle and me, to dinner at the foreign hotel. Two other Chinese young men were present, one was a brother of the wife of the Prince Regent and the other a son of one of China's leading statesmen. The young host is a student in the College of Princes. His marked ability is fused with power for hard work. He is keenly interested in every plan for his country's good, and in spite of his high position is truly modest. Such a young man would adorn the aristocracy of any country. Mrs.Stelle has been able to give some time to social activities. Acquaintance and friendship with those of large influence here at the Capital is oftentimes highly effective for good.

But Mrs.Stelles Kindergarten particularly has attracted the attention of some men of influence in educational affairs. They have visited the kin--dergarten and upon invitation Mrs.Stelle has visited like schools which they were trying to build up. Some of these are men holding the highest literary degree, and they are deeply interested in the educational problem of this Empire. The questions which they ask and the efforts which they are making show at once their high aim and appalling lack of available help. Their chief source of information and aid has been Japan, and there has not been time as yet to get even from their nearest neighbor the best that she could give. Their disorganized grasping for immediate betterment is as pathetic as it is encouraging. And yet some of the experiments in education which are now making here at the Capital are of high worth.

Mrs.Stelles long desired associate in the Kindergarten Training Class is here and is hard at work in language study.

A few weeks ago the Tung Chou College Glee Club, which has been trained this Winter by Mr.Lucius Porter, came to Peking and made a very pleasing impression. It will not be long before they will be touring in vacation time to the big cities and advertising our college and course of instruction, as Glee Clubs do at home.

Pastor Jen Of the North Church, Peking, has been seriously ill for some months, but is now convalescent.

Our Christmas exercises this year in quality almost satisfied us. The Kindergarten and Primary School children first gave presents to the schol--ars of the Sunday School, which is composed largely of neighborhood chil--dren. This was a real giving on the part of those able to do so, to those who otherwise would not receive. The gifts were largely wrought by the children of our schools. Then at another festive gathering these smaller

scholars of our schools themselves received gifts. Both of these entertainments were on the day before Christmas, one in our street chapel and the other in the Parish House. Then on Christmas day there was the quiet, reverent, joyous worship in our church, and everybody felt that the service was truly uplifting.

This year fourteen fine young men graduated from the Union College at Tung Chou. A year ago there was a strong inclination on the part of many of them to enter the Seminary and prepare for the ministry. Only one, however, has entered the Divinity School. Still a majority have planned to do distinctively Christian work, either entering the Union Medical School or teaching in the Mission schools. This latter this means real self sacrifice for as teachers they could command several times as much salary by accepting positions in the government schools. All of the class are strong Christian young men. One real reason for their lack of enthusiastic interest in the divinity course, is that at present the teaching there is not of as high grade as they or any of us desire. This, however, is not wholly because of the faculty. Since 1900 and the adoption of the Union scheme the students entering have not been college men. Moreover the Divinity School on the Union basis is comparatively new, and is not as strong relatively in its course of instruction as the Mens College, or Womans College, or the Medical School. Still steps are being taken to increase and strengthen the teaching force. When this is done the Divinity School will attract more of the best grade of men. The few college graduates who have taken the Divinity course and are now in the ministry are strong men, and with a growing spiritual life in our churches and schools, it will not be difficult to continue a high and ever higher grade of succession in the Christian ministry.

The New Years season passed with unusual quiet a gain this year. The official mourning for the Emperor and Empress Dowager is for twenty seven months. For two new year seasons the social and gay life has been restrained, and there yet remains one more new year season within the period allotted for mourning. Strictness in this matter obtains in proportion to grade and position. Among the court class there is little or no deviation, but among the common people each successive festival is a little more free. Among the lower classes next years gaity and jollification --especially fire-crackers- will be little different from the usual. And yet there are those who predict, because China is changing so rapidly, that much of the popular rollicking - particularly the superstitous phases at the temples - will not be revived. We at the Capital will probably see a lesser revival of the popular superstitous rites and semi-religeous uproar than those in the more distant parts of the Empire.

An incident occurred a few weeks ago which shows the real progress which is being made by the government in educational matters, despite the much that is manifestly weak in many parts of the extended system. At the chief high school of the province, at Pao-ting-fu, which prepares for the college at Tientsin, there fused up a strong dissatisfaction against one of the foreign teachers. This young man came to China as a teacher, having just graduated with excellent standing from one of our leading American colleges. The requirements stated in the request for such a teacher were explicit in regard to higher mathematics. The president of the American college, together with the professor of mathematics, felt that their reg--lar course taken by this graduate, was not quite sufficient to prepare him for this desired professorship. He was a young man, however, of unusual force of character, and very bright. Some missionaries on furlough from China assured the president and those who had the power of decision, that for the most part the instruction which the proposed teacher would be call--ed upon to give at first would be very elementary. The missionaries felt sure that the Chinese students were not yet sufficiently advanced to study the ~~advanced~~ higher mathematics. It was decided that the young man should use his Summer for further preperation in mathematics, and then go to China ready to begin work in the Fall. He very soon found that one of his classes was ready for instruction in higher calculus which he was not prepared to give Perhaps with a little time he could have met and fulfilled the conditions. In the stress of dissatisfaction on the part of this advanced class of students he thought it best to resign. This he did gracefully. And he had no trouble in securing at once another position, this time in a mission school. He is a man of character and attainments and there is no doubt that he will find his life work-and a most useful one- here in China. He was not to blame for the unsatisfactory relation, and the error of the mis--sionaries was a very easy one to make, for had not China been changing with unthought of rapidity, their advice would have proved wise. At first some thought the students capticus, but the teacher who was the temporary successor, until a permanent teacher could be secured from America, is one of the Young Mens Christian Association leaders here, and when in college gave special and prolonged attention to mathematics, and he finds the young students most eager to learn and speaks highly of their acumen and their dilligence. The system of education as organized in this province and throughout the Empire is loose in the extreme, and there are many parts of the system which have less educational value, than the old form of instruc--tion which these parts are superseding; and yet some branches of the new system are forging ahead to attainments which are really high.

Bear with me as I enclose a tiny twig from the tree whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. There stands before me as I write a ten year old boy, an only child and adopted. He has a bright face, a restless, searching eye; and suggests North American Indian rather than passive Oriental Chinese. The parents are unaccustomed to children, which partly accounts for the little fellows unruliness; but the main reason is that he is of the wild breed. He is younger by two years than we take boys to board in our school, but his father pleaded and I yielded. His parents live in Peking and for two years they have tried in vain to keep the boy at his books. He delights to run away. The parents seem to be in need of help and they appealed to us. They pay the full tuition and board, gladly. The little fellow has only been here a week. This being Saturday and a half holiday I was solicitous about him, and after the chapel exercises accosted him with a kind word. He burst into tears and the teacher said that he would have been all right if I had not shown sympathy. Be that as it may, the little fellow soon came to my house and weeping begged to go home. I tried to comfort him and promised to consult the teacher in the afternoon. He went back to the school, but soon came again and the advice was repeated. About noon he came and this time smiling asked to be allowed to go home and ask his father for money to buy a new text book. This seemed to be a request that could well be granted. An older boy was selected as a companion and the errand explained. Another storm cloud gathered - somewhat because other boys were standing around, and the little fellow refused to go. I acquiesced, but before I reached our dwelling I saw the two boys starting out. He returned and brought with him a cent and a half- a considerable sum over here. He sat down beside me and was interested in watching the type-writing. All at once he shot out of the door and ran straight through the front gate. My first impulse was to run after him, lest he leave us. I kept on writing and he returned with like abruptness and full face beaming. His hands brought packages of peanuts, candies and a small sausage. He gave them all to me. For just an instant I really grieved that the money had been spent for me. I told him to sit down and eat the goodies. Any concern on my part was altogether out of place. One portion after another disappeared and the munching outclicked the typewriter. Later a rocking chair was discovered and amid chuckles long enjoyed. The spell of watching the typewriter bell occupied another period. Books were fingered. The afternoon passed. His father and mother are coming to church tomorrow. If we can keep the boy, we can also attach the parents. It is premature to promise, but the biggest boy in the school, who graduates this year, is the one who five years ago I wrote about catching up, as he was selling buns outside the city, a mere bunch of rags, and somewhat discouraged at his early abandonment and uphill struggle for a living , and

yet bright, kind and teachable. These are miniatures of the process and the power of transforming this Empire.

The face of the whole province of Shansi has changed in a year. Heretofore that entire province bloomed with the poppy and the people were more stricken to the death by opium than in any province in China. Last year not a bud of the poppy unfolded in Shansi, and strict measures are being taken to overcome the plague of opium, which it will at least take one generation to accomplish. But the war against opium waged in its stronghold-Shansi-last year shows the purpose of the present government-and if continued China will be free from that blight in the present generation.

The Prince Regent has been severely criticised for dismissing two leading and worthy statesmen. His severest critics must concede that fewer harmful decisions have come in the first year of his authority, than ~~the most sanguine dared~~ to hope from any Ruler following the masterful and wonderful Empress Dowager. Twenty seven years of age for the Ruler of any country seems young, but in China he is a mere lad. The Regent is facing forward just as the clever Empress Dowager sensed the need of the hour and faced, and every day of experience adds to his effeciency.

Let me reitterate: What this Empire most needs is just what it is having, quiet reformation. Let us pray God that China's tomorrow may be the uninterrupted continuation of today. And let us to the utmost answer our own prayers and the result will be glorious.

Sincerely yours,

William B. Stelle

March 22, 1910.

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Feb 22-1909

Feb 22, 1909.

425

American Board Mission, Peking.

APR 20 1910

My dear Mr.Bell:

I did not reply at once to your letter of Jan.21, asking for the seperate amounts of the several divisions of our General Work, because the Central Church is supporting our entire General Work, and we have tried to keep them informed directly in regard to it.

I have just received from Mrs.Wilder, the amount of the special vote for the balance of the appropriation for our General Work. The amount of our appropriations for General Work this year is $1824,22, (as cut down) and the balance (or special vote, just received) is $575,78. This makes a total of $2400,00 which is the full amount of the contribution of the Central Church last year for our General Work of this year.

If we can thus early in the year have in hand the amount of appro-priations which we are to receive, (and Ihave known for some months that in all probability ~~that~~ we would receive this year the full amount contributed last year by the Central Church) the work can be intelligently planned and developed. I will do my best to have you informed early each year of the amount of our appropriations as cut down, so that the balance, if available, can be sent to us thus early in the year.

Our annual Station Meeting convenes next week, and is to be held this year in the Southern part of our field, with the church at Fan Chia Chuang. Our Peking Station, under Dr.Aments able leading, has been growing into a well defined organization, standing conspicuously strong in that respect among the other stations of the Mission; but China and consequently our whole mission work is changing so rapidly, that we all feel the need of a snug ogganization which in its working will not only be clear to ourselves, but will be plainly manifest to our Chinese brethren, who are more or less speedily to carry on and develop the work. This is Holy Week and I am glad to report to you a spiritual hunger here in our Peking church. The recent report of the London Mission here in North China is most helpful in its suggestiveness along this line. That after all is the power that will help us to form our organization as well as do all the rest that is needed.

Mch. 25

Sincerely yours, William B. Stelle

American Board Mission, Peking.

March 25-1910

My dear Mr.Bell:

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Yours very truly,
Frank D. Gilkey

American Board Mission, Peking.

Dear Dr. Barton:

DEC 12 1911

For over ten years towards the region of this Capital, has focused the intelligent thought of all countries. The electric stom of revolution of this Empire, converging at Peking has intensified this interest. You friends at home have been kept informed hour by hour. An appreciable part of that which has been wired to you, as fact is mere fabrication; but that is unavoidable. And it is only fair to say, that here at the center of things, it has been very difficult to turn a deaf ear to the spirits unworthy of belief.

Let me tell you, briefly, of the efforts and plans of the Peking station these past few days. It quickly became apparent that we must prepare for the worst, hope for the best, and walk quietly and calmly moment by moment. Of course there has not been the slightest feeling of antagonism against the foreigner. There have been three main lines of work.

First-. At our main South compound we have prepared for siege. We knew that we could not hold out against a regiment of trained soldiers but it seemed probable that the regular troops would be so engrossed in legitimate conflict as not to trouble us, and we proposed to withstand the mere rif raf mob seeking only plunder. Barricades(brick walls topped with sand bags) on the main streets and converging alleys have been planned and the materials put in their proper places ready for immediate construction. Beyond each of these defenses are to be barbed wire barriers. At important corners of our walls the construction of loopholes is started from within. Ten subordinate approaches to our compound, including the side entrance to our Parish House, have been walled up on the outside. We purposely bricked the doorways on the outside instead of the inside because we wanted to inspire the neighbors to like carefulness as householders. And there could be no better illustration of our neighbors foll accord and confidence in us than the fact that our castle like appearance did not frighten them but encouraged them. They knew that our snug fortification was no less for them than for oursrlves. They have constantly looked upon our compound as the citadel for their protection. And they have helped us in every way that they could. The residue of Boxer day guns, eight in

all have been a great comfort. Major Russell in command of the Legation Guards has kindly loaned us two revolvers and four rifles with ammunition There are three subordinate police stations within the limits which we plan to defend. And we have reason to hope that if there were a sudden flight on the part of city soldiers and police because of the victory of the attacking army we can secure the guns and ammunition of these men who then would be intent only upon quick flight.

The best light fire apparatus of the city is stationed opposite our front chapel and we also expect in case of a quick change of power in Peking to appropriate that for our immediate use.

Major Russell also gave us a couplr of hours in inspecting our defenses and besides making valuable suggestions greatly encouraged us by heartily affirming that our plans were adequate. With the first surging of contagious excitement in the city it seemed best to ask for a guard of American soldiers. They were promptly sent to us and their presence calmed the whole neighborhood. Before that time we had not cared to make any sign of preparation and sought only to quiet the upspringing fears of the community. From the comong of the soldiers the plan was to dispel fear by action and inspiring preparation. We raiesd the Stars and Stripes and arranged for a system of day and night signals from the tower of our Womans College to the American guard stationed on the city wall. The American soldiers only came one night and since then the flag and our other preparations have been all sufficient.

Our three churches including the newly started station justb outside of the east gate of the city, have kept quietly at work. All of our schools have continued as usual. Our two branch churches know of the preparations which we are making here but they plan to stay in their own localities as long as possible. The church commitee here which also includes representatives from the North chapel have divided up the work of preparation and appointed competent men to have charge of the different branches

of activity. It is clearly stated however that there shall be no moving of individuals or families into this compound until such a time as the main committee decides is advisible. And even then only the women and children shall come. Every householder should protect his own place as long as he can. And when he abandons his premises, because the decision has been made by himself he can hope for no later reimbursement from either church or government. Practically no church members have moved into our compoundbut preparations have been made by the native church in case all should come, for self government, for medical aid, for devotional meetings, for food, for fuel and for protection. All church members have been visited and given identification cards. And in all the intercourse the Gospel message has been proclaimed and been attentively received. Church members who have practiced absenteeism have come to their senses again and many people have been newly interested.

A second line of work is that which has been undertaken and splendidly carried forward by our ladies, in establishing refuges for women and children. At the very first we received applications from all sides for the shelter of our compound. The leading teachers from the government girls schools and the ladies of rank with whom our ladies have cooperated in various reforms endeavored to meet this situation by providing places of safety for women and children irrespective of class or position . Miss Miner gave thr movement her efficient leadership and they have achieved wonders. Ample quarters and abundant funds have been ~~provided~~ contributed. Up to the present about three thousand applicants have been registered and properly enrolled. There is an entrance tax of one dollar and careful registration to guard against wrong minded applicants. Few actual dwellers have as yet entered the refuges, but those enrolled have visited their rooms assigned and have the assurance of a place in case of danger. Of course to the minds of those responsible for this work the fundamental question has been as to just how much real protection could be assured. Fortunately however the main leaders have dared to go forward in this

plan without waiting for all the details to be first guaranteed. At the begining the refuges were selected so as to be near a mission station. With the developement of the work some connection has been formed with the Red Cross. Moreover with the opening of new refuges these have been placed towards and near the Foreign Legation Quarter. The degree of protection which could be hoped for has constantly increased, but from the very first the frightened applicants have had the impression of safety, and its consequent ~~safety~~ dence and cheer, although no direct promise could be made to them. Dwellers are required to provide their own food fuel etc. but neighborhood spirit has not only volunteered service for making flags and badges but also for making mattresses and comfortables. The Hall of Enlightenment which is the center of our ladies work here on our compound has been the general office of, this work and here most of the applicants have been enrolled. Three large refuges directly join three sides of our compound and our plans of defence of course have included these. Naturally there has been much misunderstanding on the part of the people generally. On seeing some of the possessions of the Christians moved into our compound some ~~of~~ have thought that we were opening up storage warerooms or safe deposit vaults. Yesterday I received a letter from a missionary on the opposite side of the city who was solicitous because he had heard that the Prince Regent and the Emperor were expecting to find security in our compound. Only very large places as residences with school buildings attached and the like would meet the need. Some of these may have been offered mainly for the protection of the property but motives have not been too deeply probed. As a matter of fact all contribution of funds which might have come from a misunderstanding have been temporarily deferred by the receiving officers. In every way possible the direct ~~of~~ object the saving of life of only women and children has been directly set forth and gradually the purpose is being understood by thr masses. Day after day sleek horses before polished carriages have stood in front of our compound as the owners merged with those who came on foot to enroll for refuge. The force of Chinese writers could not enroll fast enough but in the waiting and during all

e transaction, amid the constant expression of fears and new rumors of pending danger, there were uttered by our ladies and their assistants quiet words of the power of the Gospel to save to the uttermost. he whole endeavor was a parable of the love of God.

The third line of our endeavor is cooperative neighborhood protection. Mr.Strong of the American Bible Society and Mr.Gull a teacher of the Customs College- both Britishers- live near us and within our defenses. But est of all have we cooperated with the native store-keepers and dwellers n our neighborhood. They elected our native Pastor as the Chairman of heir main Committee, but in every respect it has been they themselves who ave been acting and not a mere following of our plans. Our church has been nly one of the many units in the neighborhood, although we are the largest and the most central. At one hour of intense excitment when the rumors f immediate danger were everywhere in full expression a part of the neighborhood organization gave the order for the immediate construction of a arricade at the end of a lane. The order was given to a contractor who nows all the details of our plans. That man first consulted with me. I advised deferring such action as blocking up public streets. One of the neighbors sons - not a Christian- who was in my study at the time, said that such action would not be allowed by the city authorities. To which the contractor replied: It does not make any difference at this moment what the city authorities say, They have lost their power, If our main Committee orders that wall built, it goes up at once. Action was deferred. The neighborhood have committees at work for self-government, self-sustenance and self-protection.Some start has been made towards a volunteer brigade. But enforced absence of arms makes the pumping up of courage somewhat difficult.

A letter has been sent to each of our country stations calling their attention to the fact that the present conditions are directly the opposite from the persecutions of 1900, assuring them that they are better off in their country surroundings than we can expect to be in the Capital, and urging them to take advantage of the present situation and

cooperate with their neighbors in every hrlpful way for self maintenance and self protection.

A letter also has been sent to each country official thanking him for the present peaceful conditions surrounding the church communities which are under his care and asking him to be specially watchful for their welfare.

The Americans at this time are most happy and fortunate in the representatives who are in charge of our Legation. Mr E. T. Williams Charge de affaires, long resident in China, a part of the time in South China, not only speaks the language well but also understands the people and his whole bearing is quiet and sangvine. Dr Tenney, the Chinese Interpreter, also knows the modes of thought of the people and furthermore because of his long experience as the head of the Government School system of this province, knows personally many of the military leadersboth Manchu and Chinese. The Legation is most thoughtful for every interest of the Missionary community.

Our Chinese/ both the leaders and Christians generally, men and women, are meeting the situation with the strenght of calmness and courage. They recognise the unique opportunity for service and are keen to be helpful to all non Christians in every way. Of course our regular church services are crowded and collections abnormally large.

And best of all/ and just as you would expect, is the magnificent strength, both in efficient planning and execution, and in spiritual uplift, of our Mission ladies. Miss Miner is a host and each of the others a whole battalion.

The Kingdom of God is coming. Thrice welcome the Prince of Peace. And that to reign forever.

Sincerely Yours

William B. Stelle

November I4 I9II.

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Nov-14-1911

November 14 1911.

MAR 18 1912

The Republic of China

Let me first utter a domestic wail and get it out of the way. Our family were quarantined a month because our little daughter had the scarlet fever. But we are deeply thankful that the desease left no consequent weakness, and that it was not conveyed to our other two children or to any others. Compelled to carry on interviews on the porch, where all letters were dictated and business transacted, always keeping at a distanc from the other person, the day after our quarantine was raised, following this unusual exposure I toppled over with neuritis in the sciatic nerve. For over two weeks I have been on my back. My bed is in my study where I receive all callers and maintain the business or managing part of my work.

China has been inundated these past four months. The flood of enthusiasm is now steadily falling. Normal conditions, I think will soon prevail. It is impossible to ~~forecast~~ discover the changes that have taken place in the old river bed, much less to locate former thoroughfares; but many famous landmarks have been seen floating away. Judging purely from the nature of the soil I ~~want to~~ tell you what I think.

When the changed conditions are all known, the world will laud this gigantic movement ~~of public opinion and force~~ as one of the best engineered schemes in history. For so great and wide spread an uprising the loss of life has been small in the extreme.

Foreigners who say that the transition from a monarchy to a democracy must be through a constititional monarchy, ~~and not~~ pass abruptly to a republic, are right in theory but they do not ~~know~~ bear in mind Chinas present status.

Whatever the new form of government is called it must be some time before the public ~~generally~~ can really participate. During the interim the few who are competant will have to act for the ~~public~~ people. Among these leaders, I prophesy, there will be a surprising amount of high

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China has been inundated these past four months. The flood of enthusiasm is now steadily falling. Normal conditions, I think will soon prevail. It is impossible to foresee the changes that have taken place in the old river bed much less locate former therefores but many famous landmarks have been seen floating away. Judging purely from the nature of the soil I want to tell you what I think.

When the changed conditions are all known the world will land this gigantic movement of public opinion and force as one of the best engineered schemes in history. For so great and wide spread an upheaving the loss of life has been small in the extreme.

Foreigners who say that the transition from a monarchy to a democracy must be through a constitutional monarchy and not pass abruptly to a republic are right in theory but they do not know China present status.

Whatever the new form of government is called it must be some time before the public generally can really participate. During the interim the few who are competent will have to act for the ~~\\\\\\~~ people. Among these leaders, I prophesy, there will be a surprising amount of high

triotism and harmony.

Those after graft will be discovered and disabled. The great majority of those interested and participating will manifest a competency commensurate with the wonderful success already achieved. The central government under strong leaders with Yuan Shih Kai at the head will have to act for a very considerable time in advance of the people, but the number of these citizens directly concerned in government will be sufficiently large to guard against autocracy and at the same time be sufficiently representative of the whole empire to ensure, if they act wisely, ~~and~~ I think they will, ~~that they have~~ the approval of the people in their respective districts. As for the more local government we must not forget that the provinces and the outlying dependencies can easily adjust themselves to self government. The great underlying element of hopefulness is that the Chinese people are not factious but are strongly predisposed to peace. ~~This revolution wrought in peace~~ is the best possible ~~assurance of the character of the future government.~~ Moreover the Chinese people are easily governed. This is an unquestioned fact writ large in Chinese history, century after century. Many Chinese officials have boasted of their policy to live above affairs; to have to do with the people only when a decision was absolutely necessary, hoping thus to avoid any criticism ~~and~~ simply gather all funds easily obtained and pass on to the next office, sure to call them after a few months. And the people on their part are in the habit, as far as possible, of living ~~apart from any~~ contact with their officials. Of course there is petty thieving, and assault, and some combinations for plunder on a larger scale; but for the most part the people adjust their differences without consultation with the official. The Chinese are accustomed to living with the minimum of a governing oversight, ~~and~~ therefore the duties of the new government in this respect will not be onerous.

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difference between a constitutional monarchy and a republic, very much like the general feeling in Christendom four hundred years ago when men were beginning to think that the earth was revolving about the sun instead of being stationary. ~~But~~ a wider horizon will be no less helpful to the Chinese than it has been to us and when the leaven of individual participation in government begins to work it will bring about wonders in the East as it has done in the West.

The Chinese have a self-respect based upon the size of the country ~~and population~~, the age of their ~~country~~ government, and its general achievment, and they will not be satisfied to do less than that which is worthy of China. Moreover the fact that their espoused new government is in name and theory the most ~~extreme~~ advanced type, and particularly that it is one step in advance of Japan's form of government, counts for sustained enthusiasm.

Of course it will take time to work out the tremendous task, the dead weight of an illiteracy 90% of 400 million must be lifted ~~up in~~ education, but ~~it is just~~ these two characteristics for which the Chinese are pre-eminent: a patience utterly oblivious to time and an industry that fattens on hard work.

Truly yours

William B. Stella

Feb 19th "

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Feb. 18-1912

Hung Mung
Pres. Board

Rec'd MAR 18 1912

The American Board Mission, Peking 4.26

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

My dear Dr Barton:

Yours of Jan 3rd just received. Please add the two words "Via Siberia" to mail addressed to North China and thus save about a fortnight. You kindly speak of "surprise" at not having written me for over four months. My great concern is that letters from me to the Board have always been found.

I heartily approve of the suggested regulation as to the age of our missionaries. There seems to be no question as to the rule and no provision can be made in apparent exceptions the whole matter with my full approval.

Enclosed is a word as to family and the station, which Mrs. Stelle has graciously typed written for me.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours

William B. Stelle

Dec 18th 1912

Chung-King.

Mrs. G. Stelle

Feb. 18-1912

APR 10 1912

The American Board Mission, Peking.

429

Dear Friends:

This is a postscript to my letter of three weeks ago which was so full of hope. Notwithstanding dire calamity - mutiny of the soldiers - has paralyzed North China and staggered the new government before it was really organized, I am not a whit less hopeful for China in her effort towards reformed, new government.

Before stating some reasons for hope let me describe the dark hue of the deepest cloud. The people generally - store keepers, artisans and common laborers - having seen a few days of flag flying and jubilation over the new government and then widespread disaster, now say they want no more Republic but prefer ~~Dynasty~~ monarchy. They would revert from President to Emperor. Many fools not only prophesy the speedy assassination of Yuan Shih Kai but desire it. Humanly speaking that would be Chinas suicide. This is the temper of the masses in the Capital and I doubt not in the cities and many villages where the plundering soldiers have wrought havoc.

Let us remember, however, that this reaction of despair characterizes the mass of the people who though greatly in the majority really have little power and shrink from any responsibility whatever. It is the leaders who though comparatively few are the whole determining power in China today. Unless general anarchy prevails the leaders make all decisions. And these leaders not only have the government in hand, but are keenly enthusiastic and surprisingly wise in their general methods for progress. The people who are so easily governed will readily recover from despair with anything like decent conditions and the leaders thus can count upon their longsuffering and support, even under the minimum of peace and freedom.

If we want to see some of the favoring features, we have but to imagine the destruction wrought by the soldiers as taking place after the Southern delegates of the Provisional Government, having received

atisfactory promises, had returned to Nanking. The North and the South are utually jealous and suspicious and so great a set back in the government f the North could not have been appreciated by the leaders in the South. s it was they were here and saw and felt the awful predicament.

Moreover it is well that the uprising began in the Capital rather han in some lesser and widely seperated cities of the Northern provinces. he disorder was acute and demanded the wisest possible measures to sur-mount it. Here Yuan Shih Kai and his best advisors, some of whom are for-eign, were able to act at once with the highest effectiveness. It is well nown that all of the Northern troops, deterred from actual warfare and hearing of the plundering of Southern cities, have been imagining scenes which would occupy their itching palms. (One of the small guard of American soldiers who was valiently escorting the three mothers and seven little children from our compound to the legation quarter, passing through streets filled with looting soldiers who were firing off their guns and burning buildings to increase their opportunities for plunder, remarked as he saw an attractive fur garment dropping from a pile of loot: "My ! but I would like to get my hands on that !!) The division of soldiers who did get their hands on loot had pillaged once in the South - moreover were smarting under a proposed reduction of wages and angered by the prospect of compul-sory queue cutting - and Peking is no less famous in China than abroad as fairylands treasury of lute. Now just where among the Northern army this fever for plunder broke out the government was best able to apply drastic measures.

Let me name three benefits growing out of this disgraceful calam-ity which has utterly destroyed whole cities and jeppordized the very ex-istence of the nation.

First: It has united the North and South. It is too early to know just how deep and spiritual this attachment is, but North and South are now work-ing together in high purpose for the Nations welfare. Mutual distrust has

ven place to fervant cooperation. When the South which has been the scene wars destruction saw the cities of the North devastated by mutinous soldiers - and the South itself was just then experiencing the throes of mutiny - jealosy changed to sympathy. It was plain to the leaders both South nd North that unless they made common war, and that speedily, against rebellion and anarchy China was ruined. Therefore the North and South came ogether and are cooperating heartily and successfully. It is of inestimable orth and significance for the two great differing sections, at this the ery beginning of the new government - which in theory is centuries ahead f the old - thus to be one.

The second benefit is that the soldier problem is being grappled ith on the very birth day of the new government. All of the enthusiasm of he new achievement is centered upon this greatest danger of the nation. It has been the policy of both North and South to increase the size of their army, preparatory to engagement, regardless of the moral character of the men enlisting. With peace this combined army must be reorganized, ages reduced, vagabonds discharged. Herein is the height of danger. A ise and definite policy is imperative. If other problems were first considered, and if various methods of dealing with the army were attempted in the different parts of the Empire, the new government would be doomed. As it is the best minds of the new government North and South are concentrated on this the greatest weakness and peril in the present situation. Thus at the very outset in fairly facing the biggest foe of law and order and adopting a wise army policy the new government is building upon solid foundations.

The third fortunate aspect is that the new government is plainly forced to invite foreign loans. This policy always brings out the disapproval of those who want to criticise. The present need is so apparent that disaffected personages can harm the new government but little by raising that waning outcry. With foreign money rightly used native money will be available to some extent, and the rich resources of China may gradually be developed.

I can not refrain from mentioning a possible good omen. It is almost surprising that in the recent pillaging of the Chinese soldiers in Peking the Manchu forces did not make some quick attempt to regain the capital. They may stir up trouble before you get this letter. But at the present time their power, however humiliated by the loss of the throne, counts for order. And every day strengthens the new government against its foes. If the Manchus are really casting in their lot with the new government they are wiser than most deposed rulers.

If the Chinese were less longsuffering, peace-loving and easily governed, I would agree with many thoughtful observers here who are saying; "The new government is powerless to enforce its commands," "There is no government in China," and "There must be general anarchy in China for years". But because the great mass of the Chinese people readily follow, and the foremost leaders have a real vision of a progressive democracy, I believe that the new government - in spite of manifest weakness and unspeakable danger, while wide-spread sections throughout this whole country are seething in pitiable distress - will maintain order and work out some approach towards a popular national organization, called a Republic, which will be a permanent advance over the old regime.

Some prophesy a dictatorship which will be a mere change of name for the same old selfish despotism and misrule. But new visions, or ideas, are swaying too many men in China to allow of a direct backward movement. China must go forward. Her present suffering is not in vain. China is making progress which when it appears will be worthy of her glorious past.

Sincerely yours,

William B Stillé

March 16, 1912.

I can not refrain from mentioning a possible good omen. It is almost surprising that in the recent pillaging of the Chinese soldiers in Peking the Manchu forces did not make some quick attempt to regain the capital. They may stir up trouble before you get this letter. But at the present time their power, however humiliated by the loss of the throne, counts for order. And every day strengthens the new government against its foes. If the Manchus are really casting in their lot with the new government they are wiser than most deposed rulers.

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Some temporary disfigurement which will be a mere change of name for the same old British despotism and misrule. But new visions, or ideas, are sweeping too many men in China to allow of a dead reef backward movement. China must go forward. Her present suffering is not in vain. China is making progress which when it appears will be worthy of her glorious past.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Little

March 16, 1912.

Pub. 16-1912

To Friends

Rec'd JUN 13 1912

The American Board Mission, Peking.

My Dear Mr. Bell:

Thank you for your kind letter.

We can not keep up to the procession here, so numerous are the new events of importance - but we do want to report, however meagerly - the great features of advance.

First let me say that Mr.Martin has been in the country ten days for his first trip among the stations. Dr.Young and family leave today.

To be sure we live on a volcano here, for only last week Minister Calhoun called me to an interview and informed me that he had heard from a reliable source, a Manchu uprising was imminent in Peking. It being expect -ed within three or four days. There was a beginning again of a new dis- -quiet in the city and while our best judgment, and of course our hope, was moving in the very opposite direction, still we had to take special care and precautions, and think and plan along lines that we did not want to. Most fortunately the loan syndicate made another preliminary advance of funds and better still our Good God gave us copious rains. Consequently not only did Mr.Martin return to hear from me of the new agitation as a thing that was passed, but Mrs.Ament and Miss.Reid, largely shielded from the worst fears which had been presented to me, went away to the next great fair, fifteen miles N.W. of Peking and in the very district (near the Summer palace) where the Manchu troops are quartered. The tension in the city is more normal and we all are happy in hope.

Chiefly I want to send in todays weekly fast mail a word about the new Independent Church. I enclose a letter of explanation of Pastor Ch'eng of the London Mission and also a copy of a provisional constitution. As soon as we heard of this movement we conferred with the leaders as to their thoughts and wishes regarding the Mission Churches. They said with all sincerity that the ideal would be for the churches of the five missions in

Peking to accept this earnest effort towards an independent church and join in the movement at the very beginning, by the individual mission churches passing over into the native church organization. This was their chief desire, but fearing that no action would be taken by the mission churches, they wanted, as second best, to start a single independent church, in order to make a beginning. The London Mission, sanctioned by the home Board, had agreed to turn over to this proposed native church two pieces of church property - one in the Southern City and one just outside of the East gate of the North City - because both places had been contributed by the Chinese and not purchased with foreign funds. The Chinese therefore proposed to begin with this nucleus. You will be interested to know that our Pastor Meng, formerly at Pao Ting Fu, is at present the pastor of one of these small churches, where they propose to form the ~~basis~~ first definite basis of a native church organization. A meeting of the Chinese and foreigners of the three missions likely to act - Presbyterian, London and ours, was called to talk over the situation. It was at once evident that these three missions were ready to go over "en masse" into this proposed new native or-ganization. The presbyterians would have to maintain for a time a sort of double relation, keeping up their connection with the other churches of their presbytery at Pao Ting Fu and Shun Te, while they cooperated locally with this proposed native church at Peking. Of course after a little time the Presbyterian churches - and other denominations - at other places can also join the new native organization.

The Methodist Mission in Peking, so far as approached, have shown opposition to this possible merging of protestant churches into one native church (as considered at the joint meeting of Chinese and foreign), but many of their native members, and some of their native pastors, are in full sympathy and even active participation - as individuals - in the starting of a single native church on the property formerly under the management of the

William B. Sill

London Mission(as proposed by the Chinese themselves before the joint meeting of Chinese and foreigners).

I enclose a letter of mine to the missionaries of the three mission and also a letter of Mr.Corbett's, who is at TungChou but represents well the Presbyterian readiness to act. These will give you side lights on the situation.

The Chinese leaders in this movement - particularly the principal leader Pastor Cheng, who ### took his theological course at Edinburgh - are most appreciative of the relation of the foreigners, and they are modest and cautious and rightly spiritual in all their bearing and ambition.

The movement means a definite step of progress in two re--spects: Unity and self-support. The working idea which is prominent is that by making this attempt at independence the Chinese church may be gradually educated to act along the lines of self-support.

A public meeting held yesterday in our church in the interest of the new native church was a splendid success, about a thousand were present. A Methodist Pastor was chairman and the speakers were: Dr.W.A.P.Martin, Mr.Chang Po Ling, representing the Tientsin native church, and Mr.C.T.Wang, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Mr.Wang was at Yale with me when I was home on furlough. The spirit of the meeting in its attitude toward the foreigners, and the great responsibilities of the future, was beauti--fully right. The movement is marked with real spiritual power.

For fear that a letter of ~~two~~ three weeks ago to Mr.Wiggin was not received, let me urge again that the balance due the Peking Station for General Work as contributed by the Central church be sent at once. Last year we had word six weeks before this. We are anxious and must know soon, in order to carry on our work.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

William B Stelle

May 21st

Mrs. C. B. Stelle

Viking

May 21-1912

KWS

Rec'd JUN 13 1912

The American Board Mission, Peking.

Fellow Missionaries in Peking of the

Presbyterian, London, and American Board Missions :

The formation of a self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propogating native church seems ~~is~~ soon to be in Peking. Well may we hum-bly bow our heads in fervent gratitude to God. It is fifty years since Protestant work began in Peking, and we remember with unchanging love those who led the work so valiently in the first half century and who now watch and pray in the more advanced stage of the knowledge and communion of God and the attainment as His children of the likeness of our Father. We also affectionately bear in mind in connection with the cost of this achievement those in the home-lands who contributed heart and money, and the native brethren who laid down their lives as martyrs - particularly in 1900.

The present hour is one of peculiar interest and responsibility and I crave your attention to a single consideration which appeals to me strongly.

Almost the only difference of opinion among us foreigners and, also, as between the native brothers and us, is as to the exact moment when independence may be said to have begun as determined by the Chinese supporting a native pastor, the question being: Shall this support of pastor be wholly apart from foreign funds?

My plea is for the absolute withholding of foreign funds in this particular.

The rigid adherence to this method does emphasize the distinc-tion between native and foreign - which is undesirable - but when the rea-sons are considered the motive is wholly to benefit the Chinese although the procedure is a positive withholding.

Any exact line of demarkation or definite standard must be somewhat artificial, but the support of pastor is the most natural starting point which has yet been suggested. It marks the minimum of organized church re-sponsibility and at the same time is an appreciable standard of great im-

-portance, because the relation between pastor and congregation is vital to the wellbeing and growth of the church. If, however, a better standard can be secured which is at the same time definite, surely we will all welcome it.

It is highly desirable that the church vision should not be narrow and simply center on one particular line of effort, and yet any standard or dividing line must at that particular stage of growth be over emphasized. While the standard of the Chinese supporting a Chinese pastor wholly without foreign funds does set up a distinction between Chinese and foreign, yet a standard that is to be fair must apply wholly to the Chinese, for otherwise the favored - or in the long run possibly the retarded - churches which have foreign associate contributors have an unfair advantage (or shall we say disadvantage).

It is fair to ask, if the question should seem to be evenly balan-
-anced should the missionaries in North China in view of past history at this present moment when a consideration of money help arises lean towards the side of severe discipline or lax discipline? In the past fifty years on which of these lines possibly are we open to criticism?

Not only in the minds of those outside of the church is the foreign connection of an individual church an appreciable barrier, (and not only the health but the very life of the church depends upon further accessions), but also within the church itself there are two classes who are hindered by the foreign connection: those in whom there still remains, perhaps below the surface, a little of the old prejudice against foreigners, and those who go to the other extreme and excessively depend upon the foreigner. The two classes of crudeness may sometimes be in a single individual. We rejoice indeed that the spirit of this present movement is not in the least unappre-
-ciative of what the foreigner has done and may do, but ought not we foreigners sieze the present opportunity to emphasize the desirability of the Chinese Church really entering into this first stage of normal assuming of respon-
-sibility. The best way of attaining this normal condition is to begin to act normally, and we foreigners may well urge this definite beginning now.

If the Chinese accept this vital and definite responsibility of calling and supporting their pastor altogether without foreign control and help, there still remain many and ample opportunities for the foreigner to join them in other responsibilities, and beyond that are some responsibilities which for many a year the foreigner must continue to assume altogether alone.

If the Chinese pastor is supported entirely by Chinese funds, he is much more likely to endure the pinch of financial limitations, than if foreigners- whose higher inheritance carries with it a larger use of funds, are among his supporters. The age-long problem of the amount of salaries in the end must be left to the Chinese themselves to decide, and it is im--portant at this stage not to add another and conspicuous element to this hard problem, by foreigners contributing in a personal way to the salaries of the few, best pastors who because they are the best must necessarily have the highest salaries, even without the foreigners aid. If the foreigners contribute personally to the salaries of the best educated and leading pastors the foreigner then by this very act tends to raise the whole range of salaries and thus put off a little further the support of Chinese by Chinese.

The individual church member in any country will let somebody else contribute for him if they will. The Chinese are not abnormal in wanting to practise selfsacrifice unnecessarily.

If we consider all the assets of the work of the three missions at the present time, we should be very careful not to jeopardize that part which for years will have foreigners acting as associates. It is a disadvantage at this particular stage of church progress to have the church building within the foreign compound. We therefore should lessen rather than increase this foreign influence. In many respects these churches in our compounds must continue to be subsidized for many years. Let us not add further sub--sidy in a matter which is optional.

I think it will be found that the Mi Shih church is the most advanced in self-support. (Chinese funds alone can be reckoned in any fair comparison.)

This does not disprove the wisdom of only Chinese funds supporting a Chinese pastor, for many other considerations enter in. I think it is safe to say that the London Mission has been more limited in funds than the American Missions, and I am therefore not surprised to see their church in the lead. At a particular stage withholding upbuilds. With shame-facedness I record that at Teng Shih Kou the sexton, preacher a front chapel, and all the Union Work at the fairs is supported with American money.

In order to have the advantage of a definite and uniform standard and yet avoid as far as possible the two undesirable elements of distinction between Chinese and foreign, and concentration upon a single feature of growth, (support of pastor instead of keeping in mind and heart all the activities of a church with their varied interrelation and attractiveness) I suggest that the statement of the single mark of growth be so as simply to make clear the principle; thus: When Chinese contributions equals pastors salary the church has advanced to the first stage of independence.

When statistics are formulated it will help all the churches to insist with strictness that only Chinese contributions be reckoned.

It is highly desirable that the weakest of the churches being supported by foreign funds should at the very earliest possible date have the helpful affiliation with the churches which propose to be self-supporting but if the move is largely made for them instead of their making it themselves and they really make no marked advance in effort and new responsibilities, then the change will mean very little for them, and, moreover, they will be a drag to the new native church organization.

I would also withhold the foreign money from the pastors salary in order to leave a larger margin in which both the Chinese and the foreigners may apply their faith in God. In planning every part of church work we must leave an appreciable element for God to do.

Fraternally yours,

May 18,1912.

William B. Stalle

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May 18,1912.

William B. Stalle

Copy

Presbyterian Headquarters
Nassau St.
New York

Rev. Dr. Stelle
London Ave. Bark
Cebuig

May 18-1912

USA

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In order to have the advantage of a definite and uniform standard and yet avoid as far as possible the two undesirable elements of distinction between Chinese and foreign, and concentration upon a single feature of growth, (support of pastor instead of keeping in mind and heart all the division of a church into many various departments and activities) but the statement of the single mark of growth be so as simply to measure the principle; thus: when Chinese contributions equal pastors salary the church has advanced to the first stage of independence.

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Fraternally yours,

May 18, 1912.

Allison G. Stelle

DOC'D JUN 13 1912

L. M. S. Mi Shih Church 430

Peking. 4th. May 1912.

Dear Friend,

I have been appointed to send you an English translation of the Constitution of the Chinese Christian Church of Peking which was adopted at an all day Conference held on the 4th inst. at the L. M. S. Mi Shih Church when there were present some 40 or more Christians from various Churches in Peking and Tientsin.

We shall welcome any suggestion you may desire to make, and your helping hand will be greatly appreciated. We are, it must be said, yet in our babyhood in the Gospel, and we seek with humility and diligence for your advice and guidance. We have great hopes and expectations, and feel quite sure that these hopes of ours will not be disappointed.

May we flatter ourselves by saying that we are at one with you in an object and aim for which many of the servants of God have devoted and sacrificed their lives.

The plan of this movement, as you will observe in the Constitution, is twofold. To promote on the one hand the idea and practice of self-support and self-government, and on the other hand to unite Christians in one body irrespective of denomination or nationality. To us, this is the foundation upon

REC'D JUN 13 1912

C. M. S. Sin Sin Church

Peking, 4th May 1912.

Dear Friend,

I have been requested to send you an English translation of the Constitution of the Chinese Christian Church of Peking which was adopted on all day Conference held on the 4th and 5th of M. S. Sin Sin Church when there were present some 40 or more Christians from various churches in Peking and Tientsin.

We shall welcome any suggestions you may feel inclined to make, and your helping hand will be greatly appreciated. We are well aware that in our behalf in the Capital we have much work, humility and diligence for years to come with difficulties. We have great hopes and expectations in a broad spirit that these types of cases will not be disappointed.

May we illustrate ourselves by carrying out work we are now with you in our effort and seeing for which many of the movements of God have devoted and energized this time.

The form of this movement as you will observe in the Constitution is truly to dominate on the one hand the idea and principles of self-support and self-government, and on the other hand to unite Christians in one body irrespective of denomination or nationality. To use this as the foundation upon

which the coming Chinese Church is to be built.

We are not looking for the more immediate gains, but rather preparing the way for the Church in China in the days to come. Therefore we emphasize the points contained in the Constitution Articles IV. VI. VII. that from the beginning the Church should be a union Church, one self-supporting and Missionary.

We are conscious of our unworthiness and inability but are assured that "the Gospel is the power of God". Our hearts are burdened with the thought that God has given to the Church of the East a great responsibility, which is a great privilege, and the realization of such is as important as it is great. We are compelled to overlook our own smallness and incapability to press forward that His will may be done in this land of ours, and in the whole world.

With the few explanatory remarks I respectfully present before you the Constitution both in English and Chinese, and hope it will meet with your approval and sympathy.

O Lord our God, Thy Kingdom come!

I have the honour to be,

Yours sincerely,

Cheng Ching Yi.

Pastor of the L. M. S. Mi-shih Church.

Peking,

May 4-1912

A 1254

C'1 JUN 13 1912

Tungchow May 17th 1912

Dear Mr. Stelle:-

Thank you very much for sending me Pastor Cheng's letter and the constitution of the Chinese Christian Church in Peking. The latter was read at our prayer meeting Tuesday evening.

It will be interesting to see what the Chinese will do. If the leading members of the existing churches want to join the new organization not merely as hui-yu but as chiao-yu, and asked to be transferred, it would seem better for all the churches (which may be ready for such a step) to transfer their members en masse than to try and exist in a crippled way. In this way a complete union of at least part of the churches could be accomplished, and they might then be reorganized as branches of the union church.

Such a step might scare off the other churches, but on the contrary I think it would make the demand for union on the part of the Chinese in the other churches, so strong as to be well nigh irresistible. Then it would be up to them to choose between joining the rest, or loosing their best members.

With my kind regards

Sincerely yours

Charles H. Corbett.

Rev. J. Stelle

Tangchow

May 17-1912

W.

Rec'd JUN 20 1912

The American Board Mission, Peking.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

My dear Dr. Barton:

I wrote to Mr. Wiggin four weeks ago and, also, mentioned it last week in a letter to Mr. Bell, but I am increasingly anxious and will not rest easy until I have laid the whole matter before you and asked your help.

The amount which Peking Station General Work is cut down and which annually comes as an extra amount in a special vote has not yet arrived. You can readily understand our plight. Expenses of the fifth month must be paid, but we have already drawn more than half of the cut down appropriation. Of course I shall go right ahead and for this fifth month use money from the second half of the cut down appropriation. Mrs. Wilder agrees that this is the thing to do. Still - as you can understand- the situation is for all of us discomforting.

You know the circumstances. The Central Church contributes the amount of Peking Station General Work. When I was home Mr. Denison assured me that the Central Church would not be satisfied to allow the General Work of the Peking Station to be crippled by greater lack of funds. You remember the year that Dr. Ament died and Miss. Russell so nobly with Dr. Young looked after the general work, because I was on furlough, how the burdens of the station were greatly increased because this added amount of cut in appropriations did not arrive. The second year, also, it did not come, although I was at home and explained the matter, and Mr. Denison having spoken of it to the Prudential Com. thought that it had been sent and assured me to that effect. After I came back and found that the added amount for two years had not arrived I explained the whole matter by correspondence and both of the added amounts for the two years were sent out in special votes. The work had been unwisely cut down and, besides, all kinds of personal loans had been advanced. When

JUN 20 1912

The American Board Mission, Adana.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

My dear Dr. Barton:

I wrote to Mr. Wilson four weeks ago and, also, mentioned last week in a letter to Mr. Dell, but I am increasingly anxious and will not rest easy until I have laid the whole matter before you and asked your help.

The amount which Adana Station General Work is out down and which usually comes as an extra amount in a special vote has not yet arrived. You can readily understand our plight. Expenses of the fifth month must be met, but we have already drawn more than half of the cut down appropriation. Of course I shall go right ahead and for the fifth month use money from the contingent of the cut down appropriation. Mr. Wilder agrees that this is the thing to do. Still - as you can understand - the situation is for all of us disconcerting.

You know the circumstances. The Central Church contributes the amount for Adana Station General Work. When I was home Dr. Daniels assured me that the Central Church would not be satisfied to allow the General Work of the Adana Station to be crippled by greater lack of funds. You remember the year that Dr. Amort died and Mrs. Amort had to deal with Dr. Young looked after the general work, because I was on furlough. Now the burdens of the station were greatly increased because this added amount of cut in appropriations had not arrive. The second year, also, it did not come, although I was at home and explained the matter, and Dr. Daniels having spoken of it to the Prudential Com. thought that it had been sent and assured me to that effect. After I came back and found that the added amount for two years had not arrived I explained the whole matter by correspondence and both of the added amounts for the two years were sent out in special votes. The work had been unusually cut down and, besides, all kinds of personal loans had been advanced. When

the two amounts came in special votes, debts were paid and the work gaged up again to the normal- so called- standard.

This year we have spent gold $250.00 in special expenses of defense. It was most wisely expended. I have written to the naval authorities and sent itemized lists of expenses and possibly this will be refunded. Moreover as you can understand there have also been unusual losses in currency notes of money shops etc., burned at the time of the looting. We are paring down below the suffering point every little expenditure and we did not mean to let our friends know, much less to complain; but in this year it the money we depend upon fails, our condition is pitiable indeed.

All of the other stations are receiving a little advance this year in General Work, but because it was thought that the added special would come from the Central Church contribution to our General Work, we were cut in appropriations to the same degree as previous years. Now if the addedm special does not come to the station at the Capital - which necessarily has high expenses, and acknowledged by all as having to be met - then the Peking Station is of all stations most miserable.

Please help us.

Gratefully and respectfully

William B. Stelle

May.27, 1912.

Wm. B. Stelle

Peking May 27, 1912.

Patton

Special

Mr. Bill

REC

P.S. Our schools are opening with good numbers and bright prospects.

Rec'd OCT 9 1912

The American Board Mission, Peking. 433

My dear Dr. Barton,

Enclosed is a rough, first draft of a Sub Committee of the Endeavor for "Exhibits of Christianization" here in Peking. There ought to have been included in the statement the total which we have that the Chinese Governments will contribute - the site. I want you to know as early as possible our general ideas and plans and hope very much that you will be able to send back words of advice and encouragement. It is fully certain that Mr. Whitewright will be sent here by his Board, providing a substitute is sent to Chi Nan Fu. Of course the crux of the whole matter is funds. $400.000. gold will not be easily secured. And yet Mr. Goucher (Methodist) of the Commission Com. told us here a year ago that any scheme which was plainly practical, so as to appeal to business men, and which, moreover, really was planned so as to include the cooperation of all protestant missions directly working in the locality - (and thus exclude waste) would not lack for funds. We mean to plan this institute so that it will draw funds, if possible, and that from sources outside of those regularly contributing to missions.

Dr Love told me yesterday that Dr. Sheffield is slowly recovering and that he may regain normal control of the side of throat and mouth which was affected by last week's attack.

Sep 17.

Seriously yours William B. Stilles

Original

Jan. 17-1913

Rec'd OCT 22 1913

The American Board Mission,
Peking.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I am sorry not to be able to send this letter direct to the Central China Station, from China, but I do not know the address of the proper person to receive it. Someone at the Rooms will know and will you please have it forwarded.

Moreover, I am glad to have you read the first paragraph. Although at Pei Tai Ho for over two months I was only on my feet this for a month, during which time I attended our annual mission meeting of a week's duration and several other important meetings, general and of committees. I went directly from Pei Tai Ho to Tsang Chou to attend the annual Chinese mission meeting held this year jointly with the London Mission. It seemed to all of us that our joint conference gave added strength and inspiration to our meeting. But this mission and our own were very keen to repeat it next year, but that missions had previously arranged

Since returning from Siang Chow and taking up the
full work I have been compelled to slow up a little, because
an attack of lumbago threatened a recurrence of my neuritis.
Am better again, however, now.

Therefore I have not written you, but whenever my
condition is other than normal I shall report. Last year I
toured longer and did more strenuous work in the country than
during any other winter since coming to China.

Mrs. Sheffield is with us for over the Sabbath. She came
to address our Women's Missionary Meeting. It is a joy to all of
us to see her renewed health.

With every good wish
Sincerely yours
William B. Stutt

Sept 29

to endeavor next year to have representation of the Chinese meet with the foreigners and jointly decide as much as possible of the work of the mission. Our mission meeting next year will also include the Shansi representatives. The Chinese have an idea that the mission meeting of the foreigners is the meeting that decides questions and that this own meeting which foreigners attend is merely for the education that comes from discussion. The Chinese do not know that the largest subjects are always referred to the Board at home. As a matter of fact the Chinese mission meeting is the one that year by year will grow in importance, while the mission meeting of the foreigners will be only the completing of the organization with our Board. It is well, however to have them meet with us for in addition to needing their views on some questions we certainly must have with them all possible feeling of union.

Wm. B. Stelle

Peking.

Sept. 29-1913

REC'D JUN 10 1914

16

435

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Dr Barton,-

I am just back from a twenty four days trip. The country is quiet and the opportunities to present the Gospel and co-operate with the Chinese along many lines of endeavor for self-government and progress are simply ideal. I am sorry to report that I am on my back for a few days with bronchitis.

I write to beg your help. Central Church Boston contributes $2400.00 for Peking Station General Work. The method by which we receive this amount is an annual anxiety and distress, which in some way ought to be obviated. We first receive the amount dimished by the same cut as all the other stations and then I announce to Mr Wiggin the amount appropriated to our station and the amount still due and the latter is sent to us by special vote. Now when this special vote comes early in the year the worry is at the minimum, but when it is delayed as at present it simply makes us desperate. Our work is all running on the budget of $2400.00. If we did not receive this special vote we would have to cut down our work during the second half year fully one half. Such a proceedure in the middle of the year would simply ruin all progress. If at any time we must be cut it should come at the beginning of the year, so that our budget could be arranged accordingly. I cannot for a moment think that the Central Church means to change abruptly their support of our General Work, and I need not tell you that on the basis of $2400.00 we are cutting off work of unspeakable promise.

You will remember that when Dr Ament was ill and I was on furlough the hitch of this special vote hampered our work and distressed him. After writing to the Rooms he asked me to make personal inquiries Dr Dennison assured me that the contribution had been made and I was told at the Rooms that the Prudential Committee had voted a special vote for

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the balance and that it had been sent to Peking. When I returned Miss Russell was greatly burdened and endeavoring to borrow money on every hand to carry on the work while at the same time cutting down the work where-ever possible. I at once wrote you in detail and in the course of time the special votes which for over two years had been delayed came to hand together with the one for the current year. The contribution therefore of the Central Church has been continuous and we continue to plan our work on that basis.

May I ask you please to have thenspecial vote for $576.00 which is which is the balance to make up the full $2400.00 contributed this year by Central Church for Peking General Work, sent at once.

We are all happy in the hope of Union but some of us are specially solicitous to have it union in very fact and not a federation championed by the Methodists. Presidents Judsons visit to Peking has been an inspiration to us. We all sincerely hope that all the forces may truly be united and greater efficiency attained. Big things are just ahead and we are all happy in the expectation.

Mrs Sheffield is well and keenly looking forward to a visit from her youngest daughter from Honolulu.

Mrs Stelle joins me in kind regards.

Sincerely and cordially yours

William B. Stelle

May 19.

Peking China

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Mrs Smith is well and keenly looking forward to a visit from her youngest daughter from Honolulu.

Mrs Stelle joins me in kind regards.

Sincerely and cordially yours

May 19-1914

Other Herald

American Board Mission, Peking

Growth was the principal that cheered the Master; blade, ear, full corn; much fruit, self progagating, manifold increase. Of course the tares grow too, but man can grow wheat if he wills. The tap root is self-sacrifice and the harvest glorious, thirty, sixty, hundred fold; field white, the kingdom come, the fruit abiding.

Six or seven of our preachers go together among our country churches. The head preacher and I together with one or two Peking preachers are joined by preachers from the southern half of our field for northern work and by preachers from the northern half for southern work.

We stay a week with each church lecturing every evening, the first two preceded by steryoptican views, and visiting neighboring villages by day. The news of our coming brings formal invitations from the villages so that when we appear we are officially recieved, the meeting place provided, and the leading gentry presiàe. We can choose to go where cooperation is assured.

Use your imagination and see some of the movies of our trip.

In a main temple of a village thronged with the leading citizens the young priest with beaming pride hands me a worn placard bearing the words: please protect this man. It had the American flag in the corner, was written in six languages, bore Dr Aments name and mine, and was in my own handwriting. When the foreign troops were in Peking in 1900 we gave out thousands of such pass cards to reputable citizens whom we knew. This card had protected the priest and his villages and their gratitude was a part of their present welcome.

The preaching band is entering a village and in the street a man comes running towards us. He calls out the name of one of our number who at his own expence accompanied us the whole trip. Months before in Peking that zealous Christian with our Peking pastor and others preache

often in the jail. Seven prisoners held upon various charges agreed to reform and to trust God for help to live aright. They prayed together and gradually everyone of them was discharged. One of them, perhaps forgotten, now welcomed us. He was using well his new opportunity. He had given up drink and come to himself. He gladly preached with us the gospel and with many others urged us to come again.

Just outside of an encampment of ten thousand soldiers a story teller with songs and harmonium holds a crowd. On the other side of the wide street we start preaching. Many gather about us, some from the story teller. Soon he stands alone and to attract attention, utters a shrill cry of despair. He continues the ai ya! ai ya! but all in vain. He cannot compets with the truth describing the Good Heavenly Father. All day long our crowds increased. Soldiers contested with force to buy scriptures. And the large aupply in a few minutes was sold out. And such soldiers. The rich young man before Jesus was not more attractive. Eager questions, new visions, this good news for self, for society, for country can it be true? I have never seen more promising young men, more sincerely filled with wonder and new hope.

In a country city some of us are being shown the Government school, one wing for boys and one for girls. The proud principal of the two hundred scholars escorts us from room to room and presents us to teachers and pupils. A short term in Japan introduced him to the new education. He is fascinated with the wonderful possibilities. This enthusiastic educator attended our every lecture and service. He wills to do Gods will, therefore he shall know the truth.

At another country city in the private dining room of a fashionable resturant a feast is given for me by seven leading young men: the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the vice-president, the Commisioner of Customs, the salt Commisiooner, the principal of the Government

school and two representatives of successful firms. The conversation was straight forward and earnest.The stalwart, public apirited favorite of forty who drank the most wine asked me why I turned down my glass. They wanted me to talk about the deepest privilages of life and I was glad to do it. For two hours I announced the glad tidings and they received the news with an outhusiasm akin to my own in telling it.

In a thriving river city the theatre which is only a covered stage erected on the commons, looks down on one thousand five hundred peo pls. Intense interest keeps the crowd most ordetly. Prominent represent-tive citixens begged us to lecture here instead of to a limited number ed-mitted by ticket to our chapel. Under the glare of our acetylene light, not withstanding the winter cold, men, gathered from miles arpund,in increasing numbers, stand for two hours, night after night, and listen to carefully prepared lectures, educational, political and religious.

At another river town in the church and vicinity for the week five days of twelve to fourteen years of age are volunteer scouts to per-faction. Shoveling snow, chopping meat, sweeping, dusting, running errands of every description. Our boys school for lack of funds was closed a year ago and these would be pupils are willing workers.

Spread for a feast in the street chapel of a city are eight tables each seating four guests. Proprieters and representives of twelve business establishments only one man being a church member and attended-thus wel-come our group of preachers. Those men moreover, attended the lectures and services, asked good questions and planned for better conditions. Some for the first time prayed,"Thy Kingdom come"

In a great grain shipping city the leading business men crowd into the church for an afternoon lecture. The evening lectures were so much appreciated that the mayor of the city asked to have a second extra lecture by the Peking pastor. His subject was Chinas weaknesses and chance to change.

That day in an adjacent village the official sent the crier through the streets clanking the cymbals and calling the people to the meeting in the central square. After listening for three hours to the relay of preachers the head man invited the members of the neighboring city church to come every month with their preacher for a like day of discussion and adresses. Alas that little church has no preacher. They are willing to contribute to their utmost but the total is very small. That whole region for three successive years has been flooded, so that men with land are perhaps poorer than those without, having some little expense but no crops.

In a village church of sixty members see the preacher, a seminary graduate, ringing the bell, sweeping the court, heiping volunteers who are building a brick bed with fire place. Watch him wade a river going to a neighboring market town to preach. Nothing impedes that man. His energy is not only of body but of mind and heart. He superintends two boys schools and a girls school, the fifty pupils attending church services. He is also bishop for that section fot fifty miles helping three churches which are without pastors.

In the smallest country of the province the chief official sent messengers stating that he highly approved of our coming. As soon as we arrived he called in person to welcome us. We returned his call and he planned with us for every detail of our lectures. The public theatre, soldiers, police, all were for us. He attended every lecture or sent his official substitute. He talked intelligently about the war, the Panama Exposition and general world affairs, asking me at one time with all frankness why he or his son could not travelthrough the United states without our government subjecting him to humiliating photographic record and the giving of a bond.

The preaching band is approaching a small village after dark

iding in carts sent for us. There flashes the canonand now the deafen ng roar. This is repested seven times. The reception commitee meet us nd we get out of our carts and bow. Escorted by attendants carrying highly colored lanterns as big as a barrel we walk to the village gate. Pere even and fire-crackers interminable more rounds of canon. The rich land owner of all that section has asked as a special favor for ateryoptican iews and lecture in his village. We are recieved by him in the spacious eception hall of his mansion, carved marble panels of Buddhist scriptures ornament the walls and seattered about are beautiful vases on ebony stands. This prince by title as a complement to me wore foreign clothes, coiled queue covered with a derby hat. Tea is served by numeroue attendants and then the wealthy man and his heir a lad in his teens lead us to the huge mat tent which has been erected as anditorium. After the lecture and prolonged applause we start back through like appointed pyrotechnic demonatrations.

In a market town Sunday morning, in the little church a white cloth covers the bread and wine preparatory to the communion. After the sermon eleven men, a youth of thirteen and six women stand before the pulpit covenanting with God and the church by baptiam. Some of these were promised baptiam last fall but other appointments hindered our coming until spring. One a wealthy farmer the recognised leader of his vollage, has already taken his place as a worker in the church, acting as director of the boys school and aiding in many church projects. Another for a year has taught the boys school entirely without pay. He is a man of extensive Chinese learning and has a wide reputation as a skillful doctor. His village is famous for its families of great learning and some of these families are noted for their clever gambling. This young man turned abruptly from continuous gambling to become a christian and volunteer school teacher

his family at first bitterly opposed this but he has won them all. Standing in the same circle and joining the church with him are his wife his daughter and his mother. The latter a large and stately women in middle age is known in all that region as a most successful gambler. But for two few year seaoons she has withstood all temptation to draw her again to games of chence and deception. The teachers wifes mother was also baptised at the same time. Thus there was the double representation of three generations starting together in the Christian life. Twelve young men were also recieved as probationers. All these had abandoned queues as do all new Christians.

After the last Sunday the success of our trip might have made us exultant as we journeyed to Peking, yet on river steamer and railway car we are a most dejected group, no speaking to one another, only bowed heads and depression. After two months of optimistic patriotism and religion we have just heard of Japans ultimatum: War or surrency.

The chief benefit of the trip was not simply elevating the individual church to a distinctly higher place in the public esteem, pronounced and permanent, but the inspiration and help derived by the preachers of the group from seeing each other work and conferring together as to methods of achievment.

Praying that our Father may lead you and us in our efforts to glorify Him

I am

Gratefully and sincerely yours,

June 16th 1915

William B. Stelle

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RECD JUN 27 1916

OAK ISLAND HOTEL
ALBERT S. HAFF, PROPRIETOR

China Forges Forward

OAK BEACH, L. I., ... 191

Li Yuan Hung the President of China is honest and brave. Cautious to the degree of irritating his friends, when he does determine a course he withstands all stampeding. He is a competant general, but as a statesman he has had five years of unique experience. One of the small group of leading progressives who precipitated the overthrow of the Manchus he is charged by boastful confederates when occupying the chief position of trust before the revolution with having been forced by their pointed pistols to initiate that successful revolt, yet two years later at the second revolution as Vice President and located at Wu Chang he stood alone in the South as leader of the loyal forces and amidst the foulest treachery and intrigue of the hot heads who claim captaincy for the first revolution he vanquished all foes and saved the Republic. President Li has steered a successful course through seemingly certain disasters. He dares to wait as well as to act. When the Vice President was urged by the President to come North and to dwell in the Capital, not only opponents of the President prophesied the Vice Presidents imprisonment, but his wife - a very clever woman - protested against his fatal surrender. It is said that President Yuan felt sure of the Vice President not revolting but he feared and hated Mrs. Li. With the President Emperor the Vice President was a conspicuous obstacle which must be crushed. Degraded from residence in the Forbidden City where the Emperor alone could dwell and stripped of his body guard, when living as an ordinary citizen he persisted in refusing to be officially smothered with royal titles and emoluments he apparently shut himself into death. The public mourned him as martyr. But it was the President who died and in a day the Vice President was accorded heartily the nations highest office. For the third time Li Yuan Hung is the saviour of his country. More than any other individual he furthered the overthrow of the Manchus, single handed in the South his loyalty to the Government put down the second revolution, and alone in all the nation prepared by his experience, honored by the South as well as the North, and present in Peking where he had lived down the Monarchy craze, he unites all factions and again champions China.

Genuine and modest perhaps Li Yuan Hung's chief qualification for President is the ability to secure competent specialists as advisors. Yet above the practical administration China's greatest need is to see in her first citizen sterling integrity and after severe proving nobody questions the sincerity of President Li.

OAK ISLAND HOTEL
ALBERT S. HAFF, PROPRIETOR

OAK BEACH, L. I., 191

Tuan Chi Jui the new Premier and Minister of War is a more brainy man than even the late Yuan Shih Kai. He also has proved his worthiness. As Commanding General he was eminently efficient and both trusted and feared by President Yuan. With the rise of monarchical power the Emperor curtailed General Tuan's authority and with the later decline of that self acclaimed autocracy the President was forced to allow ~~General~~ Tuan supreme military ~~leadership~~ control. Tuan was straightforward and did not see commit himself to the doomed monarchy. He boldly advised the President against that course even when false telegrams were published over his name. With the third revolution in the South his consistency made him the real leader in the North and he planned well for peace. At the head of the army he was all powerful when the government was impotent through lack of funds and when the President died, and he was happy in having the Vice President at hand to raise to the supreme office, no less than the Vice President was happy in having such a successful General to sustain him as President.

Public opinion is divided in regard to Tang Shao I, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is a Cantonese where foreign influence first had its effect and he was one of the early students educated in the United States. It is greatly to his credit that some of the youngest foreign educated students trust his patriotism. Others regarded him when Premier as the evil genius of Yuan Shih Kai and rejoiced when through ~~fear~~ fright he fled from Peking into legitimate inglorious retirement. Nobody questions his ability.

Money is the rock of wreckage and the appointment of Chen Ching Tao as Minister of Finance is full of promise. He also is a Cantonese, is one of the first graduates of the Pei Yang University, Tientsin, was Minister of Finance at the inception of the Republic under Sun Yat Sen, and is a man of marked ability and confirmed rectitude. Hsü En Yuan as the new President of the Bank of China is also highly assuring. He is a Christian and conspicuously talented. Professor Jeremiah Jenks of Cornell University who fortunately was in Peking accepted the invitation of the renewed Government to give counsel at the first conferences on finance.

The Republic is again starting forward under most favorable conditions. There is union and there is hope. Progress is sure, but we must ask: How long? That question ever confronts every individual and every nation, but we know by doing and China today is joyous in heading right and mounting up.

July 25-1916

REC'D JUL. 27 1916

437

Oak Island Hotel

ALBERT S HAFF, PROP.

Oak Beach, N. Y., July 25th 1916

Rev. W. E. Strong D.D.

Dear Dr. Strong:

I thank you for your letter to Mrs. Stille and note of request to me. Seeking healthful and inexpensive quarters for five when there are children and almost everywhere prohibited explains this tardy reply.

My statement of travelling expenses to Mr. Wiggin which included date of arrival, fort, steamer, etc. crossed in the mail your letter of inquiry to Mrs. Stille. It did not occur to me until this morning that you did not know that Mrs. Sheffield came with us on the same ship. She, however, left us at Victoria and landed at Seattle instead of Van Couver.

The enclosed is my effort to comply with your request. I think Prof Jenks middle initial is L. If you know, please insert it. Your object and mine is the same, so please feel perfectly free to halve, or dissect, or transform, or use any little part which you want.

We plan to stay here at least until next Monday. We are watching Brooklyn epidemic statistics. It is most distressing to think that possibly the Brooklyn public schools will not be able to open in the Fall. In that case all of our present effort toward wanting a little is all futile. We might better have made a quick broad jump to Oberlin or Claremont. Still I can not believe that there will be no educational opportunities in Brooklyn this Winter.

Cordially and sincerely William B. Stille

Wm. B. Stelle

Oak Beach, L.I. N.Y. July 25 - 1916

Please Forward

Wm. B. Stelle

July 25 - 1916

Heal

C O P Y.

China Forges Forward.

Li Yuan Hung, the President of China, is honest and brave. Cautious to the degree of irritating his friends, when he does determine a course he withstands all stampeding. He is a competent general, but as a statesman he has had five years of unique experience. One of the small groups of leading progressives who precipitated the overthrow of the Manchus he is charged by boastful confederates when occupying the chief position of trust before the revolution with having been forced by their pointed pistols to initiate that successful revolt, yet two years later at the second revolution as Vice President and located at Wu Chang he stood alone in the South as leader of the loyal forces and amidst the foulest treachery and intrigue of the heads who claim captaincy for the first revolution he vanquished all foes and saved the Republic. President Li has steered a successful course through seemingly certain disasters. He dares to wait as well as to act. When the Vice President was urged by the President to come North and to dwell in the Capital, not only opponents of the President prophesied the Vice President's imprisonment, but his wife--a very clever woman--protested against his fatal surrender. It is said that President Yuan felt sure of the Vice President not revolting but he feared and hated Mrs. Li. With the President Emperor the Vice President was a conspicuous obstacle which must be crushed. Degraded from residence in the Forbidden City where the Emperor alone could dwell and stripped of his body guard, when living as an ordinary citizen he persisted in refusing to be officially smothered with royal titles and emoluments he apparently shut himself into death. The public mourned him as martyr. But it was the President who died and in a day the Vice President was accorded heartily the

"China Forges Forward"

nation's highest office. For the third time Li Yuan Hung is the Saviour of his Country. More than any other individual he furthered the overthrow of the Manchus, single handed in the South his loyalty to the government put down the second revolution, and alone in all the nation prepared by his experience, honored by the South as well as the North, and present in Peking where he had lived down the Monarchy craze, he unites all factions and again champions China.

Genuine and modest perhaps Li Yuan Hung's chief qualification for President is the ability to secure competent specialists as advisers. Yet above the practical administration China's greatest need is to see in her first citizen sterling integrity and after severe proving nobody questions the sincerity of President Li.

Tuan Chi Jui, the new Premier and Minister of War, is a more brainy man than even the late Yuan Shih Kai. He also has proved his worthiness. As Commanding General he was eminently efficient and both trusted and feared by President Yuan. With the rise of monarchial power the Emperor curtailed General Tuan's authority and with the later decline of that self acclaimed autocracy the President was forced to allow Tuan supreme military control. Tuan was straight forward and did not once commit himself to the doomed monarchy. He boldly advised the President against that course even when false telegrams were published over his name. With the third revolution in the South his consistency made him the real leader in the North and he planned well for peace. At the head of the army he was all powerful when the government was impotent through lack of funds and when the President died, he was happy in having the Vice President at hand to raise to the supreme office, no less than the Vice President was happy in having such a successful General to sustain him as President.

Public opinion is divided in regard to T'ang Shao I, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is a Cantonese where foreign influence first had its effect and he was not one of the early students educated in the United States. It is greatly to his credit that some of the youngest foreign educated students trust his patriotism. Others regarded him when Premier as the Evil Genius of Yuan Shih Kai and rejoiced when through fright he fled from Peking into legitimate inglorious retirement. Nobody questions his ability.

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So the Republic is again starting forward under most favorable conditions. There is union and there is hope. Progress is sure, but we must ask, "How long?" That question ever confronts every individual and every nation, but we learn by doing, and China today is joyous in heading right and mounting up.

REC'D AUG 25 1916

Oak Beach, Long Island N.Y.
c/o A. S. Staff.

William B. Stillé
438

Rev. N. E. Strong D.D.

My dear Dr. Strong

Even yet I can only report a cunctators policy. After making inquiries near Boston, at Oberlin and at Claremont Cal, I set to work to ascertain the conditions of travel to some chosen location. The way was beset with complications and restrictions to a distressing degree. For instance an automobile containing children is absolutely prohibited from entering some townships on Long Island. The authorities bar the road and simply say: Go around. Steamships, railway companies and the various states require medical examination of the children, under conditions that are anything but quarantine, and health certificates are valid only on day of issue. A place of immediate refuge at our destination had to be arranged when the children could be quarantined for two weeks. This was almost impossible to secure.

The Missionary Home at Auburndale politely requested us to leave on. I certainly do not cherish any ill will towards them. Everybody feared children coming from New York state and Mrs. Stelle and I were in full sympathy with the majority. It did cheer us, however, to receive word from Mrs Gammon at Oberlin and a telegram from Miss Mary H Porter, La Mesa, Cal. stating that the temporary requirements for our family could be arranged and, also, permanent arrangements.

A considerable portion of August remained. This island is cool and healthful and the children are gaining strength by the minute. A small, furnished, bungalow was available a stones throw from our hotel. We decided to act along the lines of least resistance. We moved over to the cottage and our living expenses are less than half our hotel rate.

We hope that conditions in Brooklyn may improve so that we may carry out our original plan.

We shall decide about Sept. 1st. Mrs Sheffield comes Friday. She is at present with Miss Flora Sheffield in Brooklyn. Miss Flora is convalescent after her automobile accident that almost cost her life.

May I ask you to please tell Mr Myers that my address until Sept 1st will be here. My permanent address is always 81 Fifth Ave. Brooklyn. c/o Charles C. Stille.

Please understand that these plain words to you are as a home letter because I know of your interest and sympathy and that they are in no way in the spirit of complaint.

Cordially and sincerely yours

William B. Stille

Aug. 28th 1916

William B. Stelle
712 Eighth Ave. Brooklyn. N. Y. City.

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
NOV -1 1916
Ans'd

Oct. 31, 1916

Rev. William E. Strong D.D.;

Dear Dr. Strong:-

At Toledo I ~~further~~ refrained from consulting with you about a matter which I wanted to put in writing and allow you time for consideration before replying.

Let me first say a word of gratulation over our joy at Toledo. And for Mrs. Stelle and me a fitting climax was our Sunday (Oct. 29) at Owosso, Mich. which is the home church of Dr. Ament. Dr. Mattson the pastor, who is a cousin of mine, spoke to Dr. Barton about our going and received his sanction and blessing. You can understand how it was the moment of a lifetime to be privileged to stand in those historic associations and tell the friends of Dr. Ament of his wonderful work and life and of the magnificent results which are looming big in Peking and North China.

I want to consult with you as to my speaking in the churches. Of course my connection with Central Church, Boston, which supports Peking General Work, and Southport church (Conn.) which supports Mrs. Stelle and me is being followed up by me and I shall give to those churches any help which I can which they desire. The general visitation of churches I am very glad to do, but I want that the amount of such work be wisely determined by the Home Department in conjunction with the Foreign Department.

On my first furlough I early offered myself to Dr. Creegan and did not refuse a single invitation to speak. Notwithstanding that my appointments were considerable, because I lived in New Haven, I matriculated for advanced work in the Yale School of Religion.

As you know the establishing of our home here was deferred by the summer epidemic and we could not unpack until just the time of the opening of the children's school, Sept 25th. As soon as we could get our household arrangements in order I at once began to look up courses of study at Union and Columbia. Several are attractive to me and without solicitation the Teachers College of Columbia graciously made me a Diaz Scholar for the year 1916-17, which covers the tuition for four courses. Union also kindly grants me "guest privileges" and I have begun two courses there.

My first aim must be to reinforce my physical strength and it may be, even if I go out very little among the churches that I shall not continue all the courses, especially since daily subway travel to and from Brooklyn is not very invigorating.

This is the whole story and I am ready and happy to receive your commands.

Gratefully and sincerely

William B. Stelle

Oct. 31st 1916

Wm. B. Stelle

July 25, 1916

Some Straws that Point in China. Workers Together With God

By Rev. William B. Spitler of Peking

~~God's wonderful working in China is encouraging the thoughtful Chinese:~~

At the ~~inception~~ setting up of the Republic many Chinese leaders took Washington as their hero. President Yuan repeatedly expressed his desire to be China's Washington. God helped that astute statesman to a marked degree, but when finally he broke with conscience, there in the searchlight with every eye upon him he died like Benedict Arnold. It was as if God said: "If you will not stand strong for virtue, then for the good of the Nation your thunder and fall shall be manifest to all. Many a man stumbles and recovers himself, but President Yuan col-lapsed just before the goal. And the Chinese discern God's ruling. And why is Li Yuan Hung the new President? Is it because of his statesmanship, courage, or manipulation? No. God raised him up because he has what President Yuan finally lacked: sincerity, modest honesty. And even Chinese coolies feel and acknowledge this rule of God.

And God is helping the rickshaw man to outstrip the camel in the impossible race: Mr. Yeang Tao who for several years remained outside the church only to emphasize the voluntary nature of his good deeds — donating thousands of Gospels and with costly self-sacrifice championing reforms — follows his Master in baptism and exultingly mounts Calvary.

Our Dragon Line, distinguished in family and power,

Lady Macbeth, with a sweeping gesture of the right hand,
cries out of the depths of her soul, "Out, damned spot!
Out, I say!" The depth of her soul, forsooth! Not Macbeth's,
no, this time. Quite then, apparently, the queen is
in Clinic Theatre. She talked that exactly distinctness, in a
practical degree, but rather, generally, in fact, with concessions,
then in the moonlight with every one upon him, he died with
Beautiful Death. Strange, is it not so? "If you will not
stand waiting for nothing, then, in the end of the Matter, equal
thunder and hail shall be manifest to all. Thing of usual
stimulus and nervous temperament, the Prosecutor Queen ut-
tered such fury, the good. But the Chinese design she today,
that very is it Queen Strong the non Prosecutor? Is it treasure
of the statesmanship, courage, or manipulation? No. But
would him up Queen to the what President Queen clearly
Matter: sincerity, modest honesty. But some Chinese
Matter fail and commendably the only of that.

But that is taking the redemption is rotatory to
cannot in the universal peace. The Queen, to wife for sweet
Queen unusual radical the always only is unknowing
the returning nature of the first state — showing Prosecutor
of Angels and with costly subsequent changeover refuse —
Matter his Macbeth in Matter and unknowingly Macbeth calmly,
the Queen has, distinguished in family and power,

twenty years ago lay on the brick bed smoking opium as Miss Russell lovingly explained the Gospel to his wife. Today this Priscilla and Aquila, self supporting, shepherd a rapidly growing church. And Deacon Lin, known throughout our Station field – as large as Massachusetts – witnesses powerfully to the love of God.

Mr Isáo, a youthful Nathaniel whom I first saw eleven years ago peddling bread on a country road, now fills an important pastorate. He helps repair the chapel, fords swollen streams to lead a prayer meeting, is called at daylight to adjudge a community contention, and daily lays down his life for his friends. Other churches call and his church begs him with tears to remain.

At Peking First Church a hundred government school students continuously attend weekly Bible classes. This University Club of two hundred meets in our Parish House and maintains a free night school for fifty neighborhood boys.

Village schools beg our advice and employ Christian teachers.

County Governors cooperate in lectures and publically commend Christianity

Thus God works and man wonders.

William B. Stull

"Workers Together with God."

by William B. Stelle.

Summary of Speech

Toledo - 1916

712 Eighth Ave. Brooklyn N.Y.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Mr Wiggins letter received yesterday mentions the rule of the Stand Book in regard to our daughter Elizabeth who will be just past her twelfth birthday when we sail. Last evening I had a talk with my brother with whom I own a building in Jersey City three floors of which are not rented. Since I have been in China our property has depreciated in value one half and heard that the number of vacancies just now is the greatest that we have had at any time in twenty years.

In 1915-6 Mrs. Stille and I were able to get along without asking from the Board the special school help of $75.00 for Elizabeth and Bergen attending the Ziang Chow school. Moreover we early planned to save money towards Elizabeth's passage money back this Spring. It was the money which we had laid by for that purpose which kept us afloat last Summer when we were endeavoring to avoid infantile paralysis. When I saw you in Boston I did not mention our present shortage because I still hoped that our personal funds would enable

me to supply Elizabeth's passage money.

Moreover we are going to be at a little greater personal expense in the Spring because of sailing that about a month earlier than we otherwise would in order to be as careful as we can with reference to possible recurrence of infantile paralysis in Brooklyn.

I now write to ask if because of our present predicament the Prudential Committee would be willing to grant us now the $150.00 special educational allowance which we did not ask for in 1915-6 for Elizabeth and Bergen.

We plan to keep Elizabeth in China until the close of the next term of service. Of course her passage money back will be at our own expense. I think that the reduced allowance from the Board for Elizabeth in China — from what it would be in this country — in seven years will aggregate considerable more than her passage money one way. Still I know how essential it is to maintain rules.

The above is our whole story and I ask that with you and the Prudential Committee be perfectly frank toward us.

Last Friday Mrs. Stelle and I lunched with Mrs Capen and Miss Capen. It is good to think that God can comfort Mrs. Capen and that her whole life has been fitting her to appreciate God's best gifts.

Sincerely yours

William B. Stelle

Feb 15 1917

Wm B. Stelle

Brooklyn, Feb. 15, 1917

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
MAR 8 1917

712 Eighth Ave. Brooklyn. N. Y.

Dear Dr. Strong: Ans'd

I thank you for your letter and again for its frankness. I delight to continue in the same simple abandon and straightforwardness.

In China mission policy for the education of missionaries children plans for schooling in China up to college grade, as indicated by the Chefoo School, the Shanghai American School, the North China American School, the Nanking Foreign School and the School for Missionaries Children at Cheng Tu. (Chap. 40 of China Mission Year Book 1916) — The eight grades spoken of in the latter school, I think, are the English system and like the Chefoo School includes high school. Our own Board, moreover, through the North China American School stands prominently for this policy.

The Chinese schools have the advantage of good climate and the Tsing Chow School for the school year as we desire it (with Summer vacation) has climatic conditions not even excelled by the Chefoo School, which place is an attractive Summer resort. Moreover the natural situation of the Tsing Chow School is excellent; quiet and healthful country conditions, near Peking and connected by railway.

Parents in Shansi and Shantung may well plan to send their children to the Tsing Chow School to fit for college, for under the Misses Beard — and also Miss Dudley — the character of the school is exceptionally high. It would be very hard even in favored New England to find a small and unpretentious school that would have better methods of instruction and more appealing ideals. (In this day of Flexner - Stearns controversy.) From our own experience in what is considered one of the best public schools in Brooklyn we shall be thankful to have our children again at Tsing Chow.

The cost of food and clothes in China is less than here.

There have been many improvements in China since you were with us, Dr. Strong, and there has been double progress since Dr. Barton saw us. Think of a child going from Tsing Chow to Tientsin comfortably in a day! And this is strong probability that shortly Shansi will be a two day trip.

The narrowing influences which you suggest from the almost exclusive missionary associations and absence from home land and heritage

of its civilization, constitutes a real loss. You state these considerations together with the gain from home acquaintances very fairly. Still we think that the balance is clearly with the latter.

I have spoken of general considerations applying to the whole mission. The particular advantages at Peking are many: our children return for week ends. Besides the permanent rather wide society influences at Peking, there are exceptional broadening influences through the visits of leading men and women from this country. In the last five years we have been favored with having in our home: Prof. and Mrs. George W. Knox; Pres. Kerr; Dean Tolch, Oberlin; Pres Elliot; Principal Alfred Sharpe; Prof. and Mrs Jeremiah Jenks and daughter; and Mr O.K. Davis returning now from Germany as Special Correspondent of the N.Y. Times. Of course the guests of distinction in the community are many times more numerous. And at Pei Tai He in the Summer there are further opportunities of brief visit with distinguished men from our own and other nations.

When I read your letter I was inclined to say that it would be worth while for Elizabeth to go to China just for the association with her Grandmother. Elizabeth will have two years more in the grammar school and for that time especially needs her mother. Furthermore Bergen and Elizabeth are in the same grade. If we left Elizabeth in this country we should have to leave Bergen also, who will be eleven in August. As for our own relatives in this country we are absolutely without any hope of cooperation. I know that the Missionary Homes are provided and if we were stationed in some of the mission fields we should be glad indeed to take advantage of them. Still if I am perfectly frank I must say that the narrowing and distinctive influences which we all feel it desirable to minimize, are also emphasized in putting the children of missionaries all together in a home.

We are planning only for six years. At the end of that time it may be wise for Mrs. Stelle to return with the children as they enter college; or it may seem best to keep the children occupied with added preparatory studies for a year, especially a modern language, for which there are very unusual opportunities in Peking, and most of all for further study of the Chinese language which besides affording excellent mental discipline are an added spoken language, promises to be increasingly useful.

This in general is our view and it not only represents Mrs. Stelle and me; but, I think, would receive the sanction of the whole mission.

We shall be eager to receive your frank reply.

Gratefully and sincerely

Oct 7th 1917

William B. Stelle

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
MAR 17 1917

443

7/2 Eighth Ave. Brooklyn N.Y.

Dear Dr. Strong

And I thank you for your kind letter and I thank you and the Prudential Committee for the generous grant towards the expenses of Elizabeth to Peking.

You say that you are not altogether convinced of the wisdom of the judgment in its result. No more am I. Elizabeth's mother may die, the child herself become ill, Mrs. Beard return to the United States shortly, or our home in Peking be subjected to another, & improved, siege. I shall only be sure of the results on the day following the final closing of the books. Today I simply start into the next fork of the road with confidence and with hope.

I go to Upland, Pa. tomorrow to speak in a Baptist Church where my cousin - another Bergen - is the minister. He has arranged for me to speak on Monday to the Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia. Among other things that I shall say is that the American Board has treated me so well that I can only hope if the relation were reversed that the Baptist Board would be as gracious to a Congregationalist. And you will know a little better than they some of the details of the "Lord".

Gratefully and sincerely
William B. Stelle

March 16th, 1917.

W. B. Stelle

Brooklyn, Mar. 16, 1917

W. B. Stelle

Brooklyn, Mar. 16, 1917

REC'D APR 11 1917

712, Eighth Ave. Brooklyn. N.Y.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.;

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Let me catch step with you and walk a few paces. My single motive is to bear with you a little a burden which I know you carry constantly.

The refusal of Mr. Brockman to accept the Presidency of the North China Union College stirs up much thought in the minds of us who long for the appointment of the right man for that important post.

Whatever the individual opinion or denominational aspiration it is safe to say that all the missionaries in North China, as I think also the promoters over here, unite in hoping that a young administrator, a leader both in education and in religion, may be secured over here. It is an ideal personality that we are all praying for. Of course there is risk in such a choice, but we all are willing to make the venture and trust that God will complete the final result.

If, however, choice is to be made from any of the missionaries on the field I want to draw your attention to President Galt's splendid qualifications. I know that the younger men - those dating after 1900 - draw back a little and think that Dr. Galt lacks imagination and power to appreciate fully in direct intercourse the exact viewpoint of the other man. I have heard their enumeration of instances in which he has failed to sense the inner bearings of a contention so as to avoid giving unnecessary offence. I simply want to say that it is far easier from apart to look back and criticise than it is from within to go forward and achieve. I should like to see a scientific chart setting forth all the difficult judgments which Dr Galt has made for say a period of ten years.

I should be very much surprised if any other man in our mission could have met those same problems and gained such a high percentage of sound judgments.

We all feel that Mr. Porter has a presence and an immediate winning of those whom he meets that surpasses Dr. Galt. But for the steady burning out of great tasks, month after month, Dr. Galt excells Mr. Porter.

I think that the missionary body, our own and other missions, and also the Chinese constituency of all missions would give Dr. Galt more votes than any other man in North China.

As I withdraw and leave you to plod on to the solution of your problem, please know that we all appreciate the hardships of your climbing search; and pray for you and for the others of the Board the attainment of the mountain top vision and solution.

Gratefully and cordially

William B. Stelle

April 10th, 1917.

Wm B. Stalle

Brooklyn, Apr. 10, 1917

REC'D APR 17 1917

712 Eighth Ave. Brooklyn. N. Y. 445

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

18

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your gratifying letter came Saturday. Attention to my family hindered prompt reply. Mrs. Gill has been running a high temperature caused by grippe and tonsilitis, but her fever seems broken today. Bergen is at the Presbyterian Hospital convalescent after operation for hernia.

It is easy to answer your question: Dr. Gamewell's masterful work during the whole Summer of 1900 was all in my close scrutiny. I remember vividly in the Methodist Mission his appearing in slippers between one and two o'clock A. M. for one more look at the improvised defences. The schedule called for him to begin his rest at ten P. M. and on my midnight watch I urged him to retire. His faithfulness kept him on the job day and night throughout the whole siege. Dr. Lobenstine and I were together in the Adirondacks during the Summer of '97 when we were raising our wings to fly to China. Together we sought information concerning the International Institute and Dr. Gilbert Reid, and the Diffusion Society and Dr. Timothy Richard.

Your letter states the two chief reasons why Dr. Lobenstine is preferable: First he is outside of Peking and the Mission Stations directly concerned. Since 1900 Dr. Gamewell has lived one or more years in Peking and has spent several Summers at Pei Tai He, and his appointment would be generally considered in the light of continuing his former direct connection with the Peking University. In the second place the advantage of age is with Dr. Lobenstine.

Dr Lobenstine is admirably adapted to "promote" the college, but I doubt very much whether he will accept the Presidency. He is doing a broader and higher work as Secretary of the Continuation Committee and I should be surprised if he did not think so.

If Dr. Gammell or anybody else at Peking manifestly touched the requirements: Educational leadership in China and at home with an winning enthusiasm for the college and in the very prime of life, then I should say thank God for supplying the man and put him to work. To my mind which is partisan not to any denomination but solely to the College, Dr Galt is that man.

I trust, Dr. Barton, that you are only one of the choosing body and I join with you in your solicitude and pray God's blessing upon the result.

Gratefully and sincerely

William P. State

April 16th, 1917

W. B. Stella

Brooklyn, Apr. 16, 1917

REC'D APR 24 1917

712 Eighth Ave. Brooklyn N.Y.

2446

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.:

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I ought to have reported to you last week that the Stille family are again normal, for which we are deeply grateful. Bergen is in perfect health and gaining strength daily, but of course must avoid anything bordering on the energetic for some months.

A large mail from Peking received this morning brings many items of interest and promise, and one of extreme sadness, Mrs. Hummel's condition.

According to my interpretation the Board ought to keep up sending the Stille family across the ocean. Our leaving China was characterized by startling features of National promise to China. And as the time of our leaving America draws near I consider that the general relations of the nations are shaping themselves most hopefully for China.

As you know we are deeply grateful to be facing China and another term of service in His name for that great nation.

Cordially and gratefully

William B. Stille

April 23rd, 1917

Wm B. Stelle

Brooklyn, Apr. 23, 1917

A CHRONICLE TO BETTINE'S FRIENDS

Our family spent a happy Fourth of July at the Grand Canyon. We had been travelling and visiting consecutively for five days and were glad indeed for the great privilege of quiet together amid the natural beauties of the amazing geologic-wonder. It was not only a red-letter day in our furlough but in our lives.

Notwithstanding that we had not in the least entered into any of the walking enjoyments of the Canyon, Bettine in rising from her sitting posture at our picnic supper on the rim of the Canyon -- and only a few steps from our hotel -- complained of her knee. She spoke of it again before early bed-time. She did not rest well that night. Thursday morning as we resumed our journey she was in no wise ill, but only a little below her buoyant good health. She early became car-sick, and at Williams, where we changed trains and waited two hours, her temperature alarmed us. We abruptly changed our plans of going to Los Angeles for a day with friends, and arranged to leave our train at Claremont Friday morning. Bettine bore the remaining journey fairly well. Arriving at Claremont we administered home remedies. Her temperature increased, and we called a doctor. He pronounced it acute indigestion and prescribed further cathartics. He also wrote a prescription for a liniment to be rubbed on her knee, which troubled her increasingly and which we could only think of as a strain. She grew worse and on Sunday morning we secured the consultation of a noted physician from Pomona. He at once diagnosed it as inflammatory rheumatism. She had an attack of that four years ago. He said that it came from an abcess under the tonsil, which was a result of her scarlet fever in 1912. He strongly advised an operation for the removal of her tonsils, which should take place in about four days. He said it would require about three weeks to get over the local trouble in the knee and that if an operation were added our dealy would be only about thirty days. Furthermore, after the operation therew ould be no recurrance of this dread disease of infection. He frankly stated that the only real question was as to whether it was better to allow full convalescence from the local trouble in the knee and then operate, or whether to operate almost immediately. In her case, because the tonsils were not inflamed, he advised an early operation. But Monday her temperature rose desperately high, 105 4/5°. After a half-hour immersion in cold water it was lowered to 102 3/5°. It soon rose again, however, and after that continued to range from 105° to 104°. Besides the knee joint, the femeralartery became infected and the whole leg swelled. During the four days of high temperature the heart showed no signs of weakening, and then symptoms of septic meningitis appeared. Until then both doctors felt sure of recovery, but with the brain infected there was no hope. The consulting physician was a surgeon, and he at once removed some of the fluid from the spinal column and gave temporary relief. It was not until the third day of her high fever that she became delirious. And the last two days her delirium mercifully shielded her from pain.

As the morning of the last day dawned and, watching alone beside her, I rose and turned off the electric light, I thought, as I saw the glory of day advance, that God was opening up before her vision the holy beauty of the perfect day.

The thought of why her body was not protected against the poisonous intrusion, or at least the spread of the venemous power in its beginnings brought under control, in unanswerable. That is the simple question which is at the heart of all our life. God is the only answer. But barring that single deep mystery, every other detail

A CHRONICLE TO SHUTTER'S WEEKENDS

Our family spent a happy Fourth of July at the Grand Canyon. We had been travelling and visiting consecutively for five days and were glad indeed for the quiet pavilion of quiet together amid the natural beauties of the amazing geologic wonder. It was not only a red-letter day in our Calendar but in our lives.

Notwithstanding that we had not in the least entered into any of the walking enjoyments of the Canyon, Bettine in rising from her sitting posture at our picnic supper on the rim of the Canyon -- and only a few steps from our hotel -- complained of her knee. She spoke of it again before early bed-time. She did not rest well that night. Thursday morning as we resumed our journey she was in no wise ill, but only a little below her buoyant good health. She early became sore-lady, and at Williams, where we changed trains and waited two hours, her temperature alarmed us. We abruptly changed our plans of going to Los Angeles for a day with friends, and arranged to leave our train at Claremont Friday morning. Bettine bore the remaining journey fairly well. Arriving at Claremont we administered home remedies. Her temperature increased, and we called a doctor. He pronounced it acute indigestion and prescribed further eatables. He also wrote a prescription for a liniment to be rubbed on her knee, which trembled her increasingly and which we could only think of as a strain. The grey worse and on Sunday morning we secured the consultation of a noted physician from Pomona. He at once diagnosed it as inflammatory rheumatism. She had an attack of that four years ago. He said that it came from an abscess under the tonsil, which was a result of her scarlet fever in 1912. He strongly advised an operation for the removal of her tonsils, which should take place in about four days. He said it would require about three weeks to get over the local trouble in the knee and that if an operation were added our family would be only about thirty days. Furthermore, after the operation there would be no recurrence of this dread disease of infection. He frankly stated that the only real question was as to whether it was better to allow full convalescence from the local trouble in the knee and then operate, or whether to operate almost immediately. In her case, because the tonsils were not inflamed, he advised an early operation.

But Monday her temperature rose desperately high, 106 4/5°. After a half-hour immersion in cold water it was lowered to 102 4/5°. It soon rose again, however, and after that continued to range from 1020 to 1040. Besides the knee joint, the rheumatory became infected and the whole leg swelled. During the four days of high temperature the heart showed no signs of weakening, and then symptoms of sepsis meningitis appeared. Until then both doctors felt sure of recovery, but with the brain infected there was no hope. The consulting physician was a surgeon, and he at once removed some of the fluid from the spinal column and gave temporary relief. It was not until the third day of her high fever that she became delirious. And the last two days her delirium mercifully shielded her from pain.

As the morning of the last day dawned and, watching alone beside her, I rose and turned off the electric light, I thought, as I saw the glory of day advance, that God was opening up before her vision the holy beauty of the perfect day.

The thought of why her body was not protected against the poisonous intrusion, or at least the spread of the venomous power in its beginnings through under control, is unanswerable. That is the simple question which is at the heart of all our life. God is the only answer. But barring that single deep mystery, every other detail

of guidance and bestowment marks unmistakably the most lavish love. No enumeration is possible, but some of God's caresses of his little girlie were:--

The wisdom with which her parents were enabled to change at once the family itinery for her greatest benefit -- there is not a single decision which we would now regret. [And not only on our journey, but during our whole furlough the fullest attention was given to the needs of her body. In Brooklyn during the winter and spring, because of minor ailments the most competent of medical advice was constantly hers.]

At Claremont her two doctors and the trained nurse were the very best that fondest hearts could wish.

The health-giving air of the quiet and beautiful college town in the county of Los Angeles, famous even in Southern California.

The home where we were received and the more spacious and beautiful home of the good neighbor who so generously insisted upon her removal there for the sake of her very greatest comfort.

The combined loving service of so many friends at Claremont, whom before our extremity we had not known. There was not an invention of man for an invalid's comfort which we missed. There was no scantiness of anything desired. Yet best of all was the spirit of love, an atmosphere like one big family, which glorified that sickroom, which was all windows and they looked out upon huge shade-trees touched with bird song and kissed with breezes from the neighboring mountains.

The worshipful home service in the cool of the late afternoon, with many flowers and all else simple, expressed the presence of God. Mr. McLeod and Dr. Kingman in scripture and prayer helped us appreciate the unspeakable privilege of kneeling before the throne of God, who is our Father.

The beginning of the evening glow in God's Acre, when after reading the Book of Life and praying, we looked up from her tomb to the Sierra Madres, beyond which somewhere is our happy home where we shall be again together in company with all our loved ones and with our Father.

Is the chronicle sad? We never knew so well that all things work together for good to them that love God. To her friends Bettine bridges in her little was earth and heaven, even as for all men Christ does perfectly.

William B. Stelle

S 68-A

REC'D AUG 10 1917

S. S. NIPPON MARU

Nearing Honolulu July 24'

Dear Dr. Strong:

I thank you for your friendly letter received as I embarked.

The same mail brought a note from Dwight W. Edwards, Y. M. C. A. Peking, who sent me a photograph which he took of the precipice near Je Ho that I fell down three years ago. It is fifty feet almost sheer up and down. The donkey on which I was seated at the start was more than killed, he was minced. Humanly speaking that fall might have killed me. Whereas the short sickness which took our little daughter Bettina away is just as non-understandable in its fatal result. As we continue

our journey it is strange to be without her. The distance seems unthinkable.

In addition to thanking you not only for your farewell word of cheer but for all your kindness to me and to us during our furlough, I want to tell you of one thing of which I have thought.

While at Claremont I saw Dr. Gilroy of Peking and learned from him the particulars of the 237 Chinese artisans, some of them high grade mechanics, whom his son is to look after in the war zone as an aid to the British army. That brought to my mind anew some considerations which I thought of reporting to you in the late Spring on that subject. I definitely declined opening up the matter with you, because I felt that Mrs. Stelle's presence in China was a matter of full as much importance as any possible

plans for myself, and also, because any arrangement for an outside and temporary work of that kind on my part would have to be seen in all its details by me in China on the sterling side of the ocean for such a possible project.

The continuance of the war and the seeming increasing fact which the U. S. of America must have in the struggle, prompts me now to tell you of my thoughts on this matter.

In the first place I think that there is about no chance in a hundred of my being needed for such an outside war measure, even if the U. S. government does find that she must utilize Chinese labor near the line of battle. There are any number of young fellows who are not in missionary endeavor

who are attracted by that call and who are adequate as superintendents of a single company of a few hundred artisans. The Peking-Lu field is so impoverished of Evangelistic missionaries and the need so appalling that I have no thought of leaving that work unless I felt compelled to do so by an evidently larger and greater need. A letter just received from Mr. Frame suggests a method of work for part of my time for a year which is most appealing. My legitimate work never seemed so intensely attractive and you may be sure that I am not going to turn away from it for any small good illumined by a seeming glory.

Still the U.S. may be forced to make use of the Chinese alliance in the war. My knowledge of the Chinese and their language, my early business experience and la

S 68-A

S. S. NIPPON MARU

association with the Chinese in the disorder following the siege, and the more recent revolutions, feels me to be one of a small commission to control the Chinese under such unusual circumstances as the war zone would mean by the U.S. authorities. If you are approached at Doctor, with reference to this matter I want you to know my thought. As you know, not only the doctors, but also the Evangelistic missionaries of the Canadian Presbyterian Woman's Mission, have gone to this work almost to a man. If our mission has to meet such a call I am confident that I can do it and save one of the younger men - a larger missionary asset - for the continuance of our God appointed missionary work.

6. Please do not take him to write me about this matter which may not come up in definite form. It seemed only fair for me to tell you what I had been thinking about. And moreover, it is a pleasurable friendliness for me to express myself freely to you.

We were fortunate in being able to secure again staterooms on this ship. Our voyage has been comfortable and enjoyable. As always our limited society - both passengers and crew - impresses us anew with the kindliness of men. Our missionary fellow passengers are specially attractive. Rev. W. Pedley who sits beside me as I write is a shining example.

Tomorrow we arrive at Honolulu. I pass your greetings to Mrs Dickey and will tender them to Mrs. Sheffield

Soon.

With every good wish

Cordially and gratefully

William B. Stath

Wm. B. Stelle

Nearing Honolulu, July 24, 1917

Bettine's Friends

REC'D OCT 22 1917

Tsing Chou.

Rev. H. S. Strong D.D.;

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I enclose you a copy of a letter which I have just sent to Mr. Sperry.

The war with its myriad accompanying demands falls heavy upon Americans and there seems nothing in that direction but increase. Central Church has been beautifully loyal to their Peking work and it seems hard indeed to beg for anything more at this moment of strain. Still there seems no alternative.

I wanted you to know of our consternation and also, of our fond hope towards Central Church.

I can not begin to tell you of our joy in present cooperation with the Chinese and of our satisfaction in the indirect and direct preaching of the Gospel.

Mrs. Stelle and I want to thank you again for your sympathetic faithfulness towards us while on furlough.

Cordially and gratefully yours

William B. Stelle

Sep 17 1917

Wm. B. Stelle

Tungchow, Sept. 17, 1917

N. C.

REC'D OCT 24 1917 Copy. The American Board Mission, TungChou 50

Rev.Willard L.Sperry;

My dear Mr.Sperry:-

Have been back about a fortnight and in that time have moved our appliances and tools from Peking to TungChou and am becoming settled in this new abode. The joint organization of our Mission, with the Chinese strongly predominating, is actual and it is veritably our glory. There are some elements in the present adjustment of Mrs.Stelle and me which pinch, but they are details and will gradually work out rightly, for the tasks-big and supremely worthy- call out our full enthusiasm and the cor--dial cooperation with the Chinese is our constant joy. I can not begin to tell you of our deep satisfaction with which we scan again this for--ward forging mission machine. In addition to the country evangelistic work of the Peking Station they have asked me to endeavor to aid the evan--gelistic work of the TungChou Station. Two brief trips into the country have reassured me of the readiness of the most thoughtful to receive the Gospel and to undertake its single and endless obligation.

One new fact crushes me. The constantly rising price of silver has cut down our funds until disaster seemed imminent. Finally the Prudential Committee decided to brave the situation and beginning ~~July~~ first 1917 guaran--tee for our personal salaries and for direct appropriations the fixed exchange of two silver dollars for one gold dollar. This does not apply to Special Contributions. And they state explicitly that this bonus does not apply to the contribution of the Central Church for the Peking Station General Work. Consequently the work at the Capital faces catastrophe. We rejoice that the other evangelistic centers are to receive the advance - which at the most only enables them to continue their work at the same shackeled gait as heretofore -, but Peking -which because it is the Cap--ital of this promising Republic has unique opportunities for powerful service - at todays exchange is cut 77 cents on every $2.00 silver ~~$~~gold $I.00 equals silver$I,23), or considerably over one third below all other

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regular evangelistic work. And exchange seems likely to continue growing worse and worse. We do not forget that when the other stations were receiv-ing three quarters or less of their estimates (as boiled to essence) Central Church gave the Peking General Work its generous contribution without diminution. That, however, only emphasises our present painful predicament. We feel sure that Central Church has been wise in maintain-ing the General Work at Peking these past fourteen years. We now await your command.

We, also, know full well of the multitude of your obligations and of the lavish generosity of Central Church towards them all.

This letter is no wail. If our hands are tied our heads are high and our hearts are set steadfastly in God Who gives the victory.

From this strategic point in the spiritual battle front we join our prayers with yours, who under God are so largely the base of supplies for the war of our beloved land and of His everlasting Kingdom.

I see that I have been speaking through you to Central Church. I appreciate all of the difficulties which confront you in your leadership, Mr. Sperry, and I crave for you only what I pray for myself; power to do His will.

We shall await word from Central Church with great eagerness.

Cordially and gratefully

MBS

Sep. 17, 1917.

Transcribed by George J. Lyons

Sept. 17, 1917

FEB 21 1918

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Tunghsien, North China,
January 3, 1918.

Dear Friend:-

"He sendeth rain upon the just and the unjust",-which certainly saves bookkeeping,- but He also assures us that "unto everyone that hath shall be given and he shall have abundance, while from him that hath not shall be taken away, even that which he hath". Moreover, we know that He deals with us as individuals and justly, even though all experience the sunshine of His love.

We are in the midst of dispensing flood relief, and Oh! how difficult it is to be just! Who can blame the church leaders in flooded districts, where the suffering is not as extreme as elsewhere, if, when they know that relief is being dispensed, they see with sympathetic eyes the flood sufferers standing before them and wish to help these, even if the wherewithal is withheld from those that are further away and in more dire need.

I went out, commissioned by the Joint National (which stands for Chinese Red Cross) and American Red Cross Societies to secure a thousand laborers, men from the most suffering districts and also men who had the greatest number of women and children dependent upon them. They are to work on a road connecting Peking and Tung Hsien, which begins with four thousand laborers. Immediately following the severest winder weeks when the condition of the ground permits road building, it is hoped that the number will be increased to ten thousand. And the most sanguine of us think the road can be extended to the port city of Tientsin, with a still further increase of relief labor. There is nothing China needs more than good roads. And to connect her capital with the coast will be a magnificent achievement.

Armed with credentials, my first aim in approaching the officials in the two districts which had been apportioned to me and which are our Congregational districts, was to act wholly with deference to the officials. The funds were from both Chinese and American sources and I wanted them to have the honor of leadership. And I was particularly averse to even any appearance of partisan church motive.

The first official had only been in office eleven days. Moreover, the previous official had meanly left over for the new incumbent the task of collecting the votes of the district, and for the small expense connected therewith there were no public funds. When I called upon the official and explained my errand, he seemed most gracious. A meeting of the leading gentry of the place was at once called and the meeting place, at the official's own suggestion, was the little mission chapel, chosen because the conference there could be strictly private, while at the official's quarters the numerous servants and assistants would insure quick publicity. Ten minutes after that prolonged meeting, which seemed to have started auspiciously, I was informed by the most prominent citizen of the place that the official, upon leaving our chapel, told the others that there was no time whatever to attend to the trivial matter which they had just discussed, and that they must continue with the hurried canvas of votes and not allow of any interruption whatever.

It was rather startling to be so suddenly made acquainted with the situation of real difficulty. The work of the official in securing the votes of his district was highly commendable and I appreciated that only three or four days remained for him, before the flooded district would freeze, after which for a brief time all intercommunication would be impossible. I was very much in hopes that the laborers

tion would be impossible. I was very much in hopes that the laborers for the road would be secured before that interval of a fortnight in which the ice would freeze thick enough to walk over. I used every possible endeavor, as a matter of fact I myself came within one day of being frozen away from the rest of the world for that dreaded interval. But I was unable to work out any plan in conjunction with the official.

The leading gentry appreciated keenly the loss of opportunity for the most needy of their district to earn wages and help toward the support of their families. They could not assume the letter of responsibility with the official would not accept, but they eagerly begged me to allow them to fulfill the spirit of the requirements. Acting, therefore, thru them, the most needy of the district were secured for the road, with only the delay of the two weeks of waiting for conditions of exit.

The second official, likewise, met me cordially, but also was engrossed with a matter of intense haste. Two dikes in his region had just broken and must be repaired before the frozen winter conditions prevented. He was afraid to announce to the public the unusual opportunities for a limited number of working men, because he feared all the workmen engaged on the imperative dike repair would leave that enterprise and hasten to inquire about the opportunities to work for a living wage. With the most profuse expressions of appreciation of just what we were to do together, after three days of waiting, he announced that the undertaking was almost completed and asked my sanction. The form indeed was complete, but the men selected were those from the streets of the city nearest at hand and with no claim other than friendship with the assistant officials. There was nothing left but to speak plainly and state that the whole purpose of our joint endeavor would be destroyed if those men were transported at considerable expense to fill the coveted position. Fortunately, the dike repair was nearing completion, and tho greatly irritated, the official did rise to the occasion. After two days of utmost exertion, a thoro canvas was made and positively the most needy sufferers of the district were secured.

Conceive of a fertile farming section, famous for abundant crops, suddenly inundated with twenty feet of water, fifteen feet of which today stagnantly works its devastation. This district, a part of my parish, where four months ago dwelt myriads of industrious farm people, expectant of a plentiful harvest, is now an inland sea a hundred miles long and thirty-five miles wide. In one county of 360 villages, 50 villages are wholly lost, with no dry land whatever projecting to make their location. Of the 4 remaining 310 villages, it is safe to say that only a third of each remains above water. Besides the ruin of crops, houses, valuable orchards, with household belongings and clothing, with no work at hand, they face the awful gloom of perhaps three years before the water subsides. This pent up condition of the ground is caused by the lack of proper government supervision of rivers. And the poor people have no redress. In previous flood years,- there have been two such in my span of eighteen years,- I have ridden in boats over fields of tall millet fifteen or more feet high, But in the memory of no living inhabitant has there been such a widespread and disastrous inundation as the present. The people are in utter desperation. Over half of the men able to work have fled to the large cities and to the upper levels. With the very best of intentions some of them took the only clothing available in the family, in some instances even appropriating women's clothing. They hoped to secure work and to return before winter. But the army of such destitute laborers has been too large for very many to secure work. Now, with winter conditions the feeble ones at home are

in the direst need. Some of them are eating the minimum of poorest grain mixed with the maximum of chaff and the bark of trees, which will sustain life. But, will it sustain life? In 1900 in the seige of the Legations, I saw some of the pitiful conglomerates of grain and the leaves of trees which some were eating as a last resort. They were repulsive in the extreme and none but a starving person would clutch after them. I have not again seen such specimens of substitutes for food until now. But worse even than their scarcity of food, if worse there can be, is their utter lack of fuel. Orinarily the roots of the grain fields are dug up for their scanty fires. I saw young men standing in freezing water up to their chins feeling with their feet for stalk roots and then with a hoe pulling them up. But the pathetic part is not the manner of securing but the vast amount of absolutely necessary fuel which will not be secured. Huddled together in their community of distress amid piteous desperation there is still the utmost of kindly feeling toward each other and the most heroic examples of individual courage are to be found. (In six weeks among them I was constantly borne up in exaltation bytheir splendid humanity.) Comparatively rich men, whose entire possessions are under water and with absolutely no chance to mortgage or sell, find comradeship with the very poorest of the district. Fortunate sons who have secured transportation to France are thot of as having entered Paradise, and their families are conspicuous for the far-off hope of money to be sent back. Strong men have battled to pry up houses and make the semblance of an abode, and many of them,broken in their futile efforts, overpowered, now lie in sickness. Grownups can choke down their sobs, but children cry aloud in the pain of hunger. Wan mothers apologize as you stare at their famished babies, saying that with insufficient food themselves they cannot nourish their children.

After those weeks of water conditions with boat travel, when I alighted upon ordinary ground and saw grass growing and other normal conditions, I stamped my foot with intense joy as I looket once more upon promising farm lands. But I stopped myself, as I thot of those hungry and cold thousands who cannot get out of their cramped flooded destitution.

Let me go back and tell you how in the country of the first official the seven leading citizens in their strenuous efforts to really serve their suffering fellow citizens braved the official's anger and broke with the customary deference to the processes of law in regard to which the Oriantal is so punctilious. Not a single one of them is a member of our church, but they were most keen to join in this painstaking social service. The leader of the group is the president of the Board of Education for the county, and for years has been conspicuous for his patriotism. Ten years ago he returned from a few motnhs of finishing education in Japan and, straightforwardly calling together together the representative citizens of his district, told them plainly that there were many principles of government and of life in regard to which there were two conflicting opinions and he informed them in detail as to some of these. Then he boldly stated that there was one absolute truth which he had found out to his full satisfaction and in regard to which there could be only one opinion. He said, " I will tell you of that single principle, and, moreover, I purpose at whatever cost, to self, to show you by immediate action just what must be done to save our country and our common manhood." Whereupon he proceeded immediately to demolish age-old idols which were near at hand as they are always ubiquitous, and he continued his explanation as he pushed idol after idol over, saying that "these material things have hindered us all too long and must not be allowed to enchain us further. That was a sublime act. Of course, he suffered from it, but there was

no mistaking his explicit action. Moreover, he lived down the immediate persecution and is today perhaps the most respected man in his county. It was in such a fine spirit and acting under such a leadership that those seven men met the unusal conditions and secured the laborers for the highway.

In the second country when the other official finally joined in our purpose he called upon his trusty chief assistant, who until that moment had been in charge of the imperative dike repair; and when authority was given him to select the coolies, he saved the day gloriously. He is not a Christian but his son is in our Peking school and precociously asserts that he is preparing for the ministry. The father is most cordial towards the church and was in deep sympathy with our purpose to select the very most needy citizens of the county. Day and night messengers waded thru ice and slush and some in boats broke the ice before the boat. No pains were spared and there was no thwarting fear of anybody and any outspoken complaint or petition of self-seeking was whipped into line with a word. The singel purpose of slecting the most needy men was accomplished. The men from that county average over five dependents at home, for whom their frugal savings will be an unspeakable boon.

It is cheering indeed and eloquent that when the officials in these two counties were preoccupied, the leading representatives of the people valiantly met the situation and achieved beautifully.

I have been speaking about personalities outside the church. The leaders within the church carried themselves forcefully on even a higher plane. There were long days of enthusiastic endeavor, followed by trying days of harsh criticism, and at best the few we were able to help were such a small group compared with the myriads of needy ones that sometimes the heart failed. But they plodded fowrard. Inspection was made of all reported extreme cases. Paltry relief had been given by the government and those lists were revised again and again. We came to have fairly trustworthy statistics of the poverty of the region. And in all the intercourse day after day real sympathy and kindness was evinced in all the dealings. The preachers in their own families instituted new measures of saving in order to give a little to some distress. The little churches had fewer meetings and preaching was at times retarded, but there was a constant atmosphere of vital, loving service. I spent the last night in the little chapel, where a faithful deacon volunteers his services because we are not able to maintain a salaried teacher at that place. When I awoke in the morning one of the men said to me that the deacon had not blown out his light all night long. I went at once to his room and found him just finishing the duplicate form of the long list of names with their dependents which the laborers starting for Peking that morning would take with them. I told him I had not thot of his working all night; he quietly replied that the list had to be prepared and there was no way of his securing assistance. He smiled and said he was glad to do his bit. I know that he has done it for many years past and that he will continue to do it as long as he lives. It is a great privilege to work with me who joyfully give themselves to service.

At Tung Chou for two months the church has given its full strength to hearty cooperation with the scheme of road building. All of the bands of laborers as they have come in have been received here. Besides the 1000 from the Peking field there were 500 from the Tungchou field, but the 2500 from the other regions were welcomed no less heartily. There were innumerable forms of kindly service for all the Christians to keep doing constantly. When Christmas came they asked themselves the question, "In this multitude of needy ones how can we observe Christmas?"

All of the schemes for housing, feeding and helping in various ways the laborers on the road had to be maintained. In the midst of their hurried activities they w still wanted to rightly emphasize Christmas. It was, moveover, the first Christmas since their organization as an independent church. Their scanty premises could not in any way be arranged to receive the crowds. So they decided to spent a proportionate amount of money and effort in attractive outside decorations, so that all who passed could catch the spirit of the day. Then they confined themselves strictly to the child population. The city's population is twenty thousand, of which over half are children. Besides the college church, a small Catholic church and a Greek church, the new church is the only other Christian organization. All the schools wanted to come. but even limiting the number to small representatives the church premises could not accomodate them. It seemed necessary to invite only ten from each school and allow representatives from those who were not in school. All of which seemed unsatisfactory. Moreover, the government schools and said they wanted to come in a body and that they had prepared songs and recitations praising Jesus and the day. "Then", replied the distracted preacher, " no body shall prevent you. Come along. Only you will have to be orderly and this time we can't let you stay very long." The result was a procession of children martial and jubilant, passing thru our chapel all day long. All came, including the orphan asylum. Each made its own intertainment, and if there was any lack it was filled in by impromptu song or praise. Then in the outer room they were given just a little scant refreshment, mostly peanuts. Last of all came the church children who thot they never had had so much fun as watching the long, joyous procession. Finally the tired church members gathered together th in high glee as they gathered up the fragments that nothing be lost and talked over the joy of the day.

It is strictly within the tightest bounds of truth to say that the Christian church in Tungchou is the most popular organization in the city. The county magistrate, altho not a Christian, feels in regard to the church as if it were an essential part of his home and of his courthouse. The Board of Commerce looks upon it as the most important and promising business establishment of the city. The Board of Education counts it as their right arm of effective service. The eleomosinary institutions, including the Buddhist temple, gladly cooperate with the Christian church in every public service it undertakes. And if you really want to know what the church in Tung Chou is, ask any hoodlum on the street and he will tell you the truth,and it will cheer your heart. In all the working to make garments for the flooded districts the women as they came together in voluntary service, from the official's wife to the poorest woman who could give a little time to someone still more needy the church is everywhere and at all times acclaimed with the highest enthusiasm. Could a door be more wide open?

For over a hundred years North China has not had such a disastrous flood. 21,250 square miles, almost three times as large as Massachusetts, is devastated. 5,000,000 people are destitute, the majority of them even without homes. Our mission district alone includes 300,000 in the Peking district whose homes are still inundated and a like number where the water, after four months has only just receded. In the Tung Chou district another 600,000 are almost as great sufferers, with one-half still submerged. Thus, in round numbers a million people in the direst need have only myself to voice their calamity to all Christendom. Government relief is a farce. No differentiation between rich and poor makes dispensing easy and, moreover, none are offended. With the exception of one city, where Pastor Wang and I several years ago worked weeks in careful house to house investigation before giving a small amount to the most needy, I did not see any effective government

relief. It is fair to say that the amount received by the average person barely covered the expense of the journey to get it. There fore, the practical result was the expression of the government's sympathy, with no actual benefit to the destitute people. So this letter brings to you the direct call of a million people facing slow death. If you do not help these, there are no others in Christendom who will know of the special, appalling appeal. In the very face of this appalling appeal I must still calmly assert that your prayers are of more value than your gifts, also that money given to the mission brings the biggest permanent result, and yet direct contributions to the flood sufferers produces immediate transformation like a magician's wand.

Bear a brief wail on mission finances. Because of extremely unfavorable exchange, this year in the Peking station we have a little over half our usual funds and only very slightly better conditions in the Tung Chou station. In Tung Chou and Peking we have only avoided ##### shutting up outstations by borrowing money. We cannot believe that fine results of fifty years of devoted service ought to be destroyed until after a heroic and prolonged effort to rescue. We are not even able to meet appeals of honor. Last spring one country station in making necessary repairs because of unusual conditions wisely exceeded their funds,a liberal portion of which they themselves had contributed, by thirty dollars. They said, "We will not rely upon American funds for this extra expenditure but will make an added contribution from our fall crops." Then came the flood. They have made frantic and unavailaing efforts to borrow the amount. Finally the preacher sold his winter coat and paid a third of the debt. The other two-thirds cannot be met. The church is disconsolate because they cannot close the year in accordance with the Chinese sense of honor. And of course our own helpless despair is even greater.

This is my first letter ever written with a stenographer. The acme of luxury, and that for a missionary! Hurrah with me! The next generation will be making country tours in aeroplanes.

(Signed) W.B.Stelle.

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(Continued on page 7)

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(Signed) W.B.Stelle.

MCL APR 29 1918

Dr. Strong

T'ungchaien, February 20, 1918.

I am home for a few days while the ice is thawing. When the mode of travel to the villages has changed from sled to boat, I shall return to the flood relief work which has occupied my full time.

The inland lake of over 3,000 square miles caused by the flood will not subside for at least three years. Over 100,000 farm people are slowly approaching famine conditions. From one-third to one half of their houses are fallen and ten feet of stagnant water covers their farms. One half of the population fled in fear to the cities, but one half of that number returned to their destitute homes in despair. The winter is past, but the food supply is scanty in the extreme and constantly lessening.

There have been three native distributions of relief, at intervals of about two months, amounting in all to $150,000. Each distribution has been an improvement in being discriminatingly and wisely made. The last one, which was under government direction, was carried thru in a manner worthy of much praise. To distribute relief justly and wisely is a most difficult task, and it is highly encouraging that the government succeeded so well in the last distribution; but there is very much more that must be done by outside friends for this starving and desperate community. If one stops to think of what the situation may be after a few months he is appalled.

In the meantime, we are planning relief on a fairly broad scale, but it will not come anywhere near to meeting the full need, even for the first three months. The North China Christian Flood Relief Committee have funds to the amount of about $100,000 for this one region of Wen An, which is perhaps the most conspicuous flood suffering community. About 1,000 men have been given labor on the Peking-T'ungchou highway, and we expect that 3,000 more will find a chance to earn support for themselves and their families on another section of that road between T'ungchou and Tientsin. Each laborer represents at least four people besides himself, so that the total number thus helped is about 20,000. We also plan to establish refuges for 3,000 who are physically unable to migrate and earn a living, particularly widows of advanced age with several small children dependent upon them. They will be given shelter and two meagre meals a day. Furthermore, a Christian orphan asylum has asked us to select 10 children for it permanent kindly care. Besides this we are distributing grain to the most needy families who are without bread-winners and yet who could not leave their scanty quarters and buildings which constitute their home. Some work may be devised for men locally, but we have not a sufficient force to supervise much organized labor. In addition to five Chinese preachers and one Bible woman from our own Mission, four foreigners and one Chinese preacher from other missions have been at Wen An, but we must have a still larger outside force to do the necessary supervising.

The officials are eager to cooperate. The leading gentry heartily do their share to help. It is encouraging to see what sacrifice some of the best village communities are making in order to aid those of their own neighbors who are in the most destitute condition. All relief given by the church is highly appreciated. Many partitions of separation are vanishing in the common humanitarian effort of man to keep alive his fellow man. Christianity is sure to be better considered when seen to be lavishly at work in loving service.

This letter is not an appeal mainly for more money, but chiefly for your prayers. Moreover, you must see that the missionary is absolutely indispensable in promoting and carrying forward such life-saving projects, and that the evangelization of this people, which is his chief aim, must be, and will be, constantly supported by your funds and made successful by your prayers.

Cordially and gratefully yours,

(Signed) W. S. Stelle.

JUL 16 1918

T'unghsien, Chihli, China,
May 29, 1918.

Dear Friends:-

I am home again for a few days from Wen An, and it is inexpressibly good to stand on dry land again. Nine months ago the water rolled in over that county and the industrious farmers, who for several years had been battling bravely with only partial crops, faced utter privation. With houses destroyed, one-third of the population sought work abroad, but most of these have been forced to the desperation of continued begging. Some became boatmen and fishermen, but both business and fish are scarce. Considerable grain has been distributed, but with such general, utter proverty it deferred starvation rather than afforded nourishment. Chaff, coarse grass, bean pods, leaves and bark of trees, roots and chopped vines have formed unsightly conglomerates which men have swallowed to allay gnawing hunger; but even this coarse food is no longer at hand. The peeled trees are dead. Eyes red with weeping look from faces sallow and pinched. With the whole population underfed, the ailing and aged have died, and there is no ground for burial. Outside the gate of every almoner, starving people stand and refuse to go away. Day and night they cry for food. Mothers implore not for themselves, but for their children; they will sell or give their babes away, rather than see them die.

Heretofore the missionary has walked among the people, conscious of being able to give. He stands as the representative of the Loving Heavenly Father and, in God's name, promises adequate help. Now he knows that the organized relief can help only a portion of these needy ones and endeavors to his utmost to discover and give to those who are in the greatest need. His purpose is to make the little that he has to bestow afford the greatest possible relief. To do this he must work with strict rules, and an organization at best is cold toward those whom it has to refuse. Time and again a sympathetic impulse on the part of a distributor has attracted a besieging crowd where any giving would be an abandonment of all order and method. And so we pass quickly through the crowds, intent only on doing the little that we can.

And what brings despair to us and to these people is the knowledge that there is no better time ahead. Over three-fourths of the county an average of four feet of water works its increasing havoc. Even the most favorable weather will bring the rainy season, which means more water. In the neighboring counties and in at most one-fourth of Wen An the people can plant rice, working in the shallow water, and can hope for better days. Their animals have all been sold, and men and women, old and young, unite to pull the plow and work in the mud, but they have something to stand on and their exertion brings fatigue and sleep, while those living in the deep water section can but face their fears. Some of the faces of those who have received a little help we shall never forget - fathers, weak and staggering, but carrying grain to their families. But some of the faces of those whom we have to pass by also live in our memory,- those whom, because of the very limitation of our organization, we cannot investigate irregularly and singly, though some of them may have returned from distant begging and ought to receive. The searching gaze of that one woman and her appealing helplessness we shall always see.

But there must be worthy results from our honest endeavor to administer funds justly. From an adjoinxing county two Methodist pastors

hen an.

sent their cards by a faithful deacon, asking that a list of 50 church members and probationers belonging to their church but living in Wen An be admitted to one of our refuges. Our answer was a careful comparison of the degree of poverty of their adherents with that of our accepted refugees. The deacon was satisfied and urged not a word. The most extreme need is the only consideration that secures our aid. The best officials of the villages and the people themselves appreciate and respect our motive. Of course, we would favor a religious personality, particularly a member of a sister church, if the consideration was simply between him and a worldly-minded man likely to be self-centred. But as a rule the Christians are not the most needy and we are giving to those conspicuously marked for death. Public opinion highly endorses our philanthropic endeavor. Not only would a village president not dare to recommend for our help any friends of his who were not the very poorest; his own villagers would mob him if he did; but the leading gentry in all the villages heartily cooperate with us and are most generous in giving their time, furniture, buildings, and anything which they have, for this social service.

Still there are times of intense friction. After months of loyal cooperation on the part of leading citizens at the county seat, we suddenly discovered that politics run even into social service. All unknown to us the radicals - the younger men - had been the ones with whom we had been working most. When we needed buildings for a hospital, we went to them and they sought among their friends. It was the same when we needed a big iron pot or extra mimeograph ink. Finally when we gave out grain in the county seat, the amount was so limited that there was almost violent protestation from those who did not receive. Prominent citizens were implored by their needy neighbors to speak to us in their behalf. Representative citizens who had worked with us most first called upon us as a committee. The sole standard of distribution - the greatest need in the county - was clearly set forth and they had nothing to say. Next came a committee of conservative citizens. Their neighbors had appealed to them and they came to appeal to us. We at once begged their help for work for the whole county and their partizanship for their own neighborhood melted. But while the leaders on both sides recognized the justice of our decisions, the families of those who did not receive, some of whom were very near the requirements for entrance to the bread line,- were highly wrought up at seeing others receive. For a time there was party strife and incrimination. As soon as we recognized the political cleavage, we hastened to the conservatives and besought their aid in many important details of service, which the mere fear of asking in excess had deterred us from begging from the radicals. It was a master stroke. They met the situation heroically. Now party lines are lost sight of in one common effort to help. A keen spirit of loyalty on the part of all the best citizens is aiding us mightily in all our effort at relief.

When anything like normal conditions come again in Wen An, there will be an altogether new appreciation of the church which will be wide-spread and deep-rooted.

Some of the things already accomplished are:-

8000 men ~~are~~ employed on a dyke and half of their wages delivered to their families.

1200 men ~~are~~ employed under like conditions on the Peking-T'ung-hsien highway.

$20,000 worth of grain ~~has been~~ distributed to 18,000 families.

500 tons of coal ~~have been~~ delivered to 2000 families.
4000 garments ~~have been~~ given out.
100 families ~~have been~~ transported to Manchuria and started under favorable farming conditions.
3000 physically unfit, women and children, ~~are~~ supported in refuges, being taught to read and aided in one kind of industry promising self-support.
18 orphans ~~have been~~ given homes.
3000 children ~~have been~~ vaccinated.
1000 persons ~~have~~ received medical treatment.

Our force of 65 (58 Chinese and 7 foreigners), more men than women, has worked steadily at Wen An for four months. Perhaps we shall work two months more. About 150,000 will have been spent, judiciously we hope, for relief. About the same amount has been distributed by the government and other agencies. And yet only a fraction of those in need have been aided and the cause - devastating water - continues to work its destruction and will work to the death for at least three years more.

A strong encouragement is the loyalty and faithfulness of the best citizens and the unchanging courage and industry of the common people. Those privileged to work long hours in the mud wear a smile.

"The man whom I like to call the first citizen of Wen An, the head of the Board of Education for the county, was at Tientsin, attending a convention of teachers when the four representative citizens accompanying the first party of colonists to Manchuria passed through Tientsin. In all the arrangements for transportation he was the one most interested. With notebook in hand he instructed the County Committee as to every detail of the intricate journey, for the party passed over sections of railway maintained respectively by China, Japan and Russia. The women wept when they left their homes but the scenes of Tientsin which they had never visited attracted their attention. Mr. Li took advantage of their quiet mood and while sailing down the river within the big city he assured them of the bountiful opportunities of home-making in the grass lands to which they were journeying. It was he who carefully superintended the distribution of food to these famished people. In his flowing robe, he stood beside the gang plank and assisted tottering mothers as they carried and led small children on to the boat. As the train was starting after twelve o'clock at night it was he who gave further words of caution or suggestion. And finally he waved them an inspiring farewell. I like to remember his faithfulness as a promising forecast of a better day for Wen An.

"The majority of our working force is made up of students of the Bible Schools. All three classes of the Men's and the graduating class of the Women's Bible School are both giving and getting much at Wen An. They superintend the refuges and greatly aid notonly the refugees who look to them as children to parents, ~~or their veritable rescuers; but they also stand as Good Samaritans to the thoughtful men of the village where the refuge is situated. From their vantage ground of friendly helpfulness~~ the Sunday preaching service which they hold for the village is thronged and their Gospel message made powerful and effective. Moreover, the experience of direct and practical dealings with men is highly instructive and developing to the divinity students. The work of dyke repair is superintended by men of mechanical experience, citizen artisans, who serve without pay, joined in each grade with a Christian student. One professional and one amateur are at the head of the organ-

tion. A like pair are overseers of four couples of sub-inspectors, ch couple managing five hundred men. Moreover, each hundred men are ntly captained by a local leader and a student. Finally each twenty rkmen have one of their own number whom they choose as a lieutenant. keen patriotism inspires to repair that dyke which generation after neration learn to regard and speak of as the life of their country. sides this a compelling appeal is made to the workmen to be frugal their commissariat, so that the generous half of their wages to be livered to their families in the form of grain may be the largest ssible. The organisation is therefore like one big family with home tere ts. Under these circumstances the half-day Sunday rest with its eaching services is a mutual renewal for another and better week of yal effort. Looking into the faces of these earnest workmen last Sun- y afternoon and listening to the same advice which supplemented the d Tidings from the Heavenly Father and hearing that message also conded by one of their own number, the local overseer, I felt that is was Gospel preaching of a high grade of effectiveness. We can rly see the young theologians grow as they strive under their full usted responsibility, and the quick and happy results which they e from the initial efforts of their ministry is a great encourage- nt to us all.

But it is from God our chief encouragement comes. In that twenty- le-square sea where the remnant villages, mostly piles of broken ick, stand bleak and bare, with sentinel trees and those dead and st disappearing, the stoutest heart would fail; if we could not look from that broad expanse of stagnant water into the face of God whom know to be Our Loving Heavenly Father. May this people learn to ust and obey Him, for when they and we live as His children, the de- station of war and of such a flood will be impossible.

Sincerely,

(Signed) W. B. Stelle.

Pringhain

Mr. Abe Brown

REC'D SEP 17 1918

To the friends of Murray Scott Frame in the homeland and to all young, American, Christian soldiers who crave the compelling touch of a captain just ahead.

Again we stand with quivering lip and tearful eye and look up into the Father's face and try to understand. Murray Scott Frame is dead. His up-springing energy, his straight thinking his courage and conviction, his divine ideals, his enthusiasm which was not piled up platitudes but a connected plan to be worked, his warm friendliness, his iron loyalty, his devotion to man and to God, these are never to be forgotten realities. To say that Murray Frame's fine personality has ceased is to affirm that all good is no more. We do not understand but we do believe that Murray Frame still lives. The good God who achieved such a son appreciates his worth and beauty beyond any power of our little hearts to love and to praise.

In less than eight years how much he wrought! The student body at T'ung Hsien exulted in his fine spirit. The wider body of students at the Summer Conferences and wherever he lectured wondered at his ability, but they were moved most by his consecration. Before the end of his fifth year in China he gave the Commencement address at the Theological Seminary and his clear presentation of high truth still throbs in the hearts of the students. Filling for a time a great need in the College, yet the College could not keep him. He would preach. And he, also, must inspire others to win and nurture men as he did, with intensity. The organization of the T'ung Hsien city church and the seven country churches thrilled with the single compelling aim of his life, helping men to live as the children of God. He planned not for a sweeping revival but for a steady increase and nurture, a continuous fruit bearing with the consequent multiplication, and on our part diligence, early and late. The twenty country churches of the Peking Station, also, received his stirring impetus. This year our three churches in Peking and the Capital student work responded to his strong uplift. And for our Peking city evangelism new and extensive plans were shaped for future maturity. How glad we are, also, that he not only visited the Paotingfu field when bent upon better provincial organization, but that he preached there with the provincial preaching band this spring! He gave his heart to that mammoth field which is so ripe and so unharvested.

Of course he broke now and again. The vehemence of his exertion burned thru his body. But prostrated with disease he still worked and even then accomplished more than some of us who dash less into the danger zone. He never once broke thru seeking pleasure. How like him on the eve of his furlo to strke a few added and extra, giant blows before he left China! He was lavish of his strength, but who would have had him otherwise? God lifts the dead weight of mankind not by a steady rise, but by successive impulses. On the human side the bravery and fervor of such men as Murray Frame are the heart throbs of the race. They die that the race may live and mount. It is the added mile thatkills, but those extra and generous miles dynamite forward the Church of God. If we will pay the price, we may have his fire, tho we may not have his bulk of flame. It would have been our way to let him go home and stir great crowds in the churches. It was God's way to take him to Himself. The world is not saved by the prolongation of life but by life that dies. Do we dare compute what Jesus might have accomplished in the latter, unused half of "three score years and ten"? Bravery must sell itself dearly, but it is the bravery that really sells itself, holds nothing back, which wins the war. Murray Frame followed the Saviour and his Saviour's explicit advice; "Except as a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit."

In every generation God secures a few volunteers who go the full
y on the run. Peking glories in the physician who gave his young life
n loving service, Dr. Francis J. Hall. This time it is an evangelist,
ho offers up the supreme gift. Like Frederick Robertson, Henry Drum-
ond, Wm. R. Harper, Maltbie Babcock and William S. Ament, Murray Frame
ill be remembered when those of his generation of less abandon are
orgotten. From the front in France and wherever the battle rages the
anks in the heavenlies are fast filling with those who led the double-
uick and won.

We need not fear to rest back on God and His promises. We calcu-
ate too much and our eyes are fixed on too narrow an expanse. What will
od do with the faithfulness and intense love of Murray Frame? He will
ave availing and glorious service for Murray Frame as He did for the
onquering Saviour whom Murray Frame served so well on our side of the
eil; a like service to that in which the Apostles, the martyrs, the
aints of all ages are rejoicing and triumphing as led by God, our Father.

Was that last preaching trip to the needy Paotingfu field the sin-
le excessive effort which in the final struggle with disease prevented
ictory? The let four stalwart, young Americans fill the gap and preach
he Gospel in that waiting Paotingfu parish which is twice the size of
assachusetts. God will send ten men to take Murray Frame's place in
hina. And we look for scores of Chinese young men to fill the breach
ade by his sacrifice.

In January Mr. Frame invited twenty preachers of the Peking and
ung Hsien Stations to a conference at his home. He clearly set forth
ith great attractiveness the work of the year and ably led the dis-
ussion to heights of vision. Then we knelt and each one prayed. I
ave forgotten every other thought expressed, but the closing words of
r. Frame's prayer have been constantly with me; "And if in loving ser-
ice, Our Father, we walk step by step with Thee, we shall be safe and
hall have great joy." God grant that we may have with Murray Frame
hat joy x unto the final victory!

'Signed) William B. Stelle

une 25, 1918.

Murray S. Frame

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Dr. Strong

American Board Mission
Tunghsien, Chihli, China

December 17, 1919.

Dear Friends:-

This is to wish you the season's greetings, particularly a year of the best growth.

For two years and a half I have sent quarterly letters to fifty faithful friends at home. You are every whit as deeply interested in missionary achievement and the coming of His Kingdom as we who are privileged to see the China section's advancing front. With many of you I enjoy personal touch and am deeply grateful for the sense of cooperation, particularly comradeship in prayer. May I ask from the few from whom I have not heard that you just certify that your address is unchanged and that you receive my letters? I do not ask for replies. You are as busy as I am and we mutually trust each other.

The year 1920 ought to be an eventful year. We in China - and I do not mean merely the coterie of missionaries, but more the army of Chinese Christians - keenly expect big things.

The International World Movement has asked each missionary to reply to six questions. This letter consists mainly of my hasty replies.

1. State whether the world war has brought about conditions on your field which make missionary advance more URGENT in the immediate future. If it has, indicate what some of these conditions (religious, social, political,etc.) are and how they affect the program of the missionary enterprise. Give concrete illustrations.

Notwithstanding that China had the minimum of activity as an ally and notwithstanding that millions in China do not yet know that there was a war- these live in the interior of Chinese life, tho some domicile near the coast or the capital - analagous to some of our backward, mountain whites, unawakened negroes, unaroused Indians, or the loose fray of society (the weak-minded, the criminal) - yet the distinct forward push which China received from the war is as great comparatively as we received in the United States.

A. It has helped lift the individual from the mass. China is not only conservative, but she is strongly imbued with the idea that society is a whole and must be thot of as the only ultimate unit. She need not unlearn or chang this idea. The genius of democracy for the sake of society has long been the orthodox ideal in China. The war gave this basal Chinese joint idea a boost. The individual has a new importance and freedom; and, also, the individual for the sake of society is newly emphasized.

B. Industrial indications are seen frequently. I name at random a few recent ones here: Cotton cloth weaving (foreign looms on a small scale), manufacture of fly paper, envelopes (foreign style), soap (foreign type), writing fluid - this is new as distinct from the ink stick - manufactured cotton,-made from bark and parts of straw,- socks, gloves, mimeograph machines-copied from Japanese - hats (straw and cotton), iron stoves, etc.

C. Men in numbers work together with an improved spirit. This was conspicuously manifest in flood relief work, where gangs of a thousand men could be appealed to under trying conditions and would respond with a loyalty worthy to be called new in any land.

D. The government has treated labor a little better on public works which have recently been inaugurated. On some of the dyke work there has been slight, pleasing considerateness of the individual which is altogether new.

E. The emphasis which democracy has received has strengthened the stand against a state church. We cannot rely upon China continuing unflinchingly for religious freedom. There are strong influences toward a state church which are constantly at work. All influences toward continuing absolute religious freedom are much needed and the war has brought considerable new understanding and desire for perfect freedom in religion.

The above are only a few of the considerations which could be enumerated showing that a new spirit is not only awaiting the Gospel message but in some phases it is actually applying to the messenger of the Cross for help.

2. Indicate with illustrations any CHANGES which are taking place in the thinking of the people upon family life, religion, social and political institutions, industrial conditions.

A. Female education and particularly the change in public sentiment which backs it. In every one of our 28 churches society in those centers is eager to maintain girls' schools. In the less progressive places they cooperate with us in girls' schools under church auspices. In the more progressive places they appeal to us to aid them in maintaining girls' schools under their (government or private) control. This is so new for China that outside of the church there is almost no available help for this enterprise.

B. On a distinctly higher enthical basis - at least as practically applied- than Confuciansim, or Buddhism, are a number of lesser known ethical societies. These stand out for abstinence from liquor, tobacco, etc., seek to help their own poor and support their own religious leader. We are finding more and more that these people are not satisfied to have come out of Confuciansim and Buddhism, but they want to come into the church. A few weeks ago a preacher of one of these community ethical societies, who before had been a Buddhist priest, approached us with reference to having all his flock enter the church fold. At first he built for himself a couple of rooms outside of the Buddhist temple - which belongs to the community - so that he would not have to burn incense and worship the idol twice each month. The community followed him into the ethical society. Many of them now say that they are willing to follow him into the church.

C. Chambers of commerce and commercial clubs are springing up even in the comparatively small market towns of our section. These are not only endeavoring to improve trade conditions but they manifest right pride in civic improvements and in all measures proposed for the benefit of society. They have no hesitancy in cooperating with the church in any endeavor for social service.

D. The student movement - conspicuous in agitation for the boycott of all Japanese goods - is perhaps as notable an illustration as could be desired of the absolute change of thot in China. An age-old tenet in the very blood of the people is to have nothing at all to do with the government as such. Several years ago a whole family - six in all - dwelling next door to the Foreign Office in Peking - analagous to our Secretary of State, or State Department - were murdered. The family living on the other side of the murdered family did not dare to make a complaint to the government, altho in accord with Chinese law, the bodies of those murdered could not be interred until the murderer was caught, and, of course, the stench was unspeakable. The neighbors would not have any connection with the government, for fear of complications, and as a matter of principle. To-day even youths and maidens - school children - are addressing the government.

E. A marked change in regard to agitation against concubinage. This is initiated and strengthened by women's clubs. A model club in Tientsin will not allow secondary wives to become members; not in any way meaning to slight these people as personalities, but simply for the principle of the importance

5. State what you regard as the most formidable OBSTACLES in the way of religious, intellectual and social progress within your area. Give suggestions for meeting them.

1. Deadening poverty. For myriads it is not a question of hard toil, or less killing work, but a question of having anything to eat at all. Many - almost the majority - work assiduously the whole time of preparing for crops and then see no harvest whatever. If once in several years they realize a good crop, it is not sufficient to support them and wipe out the two previous years of debt. Their industry is their glory, but there is no strength of body or mind for any consideration other than bread. And yet the Christians would rather die than live by bread alone and our church is fast approaching self-support.

2. Darkened illiteracy. Sluggish thot and unillumined imagination retard nine tenths of the population from living the life that we consider a normal man. That with this handicap, drawback or shackle, they still are faithful in their families, generous in their friendliness and neighborhood life, and not exploited by the sins that seek them out - gambling, sensuality, drugs (alcohol, opium) - is wonderful. They are industrious and brave. They will suffer almost any privation and sacrifice in the hope that their children may have a better chance than they have found.

3. Superstitious fear. It is hard for us who live in a twentieth century world to conceive of the seventeenth century world in some of its phases, even within the church and within the church in the new world. The spell worked by witchcraft at Salem, 228 years ago, under the tutelage of Cotton Mather is centuries in advance of the malevolent typhoons of dread which smite the souls of strong men every hour of every day in Peking, and in every city, town and village of China. (As convincing proof let the thousands of tourists coming yearly to Peking, and constantly increasing, visit the fortune teller on the north side of the street and seventy-five yards east of the front gate of the American Board Mission, squatting before his wind and water charts and weird paraphernalia spread out on the ground on any clear day - for he is unable either to predict or to withstand rain, wind and biting frost. Such blind guides lead the blind at every temple fair - and there are an average of twelve fairs a month - in every market town in China.) The prescription which will pacate the demon makes us laugh, or shudder, as the case may be, but the Chinese not only pays his hard earned money for the formula, but what is worse he swallows the repulsive potion. China's cup is more bitter than gall, and worse than all, this part of her bitterness is wholly needless. Turn on the light and it stops. Foes in the body, in air, in water, in fire, in clouds, everywhere antagonize. There is no single avenue of thot that does not lead to fright. All thot is paralyzed and all progress demoralized. The marvel is that living in such a world the Chinese still is charming in his comradeship and smiles.

4. Worse than waste: drugs. By drugs I mean alcohol, opium and cigarettes when used by children less than ten years of age. It is a common sight in the months when the weather does not require the body to be covered, to see the loathesome arms which advertise unmistakably the victims of morphine injection. Formerly in the inns the wheelbarrow men after the day of extreme toil smoked opium at night. Many do so now, but where the opium is unobtainable morphine is at hand. Many crippled in the late war will still be efficient and enjoying life when these Chinese, infected as babies at their mothers' breasts by the opium habit have grown to manhood and womanhood only to melt away into early graves. If anybody is excusable for taking opium - and nobody is except as prescribed by a trustworthy physician - it is the industrious Chinese after he has done heroically three average days work in one and received as compensation only one-third of one living day wage.

6. Name any important social, political, industrial, agricultural or other

The answer as given by Rev. W. B. Stelle

reforms in your area which are due either directly or indirectly to the influence of American Protestant Missions. Describe the most signal tributes, either of words or acts of confidence which have been paid to American Protestant Missionary work in your locality."

American Protestant Missions helped indirectly the splendid Chinese Customs Service founded and carried on in a masterly way by the British statesman - and I like to remember him as missionary - Sir Robert Hart. And that service covers the whole republic and so every locality. The Republic itself was indirectly helped into being by American Protestant Missions, altho we missionaries remained neutral. God knew how we prayed.

Phonetic writing was helped indirectly by our Peking Station of the American Board Mission, as it has been helped indirectly and directly by many stations of all missions. I remember when the first inventor of the system lectured in our Peking church and not only advanced that cause but received friendly help and encouragement from Dr. Ament and others there.

Jinricksha coolie aid society. formed.

Two homes of aged women (Peking). founded.

Help to aged men in Tung Hsien given by the government has been dispensed by us, this year.

Orphanage in Tung Hsien given by our branch church is now maintained by the city (community).

Flood relief work is always largely administered by the missionaries. Last year in this vicinity some of us helped distribute relief and superintend work amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The macadam highway from Peking to Tung Hsien was greatly aided by missionary endeavor (American).

The International Anti-Narcotic Society, endorsed by President Wilson and incorporated in the plans of the League of Nations, was started by a British missionary, but American missionaries have aided much at every stage of its development. The present movement of students towards patriotism, one from of which maintains agitation for the retention of Shantung, has received much poise and wisdom from the cooperation of the students of the mission schools.

Several years ago at the district or county city, Shun I, when I lectured in the city theatre the chief magistrate of the district presided and in his introductory remarks said to the thousand assembled citizens, including the city fathers and leading gentry: "I am heartily glad that you are here in such large numbers to greet the Christian Missionary and receive his instruction. Our city owes its present commercial prosperity perhaps more to the Christian church than to any organization in our midst. I know well and you know well that Dr. Ament in his friendly intercession saved our pawn shops and largest business houses from being looted by German soldiers in 1900. It is common talk how that intrepid missionary braved peril and extreme discomfort and loyally served the highest interests of this city as he would his own household." The Christian church has in this city and vicinity time and again distributed famine relief. Our children have been benefited by ~~their~~ school, which is a model in the community. It is no wonder that this representative gathering is so enthusiastic. I hope that you will continue to be friendly to the Christian church and that you will apply the high principles which they teach. I certainly want to, myself, and I am not behind the most ardent of you in praising the Christian church and expecting great help from it for our community and for our nation."

That night the official called on me at the church and brought his three sons, bright and promising youths. The oldest spoke a little English. We talked together until midnight and it was with reluctance that the animated and homelike conversation had to be concluded. Since ~~that~~ then I have seen

that official many times and the warmth of his friendliness has not abated a whit.

It is not too much to say that in every district city in this Peking field the chief magistrate to-day is no less high and wide in his praise of the church, tho perhaps less pointed.

Two weeks ago at Chi Yang, a market town, 3500 population, I saw a picture which to my mind portrays the spirit of our genial country churches. Early Sunday morning the preacher of the church and the teacher of the boys' school, laying aside their professional dignity, or duties, each carried a baby in his arms - babies of women attending the station class and not relatives - not for an instant's play or personal delight, but for three quarters of an hour; so that the mothers could give their undivided attention to the examination which Mrs. Stelle was conducting on the Christian primers which they had been studying for a fortnight. One of the babies finally went to sleep with his head on the preacher's shoulder and was laid on the warm brick bed. I thot as I saw these two young Christian leaders, that they were true disciples of the Master who gladly washed the disciples' feet. And who shall say whether the direct fruitage of such thotful service will be less than of some deeds more formal and public?

At Chi Yang I was impressed, also, with the constant use which they made of their scant material equipment. The church and the school are in two different yards. When the scholars crowd into the little church they bring their benches with them and take them back when they return. Books, blackboard, communion service, everything portable, has multiple uses. The school has no wall around its premises, which are in the center of the town. For privacy the scholars have piled up a rough wall of earth close to their little school house. The teacher with the help of his scholars also reared in the corner a veritable lean-to for kitchen use. With the long nights there is a volunteer night school to which almost all the day pupils return, together with others who cannot attend except at night. Perhaps school authorities at home would shorten the hours, particularly for the younger, and then perhaps they would not, when they saw the homes from which some come, most of all their sleeping conditions.

At Chi Yang - as in all our country churches - I am almost awed as I see the enthusiasm of the Bible woman as with endless patience they help the women beginning to read, to whom the new vision is just opening. The faithfulness of the teachers and the hunger of the learners for the simple, first truths of the Gospel rebuke me and I exult in the assurance that Jesus praises this beautiful living of the Gospel as he did the widow's giving her mite. Besides the overturning of capitals, God's Kingdom is daily coming in the hearts of these consecrated mothers.

(Signed) W. B. Stile.

(signed) W. B. Stelle

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(Signed) W. B. Sitts.

Dec. 17, 1918.

REC'D DEC 26 1919

American Board Mission
Tunghsien, Chihli, China

Dr. Stoney

November 16, 1919.

Dear Friends:-

I am interested in barbless hooks. Saving fish is well, and saving men is better, especially promising Esthers and Davids.

Here in China the atmosphere is clearer than in the United States. At night the stars draw nearer, and if by day you catch a trout there is more sparkle.

Before the change of dynasty one brief trip near the Great Wall found speckled beauties in the singing brooks of silent forests. Now those trees have been felled to provide food for starving boys and girls of the Republic.

For fifty years the American Board has maintained an educational center thirteen miles east of Peking and the missionaries know all the strain that comes upon fathers and mothers in their frenzy to support their families. A lake of about ten acres drains our campus and provides our ice. Last spring a deputation of farmers proposed to bail out that lake if they could have the fish it contained. Some of the shore and bottom of the lake needed scraping, so we acquiesced. It looked as if even Chinese industry would lose by that bargain. A period between hurried farming seasons was chosen and through all the hours of light there were two relays of two men each who like a machine swung a big scoop between them. For days no lowering of the water line was perceptible; then you could see that persistence was winning. After sixteen days the bottom was fully exposed. Half a ton of fish was the reward. The bulk were minnows, with the conspicuous exception of a few score which measured over three inches. Everybody knows that minnows are almost pure bones. That was the price which these strong men were paying to keep their children from crying with hunger. These husbands and

fathers use like enterprise and industry constantly and they count themselves happy when they win the struggle.

A sad report has just been brought from one of our students returning from his home fifty miles east, where for seven years the people - 460,000 in that county - have battled with seven annual floods and one-fourth of the population have perished in the fight; a new and the mightiest flood now brings added destruction and death. Farmers have become fishermen, but they cannot nourish their children. The seven year old children have not yet seen the family farm and now there is this eighth overwhelming of the waters, which means another full year's misery. The only adequate relief is to dredge the river course and build retaining dikes; but even more fundamental and imperative is government control of all rivers and afforestation of the heights, and the government of China is weak and, as so often happens in weakness, is rent with divisions. There is no hope of the proper control of rivers in the immediate future.

Temporary relief should be afforded. Two years ago a thoroughfare was constructed from Peking to Tunghsien, thirteen miles, by eager bread-winners from the flooded districts. Every day since that road has been giving direct help to thousands of people, for even in good weather the former road was a veritable obstacle race. Even a town three miles north of that road, from which I have constant word, feels accelerated life from this new possible connection with Tunghsien and the capital. That road should be extended to Tientsin, the seaport of the capital, seventy-five miles further east. The construction would mean work to ardent workers from the two flooded districts of Wenan and Paoti and would also be a boon to the people of the whole district. But how can such a project be carried out? I ask your prayers for this and other possible aids for China.

Capt. W. Hello

Tunghsien

Nov. 16. 1919.

Appeal for temporary relief for flooded portions.

REC'D APR 7 1919

American Board Mission
Tunghsien, Chihli, China

Dear Friends:-

The rainbow of the League of Nations, that new assurance of peace preponderance, is attractive from any country, but perhaps most wonderful from China. The Chinese know how to appreciate peace. While the great mass of the people are so submerged with poverty, painful and deadening, that they are slow to appropriate any new hope, yet the church in North China is able to take full advantage of this new stirring in the hearts of the world, particularly through the development since 1900. The revolution of 1911, the mutiny of the soldiers in 1912, the perfidy of the first president in 1916 and the ludicrous second attempt to reinstate the monarchy in 1917, each terrorized society for a time and disclosed to all factions alike the neutral stand of the church above all politics, the real friendliness of the gospel. The inconstant endeavor of the government to establish a strict educational system makes the mission schools, with their thoroughness and enthusiasm appear conspicuously successful. Last year when the floods overwhelmed the homes of millions, the government, searching carefully for wise methods of distribution, gladly welcomed the services of Christian organizations and withheld no praise for their effectiveness. Church hospitals speak plainly for Christianity. All these varied voices are being heard; the common man is beginning to expect much of Christianity, and notwithstanding that he is overcome - almost to despair - in the endeavor to food himself and his family, yet most of all is the still small voice from within being interpreted for him by the church. The gospel is meeting his deepest need and the report of new hope in the world without - so far as it comes to Chinese at all - comes to him best through the church and confirms what he is more and more expecting of the gospel.

Last year in the Peking and Tunghsien stations there were 272 additional baptisms and 866 received on probation. These figures include 52 baptisms and 83 probations in the Congregational Chinese church, which, while independent of our mission, has leaders educated in our schools and affiliated with us in Christian work.

The church in Yung Le Tien, where in 1900 over a score of Christians were slain, is rejoicing in their new buildings. They raised $1800, two-thirds of which was contributed by the Chinese, and that section has not yet recovered from the flood. $100 was given by local Chinese outside of the church. From a membership of 63, 40 of these Christians have pledged to secure at least one convert for Christ during the year. Others promise faithful personal work without setting the expected minimum result.

Another little church raised for building purposes over $600 from local Chinese contributions, most of which was given by non-Church-members. Christians were murdered there, also, in 1900 and the changed attitude of the public toward the church is thus plainly manifest.

A country church of 27 members finished what was for them a strenuous building effort just before the fall. Further buildings were needed for a girls' school and church and they have just raised $200 locally. They were able to do this through real sacrifice. Much of the amount was contributed in labor. To complete the plant the Mission granted $300.

Through the devotion of a friend at home a number of added evangel-

istic agencies are maintained. Pastor Li visited our 26 country church centers and during his few days stay made a deep and lasting impression for Christianity. He knows what people are thinking about and leads their thought forward to Christ. He is eloquent and he is devout, and his message is a powerful presentation of the gospel which seems new almost to the very hour. It is so well adapted and genuine and individual that as he speaks it is as if he were putting his finger on the very conditions of the time of his speaking. I heard him last week and was surprised anew at the way he moves his audiences. His gospel message rings clear as the message of the hour. He does not simply give them what they want to hear; but he stirs his hearers with the deep truths which they must hear and heed. The obligation and the joy of sacrifice under the sovereignty of the love of God is borne into men's hearts and they separate to their homes with changed convictions. Limited auditoriums necessitate separate lectures for the student class, business men, officials and women. The preachers of the country churches meet new opportunities and there is follow-up work until Pastor Li comes again. Pastor Yang visits each of our country stations staying for ten days. Bible classes are organized for Christians and probationers. The fundamental truths of Christianity are consecutively studied. They are taught to use their Bibles and a beginning is made in courses of study, which they can follow up. The warmth of Pastor Yang's personality is a great help to his work. He is a student and he is also a friend. His enthusiasm is to lead his scholars to the Friend who has laid down his life for them, and the local preacher feels anew the wonderfulness of the gospel. Finally the communion service binds them in new gratitude and purpose, and then Pastor Yang journeys on.

The county official has asked Mr. Chou, the energetic preacher at the Drum Tower church, Tunghsien, to tour the county for reform in foot-binding and wearing the queue. The official proposed that stern authority and compulsion be brought to bear, but Mr. Chou said that he would not lend himself to any such endeavor and, moreover, straightforwardly asserted that he disapproved of any such easy lapse into the old order of force. He affirmed that moral suasion was not only the best method, but with patient endeavor surely would prove successful. The official has great confidence in Mr. Chou and urged him to plan a campaign. Mr. Chou plainly said that his message would be the gospel, but that he was willing to give out literature and advocate these two reforms. He is now in the country and, if conditions work out satisfactorily, will use the machinery of our four country churches in this county to aid these reforms.

On the main railway from Peking to Nankow, at a station where there is river connection with Tientsin and the section of country south of Peking is the city of Lin Li Ho. For years we have wanted a church in that promising center. At the adjoining railway cities ten or more miles each way from Lin Li Ho we had churches and our preaching and lecture bands frequently visited Lin Li Ho. A few years ago converts in a village two miles from Lin Li Ho applied for a school grant and have grown into a small church. Two months ago we rented seven small rooms, a part of what had been a hotel. The buildings are dilapidated, but are centrally located. A faithful preacher, called from a village church, leads this city gospel enterprise. Last week I attended the opening exercises. The officials and gentry were personally called upon and invited. Then invitations were delivered by the city police. The official connection gives distinction. A tent was erected in the yard and benches brought in for a

good-sized assembly. The expenses - invitations and tent - were a little over a dollar. The seats were filled with the important personages of the city and even then some of these had to stand. Despite the crowd the exercises were marked by quiet and order. Pastor Li came on the morning train and, leaving early in the afternoon, delivered the lecture. He spoke for an hour and when he finished there was hearty assurance of cooperation on every hand. In keeping with the simplicity of the arrangements and even more compelling as an argument for the gospel was the singing of four little children of the preacher and his brother. Their ages were 11, 7, 6 and 4, the oldest a boy and the others girls. Their first hymn began, "I believe in the true God" and the second was an appeal to neighbors and friends to quickly respond to God. The tune was native and strongly appealed to the Chinese. Those little tots sang with dignity and clearness and their neatness and happy faces were eloquent messages of the love of God.

At the first main station on the same railway is a city which formerly was an important customs gate-way to Peking and the court. The railway junction is three miles beyond and across the river and there a new city has drawn to itself all the business of the old. We have a flourishing church in the new city and must soon withdraw the small subsidy from the old. The new church will have to assume responsibility for the mother church. The main difficulty is the rapid decadence of the old city, which has no trade and is situated in a waste of sand. The little church, however, is making a brave struggle for continuance. Two Sundays ago there were four baptims and the number included a teacher, formerly in the normal college of that place, a customs officer, a contractor whose business is largely in Peking, and a young student. During the week of evangelism just closed they organized a band of five, who went daily to the neighboring villages, in all of which they were welcomed and their message listened to with interest. This is the only decadent city in our section and even here there should be a church. The normal college situated there has an enrollment of several hundred students, gathered from sixteen neighboring countxies. If China follows Japan in manufacturing, this city with many closed stores and vacant houses,-premises which can be purchased for less than the value of the materials in the buildings,- with direct railway connection, will offer inviting investments.

Some of the newly organized branch churches just beginning and mere babes of promise are most interesting because they are Chinese local propagation. They are in towns and villages and therefore beyond the possibility of any money grant from us. For we must concentrate upon the cities, especially the large, central ones, so cannot begin any new venture in towns and villages.

The Drum Tower Church in Tunghsien has fostered such a wee organization in a town five miles from Tunghsien. A store on the main street with smaller buildings and yard behind was the generous gift of a Buddhist priest. He had come into possession of this property, and through his friendship with the preacher of the Drum Tower Church has been glad to aid this local project for the benefit of society in that town. A rich church member in Tunghsien renovated the premises and becomes responsible for the preacher's salary. The gospel is being preached there daily and the people of the town seem to take pride in the project. There is only one Christian family in the town. At least a full year must elaspe before those at present interested and affirming their faith can take the successive steps of being received on probation and baptized.

A like enterprise is a small church just beginning in one of a group of villages five miles from our church at Fragrant River. The preacher from the city church, together with many of the Christians, has spent much time in cultivating this promising nucleus of a church. For months two or three times each week, two Christians from the city church would walk out at nightfall to the village, where a room in a private house was at their disposal. There they would preach, teach a Bible class and converse until late at night, returning next day to the city for their breakfast and work. A small building now has been rented and the city church with the cooperation of a few interested farmers in the village, are endeavoring to arrange for a local preacher, who also will teach a small school.

The first Sunday of the New Year, Chinese calendar, I went to a small church in a town equally distant from Peking and Tunghsien. It was the first out-station where foreigners from Tunghsien began work, over 40 years ago. Several sturdy Christian families there have the best of records. A son from one of these families is now a preacher in a large city church connected with the London Mission. A son of another family is now pastor of our big Peking church, than which, with its large student congregation from both mission and government schools, there is not a more important and promising church in all North China. After the Boxer persecution of the church in that town, it was not revived. A deacon of the Peking church, however, lived in a village three miles distant. In that village the Peking station cooperated with the deacon in his efforts to start a Christian organization. Later it seemed wise to move to an adjacent town and to begin anew that church organization. The deacon purchased adequate premises and placed the deed in my hands, written in the name of the church, and to become effective when their organization should become self-supporting and self-governing. On the Sunday morning, as I looked over the congregation, I felt that very soon that church will attain its majority and, humanly speaking, be self-sufficient. Some of the most substantial merchants of the town were in the congregation. A Christian student who lives in a village three miles away and who was home on vacation came with his twenty-four year old brother, a young, prosperous farmer. Two older brothers of the London Mission preacher, with their families - strong Christians of the second and third generation - were there. The benches on both the men's side and the women's side were full. The faithful deacon who gave the premises passed the collection box. His daughter, with college and medical education, a proficient physician, was there to hold a free clinic at the close of the service. She comes one Sunday a month from Peking for that purpose. What has seemed to many of us a slow and doubtful experiment has now surely begun to grow. Because near Peking I have personally given more time to that little church than to any other church in our field. On the recent Sunday morning as I thot of the continued effort on the part of many which has been made for that church, I could but feel that it all was highly worth while and promised large increase in the future.

Last week throughout China all Protestant churches united for seven days of evangelistic effort, when every Christian was expected to do personal work, definitely arranged. Preaching bands visited villages. Christians went two by two to friendly homes where the neighbors were invited to hear the gospel. In the large cities a canvass previously made enabled systematic house to house visitation by some Christian who, because of neighborhood residence or other claim, was able to present the gospel as a friend. All manner of methods were used.

God will give the increase. The thirty, sixty or one hundred fold is conditioned on the methods and intensity of our organization. We know you pray for us. Most of all we are sure that God gives to the utmost. We ourselves purpose and pledge a deeper abiding in hte Vine.

Yours faithfully and sincerely.

(Signed) Wm. B. Stelle.

February 21, 1919.

Washington
D.C.
7

Feb. 21, 1919.

REC'D MAY 26 1919

American Board Mission
Tunghsien, Chihli, China

Dear Friends:-

The missionaries see the bright side and tell it, and sometimes our friends at home wonder whether there are clouds and shadows over here. There are -

The two deacons of the P'u An T'un church, a village of obdurate evil, have served faithfully for twenty years, and a delightful friendship has grown up between them. They have prospered in crops and children. A few weeks ago, in the front yard of that church, I was beset by two furious women. The neighborhood could hear their maledictions upon me and the church, but the friendship of the two deacons was the chief object of their subtle attack. One was the mother and the other the aunt of one of the deacons. The trouble grew out of the eviction of a tenant, a relative of one of the deacons, from a few acres of land which belongs to the church (received as Boxer indemnity in 1900 and situated in a neighboring village, where every effort has been made to use the little advantage for the benefit of a school in that village. The authorities have steadily refused to cooperate with us, and it was plain that the Christian tilling the land was not a fair example to fellow-villagers of what a Christian ought to be. Consequently, it was decided to give the tilling of that land to another Christian who can more adequately represent what the Christians want the village to see. The deacons are the local court of final decision in regard to that little piece of land. It had been arranged that the onus for the transfer of the privilege of tilling that land rested upon me. The two women, with intuitive cunning, accused the deacon who was not related to the evicted Christian as being responsible for the change and thus strove to bring emnity between the two deacons. The members of the little church who were collected in the street by the noise of the quarrel were solicitous for me, but I afterward quietly assured them that a momentary embarrassment was nothing compared with the affliction of the faithful deacon, in whose home the most vigorous of the two women constantly dwells as his mother and the grandmother of his nine children. Notwithstanding that the dark pall of wounded feelings still hangs over that little church, the silver lining of that cloud is that the deacon was beautifully loyal to his own mother and to his evicted relative ~~and~~ aunt, while at the same time he allowed the proposed change for the benefit of the church. And so the loyalty of the two deacons and their ~~friendship for each other was not marred by the strain.~~

" Last year an assistant pastor at the Yenfield church, who for ten years with rare tenderness and success had rendered good service to that community and with real friendliness won many to Christ, became embittered and led a considerable faction out of the little church. He lost his sweetness of character and the Christians who followed him were led astray. The little church could ill afford to be depleted and the good name of the church and of Christianity has been evil spoken of by many who were beginning to see the hope of the Gospel. It is good to report, however, that in addition to the new and efficient chapel keeper, ~~the~~ and assistant preacher, God has given the little church an extra helper. An energetic boy of that church, by hard work and the sympathetic help of poor parents, came to Tunghsien and by stint and suffering graduated from college. Accustomed to run home at week ends, a distance of six miles, his training secured for him second prize in the five mile

V

race in the Far Eastern Olympic in Shanghai. After graduation he volunteered for the Chinese labor battalions in France. He qualified as interpreter and did valiant service after hours in helping his fellows in all manner of ways. He purposed to do his duty for his country's sake and showed up well for China. Of course he himself developed greatly, particularly in English. Upon his return he lectured to his townspeople and since then has addressed large audiences in all the centers of the Tunghsien and Peking field, including the capital itself, and everywhere has stirred men's hearts to patriotism and Christianity,- this all volunteer service, at his own expense. He saved $2000 while abroad and plans to go to the United States for further study. Morning does follow night.

" At Precious Island, the church is ripe for normal development but the successful preacher cannot have his wife with him and that means that without a hostess it is not proper for women friends and inquirers to call, except as they attend together the public services. For two years the preacher, singlehanded, has achieved much, but it is not a natural situation. ¶ The wife wants to come, and altho not a woman of education, she is affable and would be of great service. The daughter, twelve years of age, is growing up without educational opportunities, which she would have, if she could go with her mother to the city. The preacher's father, sixty-four years of age, is the obstacle. His wife died a few years ago and he does not forgive his son for being absent from home at that time. He is not a Christian and will not yield to his son's wishes. A man of means, he insists that his daughter-in-law remain with him on the farm. ¶ The men of the church plead for the preacher's wife to come, in order that their families may progress normally as Christians. The preacher refuses to be other than filial and continues to hope that his father will yield. He is willing to resign, but in other respects he is the right man for the present promising work. We are praying and trying to hope with him, but there is not the least indication of a happy ending. After two years' absence he returned to his home, which is distant, but had to come back and start again alone.

" A deacon, who was tailor to the great Empress Dowager, for years rendered faithful service in the Peking church. His home is in a village midway between Peking and Tunghsien. He constantly has endeavored to serve his village and has attempted almost every possible method - school, reading room, lecture course, distribution of literature, etc.; but the village has not responded. The chief reason has been the attitude of his wife. ¶ Later in the neighboring market town he presented the church with adequate buildings and gives his help to that church. Perhaps the greatest sufferer from the irritable wife has been the daughter-in-law. The son died soon after marriage and this woman has been the slave of the termigant, and has won the sympathy of all who know her. After years of faithful service in this prison home she was recently allowed to come to Tunghsien for a month and attend the station class. Her progress has been marked. After this brief time of relief and uplift, she returned, yesterday, to serve again for her mother-in-law. If she can live the Christian life under that friction she should make an excellent Bible woman when some happy day brings release. At that time the deacon's own rich and achieving life, with daughter an accomplished Christian physician and daughter-in-law a Bible woman, would show what Christianity can do. "

Two years ago at Cowmarket a prosperous young farmer became an inquirer. He spoke cauxtiously of his new hopes to his wife and mother

but they were fearful. Almost at once his son, a lad of sixteen who had just been married, dropped dead. The superstitious women saw in the event the anger of the idols. At New Year's time two ardent church members called at the home to pay their respects to the aged mother of their friend. They were driven out abruptly by the two raging women. Withdrawing to an adjoining field they bowed their heads and prayed. The inquirer was timid and we did not urge him. This year, however, he became a probationer. The old mother and another aged relative were gradually induced to come to Tunghsien and enter the station class. They came, but were ill at ease. When they arrived here they were entertained the first night at the home of a man who preaches at their market town, but any rattling of the paper on the windows would cause them to sit bolt upright in their beds. The next morning as they were starting to station class a message from home came announcing that the young grand-daughter (daughter of the probationer) twenty-six years old, had suddenly died, after only a few hours of illness. They were frantic and hastened home. We can hardly appreciate the depth of their superstition. To us who are most privileged, God's power and providences are often wholly beyond our power to understand, but we have our faith in a loving Father to stay our troubled hearts. When these people become Christians they enter into a wholly different atmosphere and life. But when in despair they fall back into their previous darkness and staggering, they are pitiable in the extreme. Their opposing neighbors vaunt over their distress and interpret their calamity as merited punishment, not knowing that God does take care of his own even in the valley of the shadow of death.

We are the light of the world. We do not always realize it, but we know that in following Jesus Christ we reflect the light of life. The darkness of the lives of millions of Chinese about us is thick and heavy, but the sunshine of the love of God can and will shine through, giving health and joy. May the day star from on high be followed speedily by the full light of day.

(Signed) Wm. B. Stelle.

March 28, 1919.

Tunghsien, China

Received

but they were fearful. Almost at once his son, a lad of sixteen who had just been married, dropped dead. The superstitious women saw in the event the anger of the idols. At New Year's time two student church members called at the home to pay their respects to the aged mother of their friend. They were driven out abruptly by the two raging women. Withdrawing to an adjoining field they bowed their heads and prayed. The inquirer was timid and we did not urge him. This year, however, he became a probationer. The old mother and another aged relative were gradually induced to come to Tunghsien and enter the station class. They came, but were ill at ease. When they arrived here they were entertained the first night at the home of a man who preaches at their market town, but any rattling of the paper on the windows would cause them to sit bolt upright in their beds. The next morning as they were starting to station class a message from home came announcing that the young grand-daughter (daughter of the probationer) twenty-six years old, had suddenly died, after only a few hours of illness. They were frantic and hastened home. We can hardly appreciate the depth of their superstition. To us who are most privileged, God's power and providence are often wholly beyond our power to understand, but we have our faith in a living Father to stay our troubled hearts. When these people become Christians they enter into a wholly different atmosphere and life. But when in despair they fall back into their previous darkness and staggering, they are pitiable in the extreme. Their opposing neighbors vaunt over their distress and interpret their calamity as merited punishment, not knowing that God does take care of his own even in the valley of the shade of death.

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(Signed) Wm. B. Stelle.

March 28, 1919.

REC'D NOV 18 1918

T'unghsien, Chihli, China.
September 30, 1918.

Dear Friends:-

Rev. C.H.Fenn, D.D., who gave a generous share of his summer vacation to relief work in Wen An, has written the enclosed, which I take pleasure in sending to you.

Please note that the Chinese word "wa", meaning declivity or depression, as applied to Wen An, only partially explains floods in that region. Just as potent a cause is the river courses, which man has deviated towards that district, because their natural course would run across the Grand Canal on their way to the Sea. Moreover, such a flood as last year has not occurred within the memory of living man.

This autumn the rivers rose within two feet of again flooding that district; the sole hindering barriers were the dykes, which we finished just before the rains and rise.

Gratefully and sincerely yours,

(Signed) William B. Stelle.

---o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o---

AN OBSERVER IN THE FLOOD WASTES OF WEN AN.

More emphatically may it be said of Wen An than of many other things that "it needs to be seen to be appreciated." As one steams up the Ta Ching River from Tientsin, on the little daily launch & or its trailer, one becomes accustomed to the presence of water where it would seem that dry land should be, in the great shallow lake through which the river flows, here with invisible banks, there with banks of growing reeds and rushes; but when one reaches the borders of Wen An Hsien, clambers over the dykes and looks off across miles and miles of water, as far as the eye can see, where there has always been dry land and flourishing crops and bounteous harvests, one begins to comprehend the meaning of floods in the Wen An Wa. Go a little further: take a sailing boat from the edge of the flood, still far within the old wall of Su Chia Chiao; hoist the anchor and spread the huge square sail; speed away toward the south hour after hour till you bring up at the foot of the walls, and close to the East Gate, of Wen An City, nearly twenty miles from your starting point.

Observe the islands dotted here and there over this inland sea, their outer edges masses of ruins, piles of bricks, the farming villages of the region, the land about them still under three to seven feet of water, though the flood level of last autumn has fallen more than ten feet; note these things and the appalling nature of the calamity which visited this region last year, and which remains with it this year, and next year, and, in some places at least for the year to come, finally strikes you in all its magnitude. The richest have become poor because they were rich in land; the poor have become destitute for their living was in their labor. The land has become water; the labor has been drowned. The carters have turned boatmen, the farmers, fishermen; both limited and precarious livelihoods, so limited that thousands of the men have left for parts unknown to "fill their mouths", leaving women and children destitute; so precarious that few have any assurance of the morrow's bread. Some of the villages are quite wiped out, while

of others but a few dwellings still stand, and nowhere is any rebuilding going on, for lack of means. In the western part of the district a few square miles of land have emerged, and the eye of the visitor is cheered with the sight of waving grain. At the southern end, other few square miles were about toemerge, in early July, and everywhere, as soon as the depth of the devastating waters fell below a foot, hundreds of eager farmers could be seen wading in the shallow water, pushing out farther and farther into the "sea" their tiny basket boats of rice plants and setting out these plants in rows in the soft mud of the bottom in hopeful expectation of a fine crop in the fall, provided the summer brought no more floods, a crop of which little, however, will pass the lips of these farmers or their families, since it can be exchanged for much larger quantities of cheaper grains. Rice is but a minor staple in North China, and but little of it has heretofore been grown in Wen An. This year it is rice or nothing for a considerable fraction of the inhabitants, but rice as a crop, not as a diet, the latter to be,as usual, millet, kaoliang, corn and beans, with, this year, an unsually liberal addition of the luxury, wheat, the harvest of which, in neighboring districts, has broken all records on account of the unusual timeliness of the rains throughout the spring. The latter part of the summer has seen some destruction of the promising rice crop by grasshoppers, whose failure to be drowned out by all the water in Wen An affords some foundation for the curious tradition of the people that, in dry times the fish eggs bring forth grasshoppers, while in wet times, grasshopper eggs bring forth fish!

That the summer might indeed see no more floods, one of the largest enterprises of the North China Christian Union Flood Relief Committee was undertaken and carried through, namely, the construction, or repair, of about twenty-five miles of dykes, along the Ta Ching River on the north of the district and across the eastern lake to the Pu Tao River on the south. Among the numerous devoted missionaries who gave months of self-denying service to Flood Relief in Wen An during the winter and spring of the present year, was a Dane, Rasmussen by name, who, from early home observation, realized fully the importance of these dykes, and by temperament and training is both a commander and a friend of men and an able and strenuous executive. Consultation with the local organization normally responsible for the upkeep of the dykes revealed the facts, that they were hopeless of any success in preventing further floods because of the now abject poverty of the flooded district, and equally hopeless of securing help from the politically and financially distracted government for this so pressing work. Organization they had, various leaders and foremen well acquainted with the dyke work and all its problems; but means they had none. What was more, even should funds be provided, they lackt the confidence of the common people in need of life-sustaining labor, by the employment of whom in this work not only the desperately needed protection for the future might be achieved, but the still more desperate problem of bread for the starving in the present might be solved. The Christian Relief Committee agreed to find the funds for the work, to organize and supervise the employment of two thousand needy laborers in the doing of the work, while the local Dyke-work Society contributed its experience. The result has been most happy: the idle and hungry men have been employed, their families also largely cared for through occasional distribution of grain while incidentally they have had the Gospel preacht to them; the local organization has seen a fine example of the Christian use of

funds and treatment of laborers; various theological students have received excellent training in Christian industrial leadership. and the dykes have been completed about the district affording a good prospect of exemption this year from any serious set-back to the drying up of the flooded areas. The dyke work has not been easy for any of those who have seen it through. Crowded in low mat-huts by night, excavating and carrying heavy loads of earth by day, living entirely on grain, with a little vegetable, the laborers have been a very cheerful crew, in spite of rain and sun and mosquitoes and fleas. Living on boats, or in other simple quarters, and superintending the work under spring chills and summer heats, our Bible Institute students have cheerfully "carried on" and developt, in many cases, remarkable administrative abilities, while also availing themselves of every opportunity to preach the Gospel to grateful people constrained day by day to contrast the character of the non-Christian and the Christian in the treatment of a great calamity and its victims.

The dyke work was made very difficult by the flooded condition of the country, which along many miles of the dyke's course, rendered it almost impossible to secure soil for the embankments. This made necessary many expedients. The writer's first introduction to the dyke work was the stoppage of the little river steamer carrying him from Tientsin for nearly an hour when nearing Su Chia Chiao, by three floating bridges thrown across the river to enable the workmen to dig up soil from the far side of the stream and carry it across to the dyke, these bridges only breaking up at the rest hours of the workmen to permit boats to pass. This most inconvenient stopping of river traffic for hours at a time was borne with a surprising degree of good nature on account of the vast importance of the dyke work. This crossing of the river was, however, by no means the greatest difficulty surmounted, for in many places the dyke lies between the flood on one side and a shallow lake on the other, water from one to three feet in depth lapping the base of the dyke on both sides. In such places two methods of obtaining soil were employed, the simpler being the lifting of mud from the bottom, on either side of the dyke, by naked workmen, with their own hands, and its flinging by handfuls, or carrying by armfuls, to the slope of the dyke, where it is allowed to dry out for a day or two, and then is tossed to the top of the dyke by means of spades. The other method is the employment of small boats, which workmen in the water fill with mud, then move to the shore and empty. Extremely slow, exceedingly laborious yet many a mile of dyke has been built up in this way to a height of ten to fifteen feet, a thickness at the bottom of 25-30 ft., and at the top of 10-20 ft. The great destruction of dykes last year, though primarily from the river side, through numerous breaches, yet was largest from the other side, where the winds of autumn and spring, sweeping over miles of flooded lowlands, little by little ate away the embankments. Where the destruction had been complete, even so late as July 1st sturdy streams 40-150 ft. in width were rushing through the breaches. In such cases it was necessary first to drive a double row of piles on the upper side of the dyke, a single row on the lower side, ram between them masses of reeds so tightly as to stop the flow of water, then fill in with earth to the required height. Where the exposure was great, or the available soil sandy, it was also necessary to place mat-baskets, about 3 by 2 ft., on the entire bottom, between the inner and outer rows of piles, and first fill these with earth, forming a base for the dyke which could not be easily dissipated by erosion. The carrying

of all the earth required for these great dykes in little baskets suspended from poles slung over the shoulders of men seems almost an impossibility; but it is amazing how rapidly the dykes grow under the incessant tiny accretions of these human polyps. Each mat hut lodged twenty men and had its head, and over each five groups was a student, or other Christian worker, as general superintendent, rendering account to the Central Office establisht in the most convenient town. For the greater part of the dyke this was Su Chia Chiao. S.C.C. is a busy market town on the Ta Ching River, with several important grain firms and native banks, which proved most accomodating and helpful in the conduct not only of the dyke-building but also in the supply and transshipment of the hundreds of tons of grain, coal and other goods required for the sustenance of workers, the distributions to the needy and the establishment and maintenance of the various Refuges supported by the Flood Relief Committee. This Central Office was not establisht at the commencement of the Committee's work, but became a necessity with the beginning of the dyke work in April, especially since the flood waters had so decreast in depth as to render the use of a launch, or large cargo boat, for conveyance of goods to inland Wen An City and the various refuges impossible. At Su Chia Chiao the chief Treasurer thenceforth resided, as well as the Dyke Superintendent, with such Chinese assistants as were needed to attend to the daily receipt and shipment of supplies to every point in the field where work was going on, and to receive the accounts of all the departments and disburse the funds. This position of Treasurer was occupied, for longer or shorter periods, by several persons, but far the longest service was rendered by Rev. John D. Hayes, less than a year out from America, but through China birth remarkably efficient in dealing with Chinese of all sorts and quite regardless of rest and sleep in his devotion to his work. Specially valuable assistance in the Office was rendered by two graduates of North China Union College, Messrs. Kuan and Li.

No attempt will be made to go into detail with regard to the earlier stages of the Flood Relief, of which the writer knows nothing by personal observation. The work began with a thorough-going investigation of the conditions existing, in the late winter months, in this worst afflicted of all the flooded areas of North China. This inspection was carried out personally by Messrs. Stelle, Hayes, Hopkins and others, assisted by Chinese pastors and students, and consisted of a house-to-house visitation of all villages in the district, together with a summoning of the village authorities to the assuming of responsibility for the selection of the most desperately needy, that these might share in certain proposed distributions of food, fuel and clothing, while the most destitute among them, a few infirm old men and many women and children, might be removed from their wreckt or barren homes and provided for more completely in a series of Refuges to be establisht throughout the district. The inspection and enrolment were thoroughly carried out; several distributions of supplies were made and the most favorable centers selected for the Refuges. The first three were opened in Wen An City, a natural center not merely as the county-seat and a market town but also as headquarters of the American Board Mission's long-establisht work in the district. Local officials and elders earnestly seconded the proposition and turned over to the Committee three temples, Chang Huang, Kuan Ti and Confucian. There being some secret but resolute opposition to the use of the last, one young man arose and said, "You who are opposed to this benevolent use of the temple come out in the open; otherwise the temple shall be so used." No one being willing to oppose openly, this temple was made the third, and by far the most commodious, of all the Refuges, accomodating from

three to five hundred women and children, in comfortable and healthful activity. No small measure of both advantages was due to the student in charge, Mr. Chang Kuang Shun, possest of an unusual genius for organization and administration, who, with associates, maintained the utmost possible neatness and orderliness and encouraged every form of industry with which the inmates were familiar, or which they might learn. Here were carried on the manufacture of reed-matting and mat-baskets, thread-spinning, rope-twisting, cloth-weaving, fish-net-weaving, most of the implements being brought from the deserted homes of the workers. Materials were provided by the Committee, instructors occassionally imported, and a small reward given for good work. Two consecrated Bible women lived among these people and daily labored with them, taught them the Gospel and Christian hymns, the students in charge also drilling the children incalisthenics and sininging, to a surprising degree of attainment in some cases. In other Refuges greater emphasis was x laid on the making of rush-fans, straw-braid and hats, tennis-nets and other articles, varying with the local supply and demand. Perhaps the largest industry was the making of the mat-baskets required for the stopping of beaks in the dykes and many other purposes, the refuge at Tanli, at one time with some assistance from the neighbors, turning out nearly a thousand per day. The housing at most of the other Refuges was not equal to that in Wen An City, but consisted of private dwellings, store-rooms or temples, rented or loaned by local gentry or residents; and the space available was often inadequate for the comfortable accomodation of the two to four hundred inmates and their various industries. It was impossible to afford protection from mosquitoes, felas or bed-bugs, but the art of bathing was inculcated and all possible sanitary precautions taken by resident managers, Bible-women, a Chinese graduate of the Women's Union Medical College, a foreign nurse and occasional other inspectors. In this last capacity a graduate of the Union Bible Institute, Mr. Tsao Men Te, distinguisht himself by devotion and efficiency, while as managers of Refuges other students of that School, Hou Ko Kung, Wang Hsien Chang and Liu Kuei I, made excellent records. Considering the crowding and the difficulties, the health record of these Refuges is truly remarkable. The religious impression can never be fully computed, but hundreds, if not thousands, have come to understand and accept the Gospel, which tens of thousands have come to respect; and little children have returned home to refuse to eat a meal until a blessing had been askt in acknowledgment of Him from whom all blessings flow, known of old to the people as the "Venerable Lord of Heaven", but seldom prayed-to, thankt or remembered. Those in charge of the various Refuges have not confined their evangelistic efforts to these institutions but have sought to take utmost advantage of the favorable impression produced by this form of beneficence daily before the eyes of the community and the district to cultivate most friendlyrelations with all their neighbors and to secure opportunities to preach, to teach and to personally lead men to Christ.

To further this work, as well as that among the dyke-workers, a special Evangelistic Department was establisht in early June, and several pastors and evangelists devoted themselves to the organizing of this form of service. At the head of the Refuge Department has been from the beginning of the work to the end of July, Rev. William B. Stelle, normally in charge of the American Board's work in Wen An, but for the past half year drawn into almost every imaginable form of service for the suffering people and indefatigably eager to minister to body, soul and spirit. One of his latest tasks was the sinking of an artesian well to provide the people of Wen Aan with an abundance of pure fresh water in place of the

almost undrinkable alkaline liquid now drawn from their surface wells and pools. Some road-making in the city also gave employment to a number of men and rendered the north gate of the city once more accessible after its approach had lain for many months under water. Much larger undertakings in the line of road-making were carried on between Peking and Tungchow, where the great stones of the famous old "Stone Road" have been taken up, pounded into fragments and replaced in the form of an excellent macadamized road thirteen miles long. The old road for several centureis had afforded a glaring example of the Chinese description of a stone road, "blissful for ten years, execrable for a thousand." Other road work has been done in the south suburb of Paotingfu; and it is hoped that many whose land has not been fit for cultivation this year may be employed through the winter on other useful projects of the srot.

The self-denying and difficult work of Miss Bertha Reed and associates, including several other foreign ladies and numerous students from the Women's Union Bible Institute, has been a very large factor in all the work in Wen An. Both this institute and that for men temporarily gave up their studies for the sake of this emergency.

Another partial provision has been made for those in Wen An whose land is deepest below the surface of the flood, namely, a Colonization Scheme. A Committee visited certain available areas in Manchuria, land was secured, and two companies of colonists, several hundred families in all, have now removed from Wen An to a land of greater promise. Naturally not all have been contented with their new homes, and trials and delays have been unavoidable, the most trying, perhaps, being the fact that arrangements could not be completed for the removal to a permit of the harvesting of crops this year. The lack of good roads and the presence of robber bands do not add to the good spirits of the colonists, who, however, are being kept from too severe discouragement by the necessity for labor in the preparation of homes for the winter. It will be necessary for the Relief Committee to provide for their support until next year's harvests are gathered.

No attempt is made in this paper to deal with other districts, or with other agencies which have done more or less relief work in the Wen An district. That all forces taken together have been adequate to the need would be a rash claim; but thatmore has been done by the Chinese themselves for the relief of their own people than ever before in similar disasters, and that many thousands have been saved from starvation with a maximum return of services rendered to the community may be confidently and gratefully asserted. Further work is needed and will, doubtless, be done, in just what form remains for the future to determine.

Lunghuein Sept. 30, 1918

"An Observer in the Flood Waters of Wen Ou."

C. H. Leam, D.D.

REC'D JUL 22 1919

Tunghsien, Chihli, China,
June 12, 1919.

Dear Friends:-

Returning from three weeks in the country, where I sojourned at four stations, my chief impression is that our churches are very much alive. There is activity along right lines, but that is not all. The Christian spirit and atmosphere at each place was most assuring. The hospitality of the preachers towards the church members from a distance and the charity of the churches toward exceptional poverty of inquirers was apparent. Such social adjustment involving money is always a delicate question based upon wisdom as well as love and is one of the indications of the heart life.

At Westmarket four men and one woman were baptized, and a stalwart young member of the police force, upon public confession, received his certificate of probation. A group of young policemen, friends of the probationer, were present. One of the young men baptized has been keenly solicitous for his wife. She remembers as a small girl havong seen the Boxer Uprising and even in her dreams sits up and in fright suffers persecution because her husband affiliates with the Christians. The husband has been wisely considerate of his wife's overpowering fear. While she has striven in many ways to thwart his companionship with Christians, he has calmly endeavored to instruct her. When she hid his outer garment, thinking he could not attend worship, he attended without it. On the Sunday of his baptism, he asked for his better garment, as he explained his joy on the occasion which she so dreaded. She got it for him and he asked her to accompany him. She replied that she could not do that, but added she would endeavor to do her full duty as wife in the home. He considered her attitude most hopeful and was jubliant as he told Mrs. Chang, the Bible woman who is to be at that church this month, that he thought his wife would welcome her in their home when Mrs. Chang called.

The following Sunday at Fragrant River, likewise, there were four men and one woman baptized. Six were received on probation. When the candidates for baptism were out of the room one of the deacons told how one of these young men about thirty years of age was publicly beaten by his father for attending the Christian church. The young man replied: "You have beaten my body and my spirit resents not, but is loving and loyal to you, my father, and likewise loyal and determined to my Heavenly Father."

One of these probationers, at Fragrant River, a young man twenty-two years of age, has an wonderful history. During his early boyhood his father was famous throughout all that district for his villainy. He was thoroughly hated and the epithet by which he was known was The Odor of a Corpse While Yet Alive. With increasing age he steadied down and offended less. Six years ago the murder of two children occurred in that village. No possible clue could be found. The judge asked, "Is there an enemy?" No one was known, but later it was said that a quarrel had taken place btween the afflicted family and the son of this evil man, because the sheep which he was herding encroached upon their land. The youth of (16) was arrested and confined in prison

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The following Sunday at Freedom River, Liaoliao, there were four men and one woman baptized. Six were received on probation. When the candidates for baptism were out of the room one of the deacons told how one of these young men about thirty years of age was publicly beaten by his father for attending the Christian church. The young man replied: "You have beaten my body and my spirit resents not, but is loving and loyal to you, my father, and likewise loyal and determined to my heavenly father."

One of these probationers, twenty-two years of age, has wonderful history. During his early boyhood his father was famous throughout all that district for his villainy. He was thoroughly hated and the epithet by which he was known was the odor of Corpse While Yet Alive. With increasing age he steadied down and offended less. Six years ago the murder of two children occurred in that village. No possible clue could be found. The judge said, "Is there an enemy?" No one was known but later it was said that a quarrel had taken place between the children's family and another family, because the whole [illegible]

three years. His father impoverished himself to secure his son's freedom. The son brooded over his unjust imprisonment; the physical strain through deprivation of proper food, air and light, together with the unexplained release unbalanced his mind. ¶ Six times he attempted suicide - hanging, jumping in a well, locking himself in an unused room, where after many days he was discovered through coughing, etc. He frequented country fairs, abruptly taking part in the theatrical performances, and the people liked to hear him rave the medley which he recited. Last fall the assistant preacher, passing him on the street, handed him a Christian tract entitled, "God's Wonderful Universe". He read and memorized it and recited it everywhere. In the winter someone asked him for the tract and he gave it, going that same night to our chapel to ask for another. He was treated kindly and much impressed. ¶ At a fair early in the spring, the local police tried to restrain him by fright, shooting off a gun close to his ear. He stuck his hand before the barrel and his fingers were wounded. He was quiet and assured the police of his forgiveness, because, he said, that was the way the Christians did. The police were all the more fearful, ~~but~~ that his calm demeanor ~~Navigated~~ would mean their punishment and so they attempted to buy him off. He protested that his life was utterly worthless and that he harbored no grudge against them. They supplied him with clothes and some little presents of food, which he accepted. His altercation with the police connected him, by town talk, ~~with our church and~~ he began attending our services. He responded at once to the friendship of man and God. His story now included the new peace which he exulted in as God's good gift. ¶ Since that time he has practically lived at our church, seeking out odd jobs ~~as he could~~ to support himself, and he has grown marvellously in Christian character. Everywhere he gives his testimony to the power and the love of God. Everybody in all that section knows him. He has a common school education and he likes to read, particularly the Bible. I had heard of him as attending large fairs x with our preachers and colporteurs, and when I saw him at Fragrant River his personality seemed more wonderful than I had thought. Save for rapid speech there is nothing that even points to mental disorder. He looks you straight in the eye and has a thoughtful and attractive face. In his prayers he talks with God and you hear in tears. In the church on one of the days of a city fair I heard him speak twenty minutes most impressively. He made a strong appeal for patriotism and for the church and then gave his personal testimony in a brief and telling way. He said, "My quietness of mind is proof of God's power to save. And the kindness of the church to me is proof of their genuine friendliness and love. For years no one has befriended me and no one would now but the Christians. My testimony is: the church is the unanswerable call of God's love to you."

He hopes to secure further education, but, whatever his immediate avocation, his one aim is to live and preach the gospel.

End

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son was eager to study and the father heartily encouraged him. A tradition of the family, still enjoyed by the grand children is that when the son in the summer time lighted the lamp over his books the illiterate women of the family objected to the great discomfort of attracting mosquitos. The father firmly said, "However great the general sacrifice, the son must be permitted to study." At eighteen the son gained the distinction of government scholarship honors equivalent to our arts diploma. His health succumbed and after protracted rest he attempted the next highest examination, but failed. The father died in middle life and the community looked to the son as his legitimate successor. Ample means and a good education made him even more competent than his faithful father. The sister next to him in age is the only other survivor of that generation. He has five handsome sons. His oldest child, a daughter, is married and has two children. His oldest son, now twenty-two years of age, in sickness went to a hospital, where he first heard the gospel. The next year our preacher found him, and together with a Christian student, persuaded him to come to Tunghsien to study. Almost at once he became a Christian. He told his uncle that without trust in God no man can attain the peace and joy which belong to him as God's child. His uncle answered that he could preach to his younger brothers but not to him. For seven years floods have annually devastated their village. Each spring at least a portion of the large farm has been cultivated, but the fall flood has made that labor and seed a total loss. The family are seven-fold worse off than if they had owned no land these bad years. Their land is cultivated this spring and they wait in trembling. Their circumstances are pinched in the extreme. The oldest son, through his own endeavors, has managed to keep in school and graduates to-day. In appearance and mind he is one of the best students we have graduated. Last year the father was baptized. He wanted to make the day one that would always stand out in his memory; one of his methods was to cut off his queue immediately after his baptism. He is greatly respected and honored in that whole region. He is putting his energy into the church as he always has aided every line of action which appealed to him. His wife, a woman of kindness and gentleness, has become a Christian, but is not yet baptized. The younger sons, ages 17, 15, 14 and 7, are as fine and promising youths as you have ever seen. The second son is to be a farmer. The third went to Tientsin and sought to learn a trade. No opening could be secured and he is back at home and studying. The other two are also at their books. The other day I heard the 15 and 14 year old sons pray, and that is why I am writing this letter. The uncle, away from home in search of work, writes that he has acted upon his nephew's suggestion and rejoices in the peace and joy in God which all sons ought to have. In travelling about to seek work he has not connected himself with any church, but longs to return to the village and join the church to which the other members of the family now give their enthusiastic allegiance. As I saw and talked with that father, a man of about 50, whose name is Understanding King, and met his beautiful wife and splendid boys, and felt the courage and real worth of that family with their high ideals and Christian power, I said that China must go forward in character and world helpfulness because God has in this great land a growing army of noblemen.

May God help us all to know and enjoy Him, Our Father, and Jesus Christ, Our Master.

Gratefully and sincerely yours, Stelle.

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May God help us all to know and enjoy Him, Our Father, and Jesus Christ, Our Master.

Gratefully and sincerely yours, [illegible] Stelle.

Tsinghsien

June 12, 1919

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American Board Mission
Tunghsien, Chihli, China

April 23, 1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I do not trouble you often with personal letters, but may I not impetuously send hearty and grateful greeting by asking a favor?

Last summer from the mud and havoc of Wen An I wrote a word of love about Mr. Frame and his inspiring career. Miss Mickey kindly copied it and it was sent to Mr. Frame's friends on my mailing list. Now there is no copy in China. Mrs. Frame did not see it and recently asked me for it. I am now writing my class-mate and friend, Rev. Irving Maurer, First Congregational Church, Columbus, Ohio, and Professor F. C. Blake, 2107 Inka Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, in reference to a memorial which that church is planning for Mr. Frame in Peking. May I ask you, if my brief letter of appreciation of Mr. Frame is still available, kindly to have a copy sent - simply stating that it is done at my request - to the above-mentioned three people?

Prospects of good crops and indications of slightly improved political conditions cheer our hearts to new endeavors with the other great wing of the batallion of peace this world is being surely but ~~xx~~ slowly transformed into His Kingdom.

Cordially yours,

William B Stelle

Tunghsien, Chihli, China

April 23, 1919

American Board Mission
Tunghsien, Chihli, China

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January 31, 1919.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I thank you for your letter received about a month ago. My words in regard to Mr/ Frame to which you referred were the expression of my heart and I feel them more every day, for we miss him more than we can tell.

I am writing you now to tell you that I have been laid off for a month. I always report to you anything that is unusual; when I keep at work, Alas! Alas! I seldom write/ This attack of the typhoid was not the accompaniment of old age, nor the result of overwork, but a pure accident. I was inoculated with a serum which contained a few live bugs. The consequence was para-typhoid of a mild form/ It is a matter of history now, and I am at work again.

We missionaries in China, as we think of the war zone, particularly Turkey, realize that we are living sheltered lives, and we are particularly grateful for the uninterrupted opportunity to preach. Despite varied slight hindrances, China is comparatively quiet and the process of education and renewal is steadily going on. The beginning of the new adjustment to world conditions of the 20th Century did not start a bit too soon. We are thankful for every day's steady progress under these present favorable conditions. Japan's sudden confederation as one of the five big nations inspires the friends of China to help prepare this nation for like world responsibilities which are just ahead.

New missionary recruits for China is a cause for some solicitude, but we hope that China will soon begin to receive her quota on the basis of improved world conditions.

Cordially and Sincerely yours,

William B Stelle

Memphis

Jan. 31, 1919 -

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The T'ungchou Big Meeting.

T'ungchou's first big meeting has just passed. Last spring one of the T'ungchou helpers, Mr. Yang, was with the provincial evangelistic band that made a tour of the out-stations of the four Chihli stations. He attended a large general meeting of the Paotingfu Station where representatives from several out-stations gathered. He was very much impressed with the meetings and when he came back, at the May meeting of the T'ungchou Station Association suggested that T'ungchou should have a big autumn meeting. A committee was appointed, and after the first meeting of the Association in the fall they began active preparation. It was decided to hold the meeting the first three days in November, which would include the November Association meeting. Notices were sent to the seven out-stations and they were asked to let the committee know just how many to expect from each station. No limit was set. It was hoped that there would be a good representation from each station. When the answers came back it looked as if we would have over a hundred people from the country stations, which, with the two city churches, would make a goodly company.

The committee on arrangements for food and lodging were very busy, and as we watched them work we felt that our Chinese young men certainly could take responsibility and put things over in fine style. It was arranged to serve the meals in the Lu Ho Academy dining room, the food being contracted for by the cooks at a certain rate per day, ten coppers, a little over eight cents per meal. As the time drew near for the big meeting influenza started its ravages, so that when the members actually arrived there were about sixty from the country; but this is the largest group of country church people that has ever been here.

The first meeting was held Saturday evening and was a general report meeting and also a social gathering. A short prayermeeting led by Mr. Stelle with the subject, "Christ said,'Follow Me'", gave a good earnest tone to the meetings. Word had been sent out that they report only some specially interesting incident in their station life. The station at Yung Le Tien rejoiced in its new church, which had just been dedicated the week before. Mr. Liu of Beulah Land (Precious Island), a man not especially prepossessing in appearance but one who gets hold of men, said,"I have nothing to say about buildings or money; I just want to tell about one or two people."And he told of one man who, when he heard that they were receiving probationers, walked ten or eleven miles in his eagerness to have his name put on as a probationer. Another man whose father was nigh unto death and who heard the news when he was away from home, did not know what to do, so he began to pray and hurried home,expecting to find his father dead. When he arrived at the house his father came out to meet him and now he is begging the preacher, Mr. Liu, to take him on probation because he knows that God answers prayer and now he wants to follow Him fully. Mr. Liu was trying to put him off because he felt that he did not understand the real meaning of the step, but the man said to Mr. Liu,"When you come back from this big meeting, I hope you will let me put my name down."

All the delegates had their names and the places from which they came written on pieces of white paper and sewed to their outside garment, so that one could tell, without asking, who they were and where they came from. Many of them had never heard a Victrola, and they greatly enjoyed "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" and the military marches.

The Sunday meetings will long remain in our memories and hearts. At half past ten the whole company gathered in the South Suburb Church.

which is called the "Witnessing Truth Church" (Let me say that not only were the Chinese connected with T'ungchou asked to come, but all the foreigners who had worked in T'ungchou were invited to come back to attend these meetings, and when you stop to consider that two-thirds of the workers in our Mission in Peking were once in T'ungchou, wyou can appreciate that we had a goodly gathering of foreign workers, as well as of the Chinese members and leaders.) The Sunday morning service was conducted by Dr. Wilder and Pastor Kung, who had acted as joint pastors of this same church ten or more years ago. Dr. Wilder preached a wonderful sermon. His text was Heb. 11:16. He brought out, by using the carrier pigeon as an example, the instinct of animals to return to their homes, the love of the Chinese for their homes and, also, as he broadened the thot, T'ungchou as the home place where so many of them had put in their life and where their affections now center. But after all we were not to be always looking backward, because there was a better home and it was for that which we were working. The thot was also emphasized that the foundations of the heavenly home are laid on this earth, and in that way he made clear to them that it is their faithfulness to the church, to their Christian duties in their homes and in their own localities that would make the final and abiding home all the fairer. As I sat up in front by the organ and looked over that company of men and women, school boys and girls, my heart joined with the Academy Glee Club as they gave the Hallelujah Chorus. There must have been at least 500 in this company. Pastor Kung and Mr. Wilder presided at the communion and this was the first time that they had put into use the little individual communion cups belonging to the mother church. There has been a slight divisive feeling between the two city churches and this is the first time since the Drum Tower Church was organized that the two churches have met together. We hope that it means that they will get together in other ways thru the coming year.

The afternoon service was given to Pastor Li of Peking. His subject was "The Duty of the Christian toward His Church." He put the subject on a high plane from the very beginning, taking the thot of the meeting Saturday evening, Following Christ, and giving Christ's commands to his disciples, and then saying, "Apply these right in your own church, in your own district." Again he mentioned faithfulness in daily Bible reading, faithfulness in one's own personal prayer. Pastor Li, in these last two years, has been around thru all the stations of our Chihli District, and so he knows the conditions. He said, "Some church members think that they are doing their duty when they criticize leaders. They do not put their hand to help, but just as soon as something goes wwrong they are the first ones to come out and make complaints about the lack of industry on the part of the leader, or the way in which the deacons are not doing their duty." "That is no way to help the church," Pastor Li said. "That is not doing your duty by your church. If you see things that are wrong, if your prayer life is right, then you will take those things in prayer to God and then you will get out and work hard to make things right."

The evening service, led by Mrs. Goodrich, brot out clearly and effectively, the chapter from "The Manhood of the Master" on the Joyfulness of Christ. It was unspeakably good for all of us to get the inspiration of the high normal joy which the life of Christ sets forth. All of us saw with new attractiveness that God purposes that His children should live lives of real happiness, notwithstanding that at times we are called to endure and make large sacrifices. When Jesus says," My

joy I give unto you", it means that a great possession comes into our lives. The delegates will carry back to their various churches and give to others in their preaching a new glimpse of the great and enlarging joy which the Gospel announces.

Monday was a rainy day, but that did not keep the people from attending the meetings. The plan of the program was for one meeting at ten o'clock and then after that to give the morning and afternoon, up to three o'clock, to visiting the schools and places of special interest in T'ungchou. At the morning meeting the subject was "The Prayer Life of the Christian, Its Importance and How to Cultivate It." XThis was led by Mrs. Sheffield. She brot with her a number of books that have been newly translated into Chinese, among them"The Meaning of Prayer", and some of these were bot that morning by the helpers and church members. In spite of the drizzle the people divided into groups and went around sight-seeing. For the country people the hospital, the boys' school, our American School, and last but not least interesting, Mr. Y'ung's dairy, were places of great interest and theywill long remember the great American bull in the model dairy.

At three o'clock they gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stelle. I had to urge them to come in because they were so afraid that they would bring in mud on their shoes. We had prepared for this by taking up the rugs in our hall and putting down an old rug in our sitting room,so reassured, they came in. At first the women sat in one room and the men gathered in another, but as the Victrola music started, the women came nearer and before they knew it were mingling with the men. The Senior classes of boys' and girls' grammar schools were asked to come and help serve refreshments. These girls and boys were more at ease then many American children of that age would have been. They keenly enjoyed serving and vied with each other in trying to see who could pass the largest number of cups of tea. One boy remarked,"I have sold out four trays full." Very simple refreshments were served, as we wanted to have our Christian Chinese friends feel that to have a good time it was not necessary to buy an elaborate amount of refreshments. But how they did drink the tea! Four kettles and one kerosene can full of boiling water were ready for making tea and not much was left at the end of the afternoon. The cakes also disappeared very rapidly; the women especially helped themselves generously.

After refreshments Miss Dudley played on her violin. There were one or two songs from some of the other foreigners and then Mr. Beers and I started in a lively piano duet. Someone immediately proposed a grand march. Our house is very well adapted for such an entertainment, as they could go out on the porch and circle around and come in on two sides. Everybody joined in, old men and young men, and women carrying their babies and hobbling along on their little feet. And if you could have seen some of their faces! Some took it as a great joke and others entered in with marked seriousness, but all enjoyed it. One of the Bible women said,"Never outside of a Christian company would you see such an entertainment. In a Chinese home when there are guests, the young women are not supposed to even move their feet as they sit in the chairs. Truly Christianity has loosened a great many bonds." After the grand march there was more music and then one of the leaders asked Mr. and Mrs. Stelle to come forward, while the company made their bows. Then he said,"Now we have learned to march two by two. If someone will start up playing, we will go out of the house in the same way we have been marching." And so they marched out two by two to the tune of " Over There."

The evening was given up to a stereopticon lecture and views.

Both Monday and Tuesday from seven to seven-thirty there was a Morning Watch and the spirit of earnestness and prayer was evident in all the devotional meetings. At ten o'clock we gathered for the morning service. According to the program thirty minutes were allotted to two speakers, Dr. Goodrich and Mr. Ch'Han, who were to give us a short sketch of the fifty years' work in T'ungchou. Mr. Ch'Han was one of two boys who were brought to T'ungchou by Mr. Chapin and formed the nucleus of the school here. After Dr. Goodrich spoke, Mr. Ch'Han took from five to ten minutes expatiating on the impossibility of telling all that he had to tell in fifteen minutes and then he deliberately used thirty more minutes, in which he gave a very good outline of the growth of the work here. I could not help but wonder what the manipulator of the buzzer would have done had he been at an American Board meeting at home.

From eleven o'clock the time was devoted to a memorial service for Mr. Frame. Mr. Corbett gave a short sketch of Mr. Frame's life and then representatives from leading groups in T'ungchou spoke. The city official was represented; the military commander, General Li Hai Ch'uan, a fine appearing old gentleman, gave a short tribute; the head of the city police spoke especially of Mr. Frame's influence on society; the head priest of the chief temple here in T'ungchou was also present. He sat on the platform but he was unable to speak because of hoarseness. The merchants were also represented. This showed the wide affiliation Mr. Frame had in T'ungchou. After a song by the Academy Glee Club the helpers from the seven out-stations and from the two city churches gave their testimony. A beautiful enlarged photograph of Mr. Frame was in the front of the church and I think that all felt that the meeting truly represented the large place that Mr. Frame had won in the hearts of the people in T'ungchou, where he abides in deep love.

The afternoon service was a lecture by Dr. Galt. He spoke of the way in which the American citizens are helping in the present world war, thru the soldiers, contributions and loans of money and thru saving. I wish you could have seen the men as they leaned forward in their seats to listen. It brot to them a vision of citizenship such as had not entered into their thots bexfore; and this was just the purpose and hope that we had in this lecture. If these people who attended these meetings can take back a new vision of their duty as church members to their church, their duty in their own spiritual life and their duty as Christian citizens, then the purpose and hope of the meeting will have been accomplished.

Tuesday evening was the regular station association meeting and only the regular delegates could vote, but the others were asked to come and watch the wheels go round. It gave our country people a chance to know the kind of questions that are dealt with and how they are decided, so that now when they hear the word "Association", it will mean far more to them. We hope that this is the beginning of yearly meetings of this character. We all feel that it has brot inspiration for work for the coming winter, not only to the leaders but to the church members who attended.

(Written and signed by) Mrs. W.B.Stelle

Big Meeting

Mrs. W. B. Stella Dec. 1918.

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Rec'd MAR 10 1910

Lintsingchow, China, October 20th, 1909.

Dear Friends,

Last July when I went to T'ai An Fu for my vacation I took with me about a hundred of your letters to answer. But when Dr. Martin knew of my intentions she forbade my doing anything of the kind, saying I needed rest more than my friends could possibly need letters. Since I was not really well all summer there was no way of disproving her statement. Now, back in Lintsing and feeling like myself again, I am eager to make up as far as possible for my seeming indifference to your good messages. Please try to think of this as a personal letter even though you know that ninetynine others have received copies of the same. And, if you can, please write again for I do wish to hear from you each one.

If you ever supposed your failure to receive letters from China was because there is nothing of sufficient interest to make letters, you are much mistaken. If material were the only requisite you might each have had a dozen letters this year and no two alike. One might write of the many phases of the problem of bringing the wonderful truths of Christianity to the minds and hearts of a race differing from our own, or of the large questions of state which are of world interest. There are the problems connected with the conduct of our dispensary and the government of our schools, and the questions, often hard to answer, that have to do with our relation as individuals or as a church to the people around us, whether beggars or workmen or helpers or officials. There are beautiful things in Nature every place, even on these level plains, and in the lives of those we touch, beauty and strength that make us rejoice even while we see sin and suffering and sorrow that would crush one down in dumb silence if they only were seen. To us the ordinary doings of each day are full of absorbing interest. My trip to T'ai An, by buck-board the first two days and by wheel- barrow and donkey the second two, was most entertaining, though not exactly restful. After we crossed the Yellow River we were in a mountain district, very unlike our Lintsing field. Mountain people the world over are conservative, but all along the way every one seemed very friendly. As I stood beside the monument erected on the spot where

Brooks, the first foreign martyr of Boxer times, died, it did not seem possible that that sad time was passed only ten years and that the people inviting me to rest a while and drink tea with them or urging me to stay a few days and heal their sick could be of the same families as those who so cruelly took his life.

The last day of the journey, as the sacred mountain, T'ai Shan, grew from a dim jagged ridge in the far distance against the morning horizon, to a group of lofty peaks rising high above us and glowing in the light of the setting sun, we knew something of the awe that is so large a part of the religion of primitive man, and our hearts followed those millions who during forty centuries have climbed to this summit and we too worshiped there, worshiped Him whose worship is to be not in Jerusalem nor on the mountains of Samaria but wherever a human heart turns to Him in spirit and in truth. And we prayed that the time might be hastened when the people of this great nation shall know Him who seeks their worship.

It was in a side valley of this mountain, in one of a group of five cottages, that I spent nearly seven weeks. It was such a pleasure to meet some of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Anglican friends who are part of the large force working in the east and south of our province, and an inspiration to more earnest prayer and effort to know something of their problems and successes. Many of you who are interested in missions in China have heard of Mrs. Crawford, who came out as a missionary fifty-seven years ago. For months previous to the day we went to see her she had been in feeble health. She welcomed us most cordially, in spite of her weakness and suffering asked about the work of our field and about the other members of the Lintsing station whom she had met. The release she longed for came early in August and her body was laid to rest at the foot of the mountain. She was a woman of unusual ability, an earnest leader of the little group associated with her in the ''Cospel Mission''. One of the pleasantest parts of the summer was the four days that a few of us spent in a beautiful, quiet valley near the summit. For the most part the mountain is destitute of trees, but here umbrella pines grow on the steep mountain sides and fill the valley, giving shade and fragrance and soft music. The

plain, nearly four thousand feet below, lay spread out in hazy green, dotted with the darker green of villages and crossed by yellow winding rivers. There were dim blue mountains in the distance, and white clouds that sailed across the sky and were followed by gray shadows on the plain. We sat under the trees and enjoyed it all while someone read aloud from ''Bob Son of Battle'' or Hugh Black's ''Friendship''. Such sunrises as we had and sunsets scarcely less brilliant. When the damp clouds rolled down upon us from the summit, hiding it and the valley below, and the pines sighed and wept, then too it was beautiful. And when the clouds shifted and broke, giving us glimpses past the dark pines of the sunlit plain, it was more beautiful than ever. Pictures they were never to be forgotten.

On my way back to Lintsing I spent a few days in Tsi (Chi) Nan Fu, the capital of the province, meeting new friends and learning of plans and methods of other missions that might be of use in improving our work. I was especially interested in the new Union Medical College, in which we hope men from our part of Shan Tung may some day receive medical training. The course is one of five years and requires at least one year of college work for entrance. The teaching is all to be in Chinese.

It was interesting to see the progress in construction of the rail-road from Tientsin to Shanghai. In this region the track-bed is for the most part thrown up, lime is being burnt and bricks made. South from Tsi Nan a number of miles of track has been laid and a construction train goes puffing aud whistling back and forth. It is expected that in two years the line will be completed except for the great bridge over the Yellow River, and there steam launches will take passengers across until such time as the bridge is ready for use. The station nearest Lintsing will be more than a day's journey away, but will still not be so far distant as the nearest station on the Peking-Hankow line west of us.

I enjoyed my vacation, but there was always a restless desire to be back in Lintsing where I knew my poor sick people were wanting me, and then too I didn't like to be missing the excitement of the rebuilding that was going on. When Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and I came down to Lintsing three years ago there was a question whether the

station, as such, would ever be re-opened. But today in our new compound of twenty-five acres we see buildings rising on all sides. The Ellises and McCanns have already moved into the new Ellis house and by the time this reaches you the Eastmans will be settled in their house and Miss Ellis and I with them while we watch the building of the house that is to be ours. It seems too good to be true that we are really to have a house of our own, one that will be large enough for all our needs, and private and home-like enough to be restful when we come back from school or country tours or hospital. In a few weeks our girls' and boys' boarding schools will be in session with more pupils and better buildings than they have ever had, and at Thanksgiving time we expect to have our large fall meeting with the dedication of the new church. About the three courts that have been so well fitted up for dispensary rooms and the beginnings of a hospital and about the poor sick people who have welcomed me back with enthusiasm that makes my heart warm and eyes misty, I hardly dare to say a word, for I would not know where to stop. In imagination I hear you say, ''Printed matter-four pages-no time now to read it'', and then my poor letter might have a long rest. So for this time I will say, ''Good bye''. Some day if you like (and I may assume that you would like) I may write you a letter wholly about our medical department.

Please pray for our work here, so full of problems and possibilities, and pray for us who are the workers, and because you are my personal friends I feel that I may ask you to pray especially for me, that physical strength may be given me and spiritual understanding sufficient for the great work entrusted to me.

Yours with love,

SUSAN B. TALLMON.

Rec'd OCT 18 1911

Tientsin, China, Sept. 5, 1911.

My dear friends,

The end of the summer is here, and the letters you already should have received still unwritten. Please be generous, as you have been in the past, and accept the enclosed and this note in place of the personal letters which it seems impossible for me to write.

The past year has been a busy one, full, for the most part, with ordinary mission work. The famine, of which some of you ask, was south of our field and the plague chiefly north though in a few of our villages there were many deaths. The hospital work during spring and early summer was heavy and by the middle of July I reluctantly closed the hospital and went to Peitaiho where mission meeting was held in early August.

You may wonder why this is being written from Tientsin. I am here waiting the coming of my sister Edith, who, a cable-gram from Japan tells us, will arrive Sept. 13th. She is to be located at Sintsing. I cannot tell you how happy I am at the prospect of having her there. My only cloud is the thought of how she will be missed at home. I hope you will pray especially for her. The first year of one's missionary life, with all its re-adjustments, is at best a hard one.

The coming months promise to be full of fruitful, satisfying work. We have hoped to put up the new Sintsing hospital next spring, but the fewness of our numbers may lead the building committee to advise waiting. Some say, with reason, that building in China is no work for a woman. Formerly the salary of the Bible-woman who teaches in the hospital had been paid from the funds of the general woman's work. It was decided at mission meeting to ask this amount to be added to our regular appropriation for medical work. The young woman who will do this teaching has two little children and so can be away from home only a few hours a day. I am sure some friend or friends will be glad to give the extra $20.00 needed for her salary.

As you read the enclosed you will see something of what my clinic work is like. In addition there is the care of hospital in—patients operating, leading of meetings, language study etc. You surely realize how eagerly I count on your prayers for me and for the work, knowing that of myself I am wholly unequal to the task before me,

Sincerely Yours,

SUSAN B. TALLMAN.

NOV 25 1910

Lintsingchow, China, July 3rd, 1910.

My dear friends,

Since my last general letter there have come replies from nearly fifty of you, and it has been in my heart to write personal letters to you, but pressure of work (or it may be mental inertia) has been so great that very few of these letters have ever reached paper. I do thank you for writing. Your letters have been refreshing and stimulating messages from outside the little world in which we live, and have breathed a friendliness and sympathy that have made you all seem near.

Last fall I told you about my vacation, and this time it was my thought to write the promised letter about our medical work, but just as I was settling myself at the typewriter (so to speak) there came some copies of the illustrated hospital letter that Mrs. Ellis wrote this spring and you shall have that instead. Of course we have been very busy and have done many things since the first of March when that letter went to the printer, but the character of our work changes very little.

Our hospital has at times been crowded far beyond its legitimate capacity. Patients and those who came to care for them have slept on benches and on the floor, and one man when told he could not be admitted said, "It is no longer winter. I will sleep in the yard. I am very ill and cannot go home until I am cured."

Our operations have been more numerous and of a more serious nature than when the hospital was first opened. There are an amputation at the knee and the removal of a malignant tumor of the thigh to be done in the next two days. Eye operations are more numerous than others. Since as yet we have no operating room except that which is also dispensary, we do no abdominal work.

During the six months just ended there have been fifty-nine patients registered in the hospital besides a number

quite as large who have been allowed, for purposes of diagnosis or for other reasons, to remain in the hospital a few days without paying the monthly fee. The dispensary treatments have numbered more than two-thousand-four-hundred-fifty and these treatments have been given to nine-hundred-twenty-five different individuals. We have received from fees sufficient to pay the wages of gate-keeper and coolie and to provide the hospital fuel. The poor we have always with us, those for whom food and perhaps garment as well as medical treatment must be provided. Of our present patients the boy with heart disease, one of the three with tubercular bones of the foot, the little child upon whom we operated a few days ago for stone in the bladder, and the child with the severe burn are all in the hospital because of financial help without which they could not remain.

I returned an hour ago from a Sunday afternoon spent in the hospital. There were at our meeting about thirty besides our hospital helpers. The leader was the younger of the man nurses, who had chosen for his subject Laying up Treasure in Heaven. His talk was simple and earnest, showing thoughtful preparation and the Christian training that has been his from childhood. I added a few words as my parting message before vacation. The attention throughout the service was good. It took more than two hours to examine, in even a superficial way, the reading the patients had done during the week. Two men who already had some knowledge of characters wished to read the whole of the catechism to me. One when asked what part of the book he considered most important said, "The command, 'thou shalt have no other gods before Me.'" He assured me that he wished to enter the church, but he knows very little of what it means to be a church-member and must wait and learn more about Christian living. After examining the men we hear what the women have read or committed to memory and have a little meeting with them. They usually are slower than the men and less interested in learning. They live such circumscribed

lives and reading is so foreign to their thought of what should be expected of a woman. But we have several who are eager to read and one such is a great stimulus to the others. Recently I went to the room of a woman who had had a serious operation earlier in the day, hardly expecting to find her out from under the influence of the anaesthetic, but she was lying with a printed page spread out where she could see it and was reading the song. "There is only one true God, the great Heavenly Father. He gives us food and clothing and constantly pities us."

There is one statement in the hospital letter that is a mistake. You will share our disappointment when you know that the letter saying that $5,000 had been given for a woman's hospital here was written under a misapprehension and the appropriation has really not been made. We hope, however, that the hospital may not be a thing of the too distant future. We have our plans made (if we do not outgrow them).

In a few days I start for Pei Tai Ho, a sea-side resting-place beyond Tientsin, where the women of our Board have a cottage, I will take a teacher and hope to get one good month of study during the seven weeks of vacation.

When you can write again I am sure you will, and if the thought of me and of our work comes to you sometimes please make that thought a prayer, for no words can tell you how much we need strength and wisdom and courage beyond our own.

Yours very sincerely,

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July 3-1910

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Lintsingchow, China, July 27 1912.

My Dear Friends.

Here it is summer time again and to most of you I have not written all the year, though I have had letters from not a few of you and in my heart have thanked you for writing. I hope you are all well and each happy in his own work.

In many respects this has been a good year in spite of the Revolution and our enforced exile in Tientsin, from which place I sent many of you copies of our station letter written at that time. Mr. Ellis was here in Lintsing all winter, and the other members of the station except Mr. and Mrs. Eastman and their small daughter returned from the north in time to escape the confusion and terror of the looting and burning in Tientsin. We were glad to be in the quiet interior and thankful to be able to take up our regular work again. We had a very busy spring. The four Ellises started on their furlough in June and Edith after seeing them off in Tientsin, went on to Pei-Tai-Ho where she has since been studying hard. I am to join her there next week when our mission has its annual meeting.

Of course one of the things that has made the year a happy one has been having my sister with me. She has kept well and has made good progress with the study of Chinese. She has already a large place in the hearts of the school-girls and women of the church.

You will be glad to know that Dr. Ma Shih Chen, whom the Pang Chwang station is loaning us until our medical students finish, has come and promises to do good work. I am so thankful not to have to close the hospital when I go to mission meeting. Mr. Hou, one of our medical students, is conducting summer classes here for our men nurses and a few others. He has some hard work planned for them, and all is starting out well. We hope they may all receive spiritual uplift even more than mental training.

From a number of you have come gifts for the poor and you would like to know how the money is being spent. A small volume would not be sufficient for recording the stories of all those you have helped. Some were beggers but most were people we know personally, helpless old people, poor neighbours, day-school pupils, or needy sick in the hospital. One was a poor old woman who was dying of cancer. The kind-hearted nuns at a Buddist temple near by gave her a place to live and the food she ate was partly from you. Her last days were thus made easier than they might have been. One family you are helping is a lame widow and two little girls. The father, a working man, who earned enough to keep his family died of pneumonia after only a few days illness and left them with not even a roof over their heads. Their gratitude for the few dimes they have received from time to time (enough to pay their rent) is pathetic. Several times money has gone to get a few meals for the hungry little children of a man who used to be a helper but had to be discharged for dishonesty.

One gift paid the workman who mended the leaky roof of an old blind woman's house. Another who is helped is one of our gate-keepers, a very valuable man in our work, who has tuberculosis. The cod-liver-oil furnished him is doing much toward building up his body. His face is fuller and he coughs hardly at all. We begin to hope he may really be cured. A family

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living in the same yard as a young woman who sews for me pawned their winter bedding for about twenty-five cents. They were given twenty-two and a half cents when they left the bedding. If at the end of the month they wish to redeem their property they must bring twenty-five cents plus an interest of two and a half cents and if they wait two months bring thirty cents. Is it any wonder that the pawn shops grow rich? The sewing woman in telling of this family said. ''For two weeks they have had nothing to eat except what the neighbors give them. The father is away looking for work. We are so sorry for the mother and three children. She can't get any sewing to do. They never ask for anything and when one of the neighbors offers to lend her money or a garment to pawn she says.' 'How can I borrow anything more? I'll never be able to pay it back.' When I make my food at night the smallest girl sometimes comes and stands at the door and her eyes are so big and hungry and she never says a word. Then I dip out a bowl of mush and give to her and tell her to run to her room and eat it. If I have anything left I usually give it to them. But I am poor myself and the baby eats more than she used to and it takes more cloth to make her clothes, so I can't help them very much.'' Some of your money is to be given them each week, during the weeks I will be away. I am not giving much but enough to make the burden for the neighbors a little lighter.

Last Sunday after church there was a little group of women gathered around me. Several wished to thank me for the help given them that week. I received their thanks and turned to speak to others as I would rather not have it generally known that we are helping people. But one of the women still stood there and said: ''Please doctor'' in a tone not to be ignored. Her little daughter of twelve is in our day school. A good, quiet child she is, and studies well. The child's father is not a Christian and never comes to church, though the mother constantly attends. They are very poor and the father wants to get the little girl married while the mother wishes her to go to school. The girl has been helped some with a garment now and then, but we cannot promise to support her. ''Please doctor'' she said again. I turned with regret in my heart that we could'nt promise what I expected her to ask. There was a hungry, eager look in her eyes and what she said was, ''Please, doctor, will you not pray much for my husband?'' Yes, I could give what she asked.

This is a little of what your gifts are doing.

You know in a general way the various needs of a work like ours here, but all other needs fall into the background as we think of the spiritual possibilities of our work, before which we in ourselves stand powerless. Without the strength God's Spirit gives our work must fail. I believe that in some mysterious way our receiving the blessing we seek and being able to pass on to others the blessing they need is dependant in a degree upon your prayers. Let me urge you to pray.

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July 27 1912

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A Few of our Patients at Lintsingchow.

From both a professional and a humanitarian point of view our patients have been quite as interesting as other years. They have here been quite as willing to listen to the Gospel and perhaps more so as new things in China are treated with less of suspicion.

Our patients have included rich and poor, old and young, men, women and children. The official with plumed hat and silk clothes and the ragged beggar covered with sores and vermin, wealthy ladies and tired thin-faced mothers who never know what it is to have enough food for themselves and their little children. Some come for the slightest causes and some only when they think themselves at death's door.

There have been several patients who were treated by Dr. Wagner when he was here. For twenty years one of these has carried with her the memory of a single visit to the dispensary and has had the purpose to return. She was told on that first visit that her eyes needed an operation. ''But'', she said in telling her story, ''I could not stay then, for there was no one at home to care for the children. Now the children are all grown. The one who was a baby then is in a government school.'' And she added with pride, ''He has already passed his first examinations for a degree. So now I have come.'' Day after day she listened to the Bible woman's teaching with very intelligent interest, and finally said, ''My son thinks there are no gods, and says he will worship nothing, but if I could just tell him this doctrine as I have heard it here, I'm sure he would believe.''

Another woman, the wife of the yamen teacher in one of our neighboring hsien cities, the evening before she was to leave the hospital came to the Bible woman and said, ''Now please tell me again from the beginning all this teaching, everything I have heard here, so I can tell my husband.''

We have always tried to discourage the giving of presents by the patients to any of the hospital force, and have asked that instead money contributions be made to the hospital. However presents can not always be refused. These have ranged in elaborateness from a bowl of garlic dumplings to a feast sent by the city official which was truly fit for a king. During the fourth month fair among the many who presented themselves for treatment were three old women from thirty miles away who had been patients when they came to the fair last year. They greeted the entire hospital force as old friends and then singling out the Doctor told how they had longed to see her all the year, and now were bringing her a little present. The present tied in a blue handkerchief proved to be thirteen hard boiled eggs. Some were whole and some demonstrated the fact hat they really had been hard-boiled. The women explained that uncooked eggs would have made a more elegant present but fresh eggs were rather hard to carry.

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We have always tried to discourage the giving of presents by the patients to any of the hospital force, and have asked that instead money contributions be made to the hospital. However presents can not always be refused. These have ranged in elaborateness from a bowl of garlic dumplings to a feast sent by the city official which was truly fit for a King.

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The presents brought often represent a real heart gratitude, wholly incommensurate with the intrinsic value of the gift. We will never forget the old man, poor and almost blind, who came with his frail wife to bring their only son, a boy of eight years, for an operation. The child did not rally promptly after the operation, and the mother herself became ill. Then one of the nurses reported that for days the mother had eaten nothing but coarse millet bread in order that she might so save money for better food for the boy. Condensed milk bought with money sent by children in America was most gratefully received. When the child was well and they went home the mother left as a donation for the hospital four hundred cash, about nine cents, all the money she had. A few days later when the first peaches were ripe she came again and with tears of gratitude shining in her eyes said. ''See the boy, how well he is! His father is so thankful. He said to me that such poor people as we have no way of really showing our gratitude, but he sent these few peaches and we want to say, 'thank you' again''. It is hard to put a money value on such a gift and write in the hospital account-book, contribution, five cents. That tells so small a part of the truth.

The father of another little patient, whom his parents had received after operation as a gift from the dead, walked twenty miles one hot spring day carrying carefully in a bowl five little goldfish. He also brought three small fragrant-alanthus trees, that he hoped might some day make a pleasant shade around the Doctor's house. He assured us many times that they would never forget the truths they had learned at the hospital, that they always intended to keep Sunday (if they could remember what day it was) and that they would never worship in the temples again. Would that we had a teacher to follow up these friendly families and help them keep the teaching they have received!

A number of our outcalls have been to families of wealth in villages several miles from the city. As conveyance is furnished by those who call the Doctor it is not always easy to regulate the time of one's return. Upon one occasion the hospital party found themselves one of the attractions connected with a family feast, and at another time became unwilling guests over-night. The thought of many pressing duties at the hospital makes such delays seem useless and most trying, but when people ask to have our ''teaching'' explained to them and listen attentively the delay becomes a welcome opportunity for scattering Gospel seed. The more we see of these homes of wealth and education the more we appreciate the charm and culture found in them and the more clearly too we see in some of these same homes ignorance and sorrow and sin. Truly there is nothing but the power of Jesus Christ that can save men from their sins and from the misery sin brings.

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REC'D SEP 24 1912

467

Peitaiho, China. Aug. 29. 1912.

My dear Dr. Barton,

In Mr. Bell's letter of July 31st just received the list of reports does not contain that of our Lintsing Medical work. This I am enclosing to you.

Under another cover I am mailing several copies of a general letter printed recently. You once asked Mrs. Ellis to have copies of such letters sent to you. These particular ones are not of particular interest since they tell merely of a few of our rich and poor and touch not at all on the political condition of the country which is what people now wish most to hear. Of this I trust the men of the mission are keeping you as fully informed as possible.

My sister and I return to Lintsing in a few days and Mr. & Mrs. Eastman and baby follow after the Chinese mission meeting at Pa Tung fu. We look forward to a full year of satisfying work.

Sincerely yours,
Susan B. Vallman.

Detach -

Aug. 29-1913

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JUL 30 1915

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Lintsing, Sung, China
June 15, 1915.

Rev. J.L.Barton, D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter of May 6th is at hand and I send you the information that you request for the Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. You ask regarding the population of the district served by the Lintsing Hospital. The population of the city of Lintsing is variously estimated as from fifty to sixty thousand people. Twenty thousand of these are Mohammedans. The population of the district served can be given even less exactly. The medical district served is much larger than that in which we are responsible for the evangelistic work because the three missions occupying the fields south and south west of us have no medical work at all. There are three hospitals sixty miles distant from Lintsing, that of our Board at Tehchow, north east, that of the London Mission at Siaochang, north, and across the Yellow River south east that of the Anglican Mission at Ping Yin. Ninety miles east at Tsinan and eighty miles west at Shunteh are hospitals of the American Presbyterian Mission. South and south west there is no hospital nearer than that of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission at Changte, Honan, one hundred and twenty miles away. The population of the district which lies nearer to the Lintisng Hospital than to any other is by the most recent estimate Five millions.

2) Lintsing has no railroad, nor are there any in our field. This city is located on the Wei River at the point where the artificial part of the Grand Canal enters the river. Transportation of freight was formerly chiefly by river and canal. Products of the country cotton, peanuts, oil, grain, hides, fruit and eggs being taken by boat to Tientsin, but now we also see these same commodities taken to the newly ~~constructed~~ constructed Tsin Pu railroad by wheelbarrow, ox or mule cart. The method

of travel in the district is by cart for those who can afford it, for others by wheelbarrow, on donkey or on foot. Chairs carried by men are used for only short journeys.

3) Tientsin the nearest open port is two hundred ten miles to the north north east. Two days by cart or three days by boat brings us to Techow, our railway station. From there Tientsin may be reached in six hours by rail. If by " open port" is meant a city open to foreign trade it should be stated that within a few days we have heard a rumour to the effect that Lintsing is one of twelve cities in Shantung now being so opened.

4) Agriculture is the principle industry of the district. Weaving of cotton and of a certain thin silk fabric should also be mentioned.

5) The chief official of the district is the prefect who resides at Tungchangfu and has jurisdiction over one of the four districts into which the province of Shantung is divided. There are twenty nine counties in the district. The district military official is also located at Tung chang. Under the new form of government all cities of "chou" and "fu" rank except the capital and three others have been reduced to "hsien" rank, corresponding to that of county seat, so that those cities which formerly had governing power over a number of county seats are now of equal rank with them and each in independant of the others. Each county has its group of officials, the head official being far superior in power to any under him. There are ten counties from which our patients chiefly come and ten others not so near from which there are also patients in a less number. Lintsing is, by reason of its location on the GRand Canal, its size and business importance, a customs' station. The superindent of customs is an official of importance.

6) The educational center of the newly created governmental district is at Tungchangfu where there are normal and high schools with about three hundred pupils. Graduates from the high school enter the university at Peking or Tientsin. For financial reasons the high school formerly located at Lintsing has been combined with the one

at Tungchang so that the government schools of this city range from primary to " high grammar". Other county seats probably have the same schools. In some of these cities are primary schools for girls, but not in all.

7) Officially and educationally Tungchang is the most important city of the district but Lintsing has the larger population and is more of a business center. It has been a gratification to us that almost from the reopening of our medical work in 1907, it has recommended itself to the officials of the city and district. Of course this favorable attitude of officials and gentry has been in a large measure due to the medical work done here by Dr. Wagner and Mrs. Perkins before Boxer times. The present head civil official of the county, Mr. Yuan, has been in office here for four years. He has made a number of contributions in recognition of the service given his family. He asked several years ago that when we were ready to build he be allowed to circulate a subscription among his friends and under officials. This is just being done. Nearly four hundred dollars (Mexican) is in hand and more is promised. Last year, General Li, the military official in charge of the district and Colonel HU and Colonel Liu of this city united in presenting the Hospital with a complimentary tablet in recognition of the medical and surgical work done for the soldiers. General Li is one of those who promises to contribute to the new building. The most generous native contributor has been Mr. Chu, the superintendent of customs. His first gift was one hundred dollars (Mex) . He has made arrangements by which certain funds which come under his control amounting to a thousand dollars (Mex.) a year, shall be contributed in monthly payments to be used for the medical work in any way which the hospital committee may decide. The first few months this contribution will probably be used to complete the funds necessary for the men's surgical ward. His gifts with those of Mr. Yuan and other native contributors already amount to nearly seven hundred dollars (Mex). The funds, five thousand (Gold), for the new central hospital building are already in hand and preperations and purchases will be completed so that it can be erected

as soon as Mr. Bergamini can come to our aid in the fall. This however does not provide adequately for the women's wards. All our present buildings(because of their location) must be turned over to the men's medical department. Specials gifts from friends in America will provide women's rooms to accommodate twenty patients.

You ask what are the most common diseases with which we meet . It is practically true to say that there is every disease which we find in America through not in the same proportion. Mental and nervous diseases are less common though hysteria and insanity are often seem. Epilepsy also, is very frequent. The largest number of hospital treatments is by far eye affections which are of every kind. Trachoma however, is the original cause of probably eighty percent of the cases. Tuberculosis in all its forms is very common. Smallpox and all other contagious diseases are unchecked by the first suggestion of quarentine, though vaccination for smallpox is practised. Malaria and dysentary and to a less extent typhoid fever are endemic. Kalaazar is a little understood but very common disease.

But it is surgical work which has made the reputation of the mission hospital and which comes asking most insistantly for attention. Every thing needing surgical care whether a needle in the finger or the largest and most hopeless of tumors is confidently submitted for operation. Much major surgery has, however, necessarily to be refused because of our limited staff and inadequate equipment. Our most frequent operations are those on the eye for cataract, pterigium, entropium etc.

Vesical calarlus is a condition often brought for operation as are tubercular gland and bone infections. The operations which excite the most gateful appreciation are those for cataract and those for hare-lip.

No more appealing call comes for surgical aid than that made by operative obstetrics. One of the lines of medical activity in which we hope to do more in the future but which has been touched upon is that of instruction and training our constituancy in matters of hygene and sanitation. The Chinese themselves are not generally asking for this instruction but they are keenly alive to the even more insistant need of a hospital for victims of the opium habit.

The needs of this field would be lessened if there were scattered over it Chinese doctors of western training. The Lintsing hospital is the only possible place where modern medical or surgical treatment can be obtained. Anatomy, physiology, bacteriology and all the basis of medical science are quite outside the knowledge of the native practitioner.

Sincerely yours,

Susan B. Tallman.

June 28th On homeleave for Te Chang.

Please excuse the delay in mailing this letter. The last two weeks have been very busy ones at the hospital. Never have there been so many women patients in the hospital. Every bang (brick bed) was full and one woman preferred sleeping on the floor to sharing the crowded bang. Three women

were waiting at the station when I was leaving home, so the men had to leave their sleeping places for them, as there is no room for them in the women's wards.

as soon as Mr. Bergamini can come to our aid in the fall. This however does not provide adequately for the women's wards. All our present ~~[illegible]~~ buildings(because of their location) must be turned over to the men's medical department. Specials gifts from ~~[illegible]~~ friends in America will provide women's rooms to accommodate twenty patients.

You ask what are the most common diseases with which we meet. It is practically true to say that there is every disease which we find in America, though not in the same proportion. Mental and nervous diseases are less common, though hysteria and insanity are often seen. Epilepsy also, is very frequent. The largest number of hospital treatments is by far eye affections which are of every kind. Trachoma however, is the original cause of probably eighty percent of the cases. Tuberculosis in all its forms is very common. Smallpox and all other contagious diseases are unchecked by the first suggestion of quarantine, though vaccination for smallpox is practised. Malaria and dysentary and to a less extent typhoid fever are endemic. Kalazar is a little understood but very common disease.

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The needs of this field would be lessened if there were scattered over it Chinese doctors of western training. The Linfeng hospital is the only possible place where modern medical or surgical treatment can be obtained. Anatomy, physiology, bacteriology and all the basis of medical science are quite outside the knowledge of the native practitioner.

Sincerely Yours

Susan B. Talbot

Dr. Susan B. Talbot
Linfeng
June 15-1915

RECD AUG 24 1915

Peitaiho, China, July 19, '15.

Rev James L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr Barton, For several weeks Mr. Ellis has been urging me to write to you, thinking that I might be able to make such representation of the needs of Suiting's medical work that the efforts of the home Board to secure for us a man physician would be increased even beyond what they already have been. The letter sent two weeks ago in answer to your request for information for the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation tells some of the things bearing on the subject but the particular item which Mr. Ellis wishes reported is that I am engaged to be married to Rev. Benj F. Sargent of Berkeley, Calif. But I am not writing this for announcement in the Missionary Herald for our plans are not yet sufficiently definate. So far as our plans are made they are that Mr. Sargent should come out to China next summer and we be married as soon as he arrives. There are a number of reasons combining to make it impossible for us to remain permanently in China but it does not seem right for us to plan to return to America until Mr. Eastman is back from furlough or at least until his furlough is nearly over. Of course, it may be that by the act of marrying I sever my connection with the Board. (There may be some rule covering this point) But We have so few doctors in North China that my going next summer would I fear leave Suiting with no foreign doctor, for the Board could hardly provide one in less than two years from this time.

When I say "the Board" I mean the American Board for, while we hope that the W.B.M.P. may be able to fill my place and that soon, if there must be delay in the sending of the man physician already authorized or of the woman physician we feel the man should come first. Please do not misunderstand me. A woman physician in China can do many things that a man cannot do. She has a large field that no one else can occupy. But if it should be necessary in the future, as it has been these nine years, to have but one physician at Linting, several days distant from the nearest consultant of the same race, (Tai Chow is four days round trip) with the necessity of overseeing the work of young native doctors, with responsibilities for hospital administration added to heavy professional duties, the strain of the situation would be more easily borne by a man than by a woman. This is not merely my personal opinion but is that expressed in a general resolutions passed by the North China Mission at its meeting ~~two~~ or four years ago. I am sorry I haven't the minutes here so I could quote exactly. The resolution - ~~so~~ it was in the Statement of Mission Policy - was that a general hospital should be in charge of a man physician.

Having said all this about the need of having a man physician in Linting I would not leave you with the impression that if a man is sent we would not feel the need of a woman to fill my place. If the W.B.M.P. can ~~find~~ such a one, the sooner she comes to the field the better ~~to~~ and I hope there may be nothing to prevent their securing her support from the same sources from which mine has come.

Mrs. Wagner of the W.B.M.P. has been told of my engagement but as yet I have not written to any of the other officers of the Board. I am sorry to be causing them such embarrassment as I doubtless am, but I am sure you will understand when I tell you that it was unavoidable.

Sincerely yours,
Susan B. Tallman.

When I say "the Board" I mean the Democrat Board for while we hope that the N.B.M.P. may be able to fill our places we that seem, if there must be a delay in the meeting of the new physician already appointed or of the new physician we feel the new should come first. There do not misunderstand me. A woman physician in China can do many things that a man cannot do. It has a large field that no one else can occupy. But if it should be necessary in the future, as it has been these nine years, to have one physician at Nantsing, several days distant from the nearest consultant of the same race. (In Chen in four days normal trot) with the inconvenience of overseeing the work of young medical students, with responsibilities for hospital administration, to carry professional duties, the efficiency of the medical work may be more easily borne by a man than by a woman. This is not merely my personal opinion but is that expressed in resolutions passed at the Board Clubs Meeting on its meeting two years ago. I am sorry I have the minutes here and cannot quote exactly. The resolution - as it was in the statement of Miss Foley - was that a general hospital should be in charge of a man physician.

Mommy said all this about the need of having a man physician. Mommy I mostly not have gone with the women

That if a man is sent we would not feel the need of a man to fill my place. If the N.B.M.P. can find another, the sooner she comes to the field the better. and hope there may be nothing to prevent this coming in support from the same sources from which came the men. Women of the N.B.M.P. have been told of my engagement but as yet I have not written to any of the official friends of the Board. I am sorry to be causing them such embarrassment as I doubtless am, but I am sure you will understand when I tell you that it was inevitable.

Sincerely yours,

Susan B. Talbot

Susan B. Talbot

Certificate

July 17 1925

REC'D OCT 14 1915

Lintsin, Shantung, China,

August third, 1915.

(written from Peitaiho)

Dear friends:

You ask me sometimes in ~~your letters~~ if medical work in China is never discouraging. Yes, of course, it is. Some days, just as in any work in America, everything seems to go wrong. In may be the old woman on whose eye an iridectory for glaucoma was done has a headache and her eye seems more not less inflamed, or the boy with malaria to whom was given quinine four days ago sufficient to break up the attack has had another chill more intense than ever. Can it be there was a mistake in the diagnosis or did his mother not give him the medicine because he thought it bitter? She says she gave but "who knows?"

There has been coming to the dispensary a poor old soul who will never be any better. When she enters the nurses open the windows. She has an enormous cancer foul of odor. She begs for an operation but that is impossible. All that can be done is to cleanse it, remove the sloughs and dress it with soothing ointment. I try to say some word of eternal value, but she finds it hard to understand and the words seem almost hollow. She may never come again and it is with an aching heart that I open the door for her and almost hope she will not come again. Then she turns and smiles a grateful smile that almost brings the tears. The nurses ask this little girl why she has returned without the bandages on her head. Wasn't she sent home with yards of good bandages to keep the dressings in place? They say the grandmother wouldn't let her come into the house with white on her head because white is the color for mourning. Of course the head is worse and the bandages are gone! This woman hands back the medicine given her for her child ill two months with dysentery. She says she gave him one dose and he was no better. Hasn't the honorable doctor some good medicine? Yes, these are discouragements enough.

But there are encouraging things too. During the fourth month of this year often we did not finish seeing the clinic patients until half past six. Dr. Ma was away and the patients numbered daily from fifty to seventy five. When one comes to the close of an afternoon like one of those it is easy to think of the patients as merely "cases". One afternoon the very last patient was a woman past fifty. She carried her little grandchild of two years and said they both wished to enter the hospital as inpatients, she for entropium and the child for prolapse of the rectum. She had a long tale to tell about how

the mother when the grand mother was absent with a sick relative, had kept the little boy for five months on the hard bed with bricks to weigh down the bedclothes on either side so that he wouldn't crawl out. The child was so weak, he couldn't stand alone. There was no vacant place in the hospital at that time but we told her she might return in a few days when she could be given the use of half of a six by eight foot brick bed. She was very attentive at prayers and was eager to study all that her poor eyes would permit. One day the subject was idol worship and she surprised us by saying, "For six years I have not gone to the temples to worship idols nor burned incense to my ancestors at home, though my aunt is very much frightened when I do not. You see it is this way, six years ago when there wasn't any hospital, only the dispensary down at Fruit Market Place, I had a number of boils and went there and was cured. I heard the preaching and bought some gospels and my husband who reads, read them to me. I knew there was no use worshiping idols made of wood and mud and I said I'd not worship any god but the Great Heavenly Father. Now I want to learn more." She did learn much more and the Sunday before I came away she and four of her grandchildren were at church as upon several other Sundays, and the little boy when he saw me come in pointed with his finger and said "Dai" (which might be translated 'Doc') and wriggled until his grandmother let him down when he toddled across and asked to be seated on the bench beside me. The little granddaughter will enter our girl's school this fall. Are they Christians? They are at least learning what it is to be Christians.

It always makes us very glad to get messages from former patients. There are many Catholics in the western part of our field. Several years ago there came two Chinese nuns, very attractive women, who were in charge of a girls' school. They brought a note from the German priest in charge of the district asking me to examine them for pulmonary tuberculosis. One, I believe, had it. Being intelligent women they followed instructions much more carefully than do most patients. When I went on furlough I lost track of them. This spring a women from their village came for treatment. She reported them both well and brought their cordial greeting.

The big fourth moon festival is a favorite time with former patients for revisiting the hospital because so many come at that time to do business as well as many to worship at temples and pray for grandsons. This May from a village twenty miles away, was one of these who come to revisit us.

She had walked every step of the twenty miles carrying a basket of eggs as a thank offering. She was poor and so had left but a small gift for the hospital when she went home. Then too, in her home, quite contrary to Chinese custom, it was not the mother-in-law but the ill-tempered daughter-in-law who managed the house so that the mother had nothing to give but these carefully hoarded eggs. She delighted in telling of the months since she had last seen us. "No," she said, "How could I forget how to pray. I say the blessing every meal before I eat. At night I shut my eyes, so, and pray the prayer I learned here. I haven't forgotten." And she repeated (in Chinese of course.)

"Father, I thank Thee for thy grace
For love the same each time and place
And now I humbly ask of Thee
Forgive my sins and make me free.
Make my least act to tell Thy love
Take me at death to Heaven above
For all my friends I ask the same
Making my prayer in Jesus' name."

Then I use my own words too just as Mrs. Sung taught me I should. When my daughter-in-law doesn't give me enough to eat I pray, "Great Heavenly Father keep me from getting angry and don't let me be too hungry". Then I prayed that my face where you removed the tumor might heal perfectly and, see!-it has. "There is one thing that I want to ask,--why don't a teacher ever get to our village to preach and teach us this doctrine? My son wants to learn too. I can't teach him much. He sometimes hears a teacher preaching at the market town but no one ever comes to us. Why is it?" Then I told how few preachers we have in the field to do touring. Sometimes one preacher must visit so many places that he can make the rounds but a few times a year. If we had more men-if we had more money for men-we could do better. It was not her intention to sell the eggs but we talked the matter over. The girls' school would buy them for the market price and the money could be used towards the expenses of the one who toured in her region. You on the Pacific coast would pay several dollars for that number of eggs if you were buying them for Christmas cooking, but the girls' school got them for the market price of twenty cents, but you must not consider that amount small, for were you a workman in Lintsing you could not earn so much in two days. The hospital preacher was asked to take the money and to report the gift and that for which it was given to the Congregational

association. I hope that before this someone has visited the village.

Another visitor at the time of the big fair was a lady from an important city thirty miles to the east of us. She came in a fine cart with a serving woman to attend her for she is not poor. She too had been operated upon at the hospital for a cancer. She did not come to worship at the temples or buy at the fair but to attend the large church meeting that is held each spring, wishing to learn more of the doctrine and only incidentally to have medical treatment for minor ailments. She told of how with the help of her son she had finished reading the catechism and how her little grandson and granddaughter had read it too and how she daily gathered all the family together for family prayers. She said "For many years our family has not worshiped idols and this doctrine seems just what we were seeking." Mrs. Arthur H. Smith was with us at that time taking charge of the preaching to the crowds of women that visited our compound, so this patient went day after day and listened to the fundamental truths of Christianity simply told. She returned home encouraged and blessed to take new light to the family of which she is the head.

One of the pleasantest occasions of the week is our hospital prayer-meeting each Friday evening, which doctors, evangelists, Bible woman and nurses take turns in leading. The children of the families are brought, too, for there is no one with whom to leave them at home. There is bright-eyed Lien Ch'un who can follow in the Bible reading and join in not a few hymns, and there is his chubby, happy, little brother who usually goes to sleep and is put down on the rug to nap until the meeting is over. Then there is often Mrs. Sung's little grandson, and the serious little son of the Liu home. They all like to come. Do you exclaim, "Remarkable"! Not at all. Part of the explanation is that there are low stools for them to sit on and also at least one cookie for each child. More American children might enjoy prayer-meeting under those circumstances.

One of the busy Fridays this spring it was my turn to lead the meeting. After hymn and opening prayer and Bible reading, according to a prearranged plan, I asked Mr. Liu, the evangelist, and Mrs. Sung, the Bible woman, to tell for the benefit of all of us about each of the in-patients. Mrs. Sung reported that most of the women were willing to be taught but there were some who listened or made an effort to learn only when they thought the doctor might be around. The brightest patient was a young woman with tubercular spine who was making

great progress, reading pages of the catechism daily. There was the woman who had been home for a few days and returned to say that the members of her family were anxious to hear the gospel because they wished to know what kept her from flying into a passion at every slight annoyance as had been her habit; the blind woman who was old and slow but who listened and tried earnestly to learn the prayers and Bible verses repeated for her; the girl whose father could not read and wished her to learn all she could so as to teach him; the young woman with a tubercular elbow who was so distracted by pain and by the care of her baby girl that she had little heart for learning anything-this was part of her report.

Mr. Liu, too, found the patients had varying degrees of interest or indifference. One man, a patient who had a cataract operation three years ago, had returned for an operation on the other eye. He had joined the church on probation and was gladly learning more. Another eye-patient had never known anything about Christianity until he came to Lintsing for treatment but the seed seemed to have fallen into good soil and was springing up. He was from a village only a few miles from the station of another mission so he was going home with a note of introduction to the workers there. The father of the little lad who had a serious operation some weeks before was a "reading man" and was thoughtfully investigating the claims of Christianity.

The prayers that followed were mostly for these who had been mentioned, for the thousands who had received treatment at the Lintsing hospital during the years since its opening and for ourselves that we might be worthy witnesses to the gospel we profess. After the closing hymn I asked Dr. Ma to tell every one about the visit we had received that day from Mr. Chu, the new customs' official. This Mr. Chu is a descendant of the Ming emperors, and a very progressive young man. He has visited England and France and knows much of foreign ways. He told me he had read the Bible and believed there was no other true doctrine. He had already sent a contribution of a hundred dollars (silver) towards the fund the Chinese are raising for a new surgical ward for men. Dr. Ma told how that afternoon he had come with one of his secretaries to make inquiries about the amount of money received yearly from America for hospital expenses, about how much went for supplies and how much for salaries, and so forth. He said that with the enlarged hospital the expenses of carrying on the work would surely be increased, and that if we would accept he wished to denote certain funds under his control, amounting to about a thousand dollars

(silver) a year, to the use of the hospital. There would be no restrictions as to the expenditure of these funds for he was sure they would be used for the purpose for which they were given. Such exciting news this was for those who had not already heard it. Did this mean we could plan for the opium refuge we have so much needed, with its special nurse? Did it mean a better surgical ward for men than the one we had in mind? Did it mean more adequate salaries, better instruments, a larger supply of drugs, and possibly in time a hospital kitchen, and a private room for official patients? An addition of thirty five dollars a month to the resources of a hospital in America would not cause such rejoicing but here, while it would not provide for all of the above mentioned needs, you must understand that it would increase our receipts by half. We sat and talked long. But finally a plaintive, sleepy voice was heard, "Father, father WHEN will we go home?" and we were recalled from flights into the possible future. Lanterns were lighted, two sleeping tots were shouldered by their fathers and two others led by their mother and grandmother. Good nights were said, but not until each child had had on extra cookie.

You will rejoice as we do because of this added resource. By the time this letter reaches you the actual work of building the new hospital will have begun. The erection of the building will take much less time than has been needed for the purchasing of materials. So you may picture us not many months hence enjoying the conveniences of the new hospital. We are very grateful for what has come of material equipment making possible our present work and the larger work of the near future. We are grateful to the friends at home who have made gifts, and for the friendship and cooperation of the Chinese, never so marked as this year. We are thankful for the hundreds of patients who have been treated in the hospital this year, receiving help for physical ills and seeing illustrated in a manner that they can understand something of the teaching of Him, who came to make known God's love for the world. We are thankful that this work is yours as well as ours and we ask you to pray more earnestly than ever before that it may ALL be His.

Sincerely yours,

Susan B. Tallmon.

to Friends

Luteing

Aug. 3-1915

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REC'D JAN 24 1916

Peking, China
Dec. 23. 1915

Dr. William E. Strong
Boston.
Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:

It is much too late to wish you a merry Christmas but perhaps wishes for a happy, successful new year may reach you before the novelty of being a new year has worn off. Just now we are in the midst of Christmas festivities and Christmas excitement and I do not believe I have ever felt the real true spirit of the Christmas time as I am feeling it this year. Every department of schools, college, kindergarten and Bible school has had its own special celebration, entered into with great enthusiasm and getting from it a feeling of what Christmas really means.

This is a wonderful country, a wonderful people and a great work. I am so happy to be here and especially here in Peking for the work here seems

so intensely interesting and worth while and I am looking forward with great enthusiasm to the time when I can do more share of the work and be a part of the business around me.

Just at present we are deeply engrossed with language study which at times looks rather hopeless. The study is intensely interesting but one does long to overcome the barrier of a strange tongue and get to work. I am glad I can do a little music teaching this year and so come in touch with the girls in a slight way. They are such dear, lovable girls and so much in earnest that to work with them is pure pleasure.

All the work here has started this year with an increase in attendance and with added opportunities. The College enrollment is about thirty and the Academy over a hundred, enrolling more this year than last year in College and Academy combined. The College is in rather cramped quarters just now for the

arrangements for its removal to the Tingtu were not completed but we hope by Spring to move into the new quarters.

Fifty or more women are attending the Bible School coming from different missions. It is a three years course and these women are given a small salary for their work in teaching and lecturing. They go to the factories for practice work, meeting there from fifteen to twenty five hundred women who are engaged in making soldiers clothes. They go among these women telling them stories and talking to them. As this is about the only opportunity for advancement that many of these women have, they are very eager to learn all they can and are very appreciative of the Bible women's attempts to help them.

Living under a monarch so far has not proved very different in every day affairs. We did appreciate the illuminations given in honor of his Royal majesty and I hope they gave him as much pleasure as they did us.

Buildings from top to bottom were a blaze of electric lights and electric light signs with Chinese characters flashed intermittently across the sky. The streets were hung with literally thousands of gay lanterns, some red, some blue, green and yellow. The wonderful big gateways were hung with lines of electric lights and the richly painted tiles were corded with flowers of every hue and were brilliant with lights. Bathing it in the wonderful silver moonlight, with the throngs of people passing to and fro, it looked like a picture in a fairy book. And we could hardly believe we were seeing a real, true picture.

It is time now for another Christmas celebration. We have had to arrange a schedule of times and places for these various entertainments so as to give time for each one.

With best wishes for a happy New Year. Very sincerely,

Hallie L. Turner.

Adelle L. Tenney

Pekung- Dec. 23-1915

75 7 copies

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Dr. William E. Strong

REC'D FEB 7 1917

Peking
Jan. 9. 1917.

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Christmas time, once more, has become just a happy memory, but such a happy one that all through the year, I am sure we shall feel the joy its coming brought to us.

I am going to tell you some of the happy times the Xmas season brings to the children and young people of China, as well as what it means to us foreigners, to whom the joys of Xmas time are a part of our very selves. To really know how much Xmas means, one just has to see its beauty and joy in a land which is just beginning to feel the Christ spirit.

The Xmas festivities necessarily commenced several weeks before the 25th of December, for when all the departments of College, Academy, Boys and Girls Schools and the Church have their own special celebration, it takes considerable calculation to get them arranged in a proper schedule.

The first entertainment was given for the University students who are studying Bible in night classes at this Compound. They are the students who have become interested in Christianity from the Y-M.C.A. meetings, and though they are not all Christians, many from these classes are entering the church and are giving their lives to Christ.

The entertainment was held in the Parish House which was gayly decorated with garlands and Xmas bells and on the platform was a lovely Xmas tree and a real fire-place and chimney. The entertainment was a little play given by some of the boys of the Boys School and represented an American childs Xmas. The whole idea, of course, being very new and novel to these University students. We saw the family at dinner and the excited happy talk of joy to come was a very good representation of what happens on Xmas eve. in our own land where there are small children eagerly waiting Santa's arrival. Their stockings were hung

(2) up by a real fire place and the children snugly tucked in bed. Then came the jingling of sleigh bells and a real Santa Claus with a pack of toys came down thro the chimney, filled the stockings, and with much laughter and fun disappeared up the chimney again. It was a little difficult to think of a Chinese Santa Claus at first, but this old Santa was a fine, jolly one, though he did not look just like our old familiar one.

The children then were awakened and investigated their stockings with rather more subdued exclamations than one hears at home, still they played their parts very well. Then the Xmas tree was revealed and the candles lighted, while a foreign quartet sang "Silent Night". I think those students must have gone away with a new and deeper realization of what joy Xmas time brings to the children in a Christian land.

The kindergarten celebration was next and although it was bitterly cold and the air was heavy with snow, a goodly number of small tots and their fond parents came to see the big Xmas tree, gay with kindergarten chains, and all the little, pretty, bright things the children had made for their parents.

The children were a lovely picture as they sat in the circle and sang their Xmas songs, told Xmas stories and entertained us with their games. Many a peal of laughter went up from the admiring audience, for, the youngsters had on so many padded garments, that they were almost as broad as they were long, and, if one accidentally tumbled over, it took the combined efforts of several others to get him on his feet again. After the exercises were over, a lovely doll was given to each little girl and a ball or some toy to each boy and also, greatest treat of all, a striped paper sack full of peanuts, candy and small red apples. Surely Xmas came to each little child there, and looking at their happy faces we knew how deep was the joy.

The Academy girls had their exercises the same cold day and although the Chinese dread wetness and exposure more than most anything else, the big church was almost full. This

(3) entertainment was a series of tableaux, picturing scenes at the time of Christ and the girls gave it with a reverence and depth of feeling which made it truly beautiful. We saw the shepherds asleep on the hills, the manger and Mary bending over the baby Jesus, the appearance of the wise men and the offering of their gifts and then their appearing before Herod. Between the different scenes, a chorus of students sang the lovely Xmas songs and the whole story was very beautifully and impressively given.

The Bible School also gave a series of Christmas plays and various entertainments were held at the North Church and at the Chi Hua Men Chapel. It is so wonderful to see our old, loved customs being adopted and lived over again by people to whom it is all so new and wonderful.

One of the contributions of the foreigners to the Christmas festivities was the rendering of Handel's "Messiah" with a chorus of about eighty and a Chinese orchestra. We had been working hard on this since September and I am sure it more than repaid all our efforts. Two renderings were given for the Chinese alone and both times the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A was packed full of appreciative listeners. My teacher told me that he felt as though he had been in heaven after he heard it and College and Academy girls were very enthusiastic. I am glad they can have the opportunity of hearing some of the great things we all love.

Our own Christmas day was a very happy one. We had made the house gay with evergreen and red paper flowers and huge bunches of mistle-toe with its gleaming, red berries made a truly festive appearance. On our breakfast table was a little Xmas tree ablaze with lights, and heaped up all around were the long Xmas messages and the dear gifts. Only a few packages had come from home, but many letters had been received and every little greeting was deeply appreciated.

After breakfast we went around the compound to see our little foreign children enjoy their Xmas things. I think no where on earth do children have such a real Xmas day as do the little children of the missionaries. Their gifts may not be so elegant but there is such a real Xmasey spirit in everything they have.

and watching them is one of the happiest parts of our Xmas here.

Christmas night is always reserved for a frolic of the foreigners and after our Christmas dinners were over we assembled at Drs Ingram's home and there had a merry time, ending our fun with an old fashioned Virginia Reel with every one taking part. There are so many of us here this year in Peking that a Christmas frolic with us all together is a thing to be remembered. The next event was the wedding of one of our college graduates who has been teaching in the College since her graduation, and as Y.W.C.A secretary, who has been educated in America. We were very much interested in this wedding, for not only is the bride well educated, but she is extremely attractive and they had had an opportunity of becoming acquainted and of having a natural courtship, which is most unusual here. The ceremony was held in the Y.W.C.A auditorium and was conducted by Dr. Wilder and was a very beautiful service. Two tiny flower girls led the procession. They were followed by the bride in a lovely gown of red satin, their color of happiness, and a flowing white veil. Her bridemaid was in pale blue silk and there was also a very handsome best man. During the very impressive and beautiful service, one of the tiny flower girls, becoming awed at the solemnity of the occasion, broke into tears and wept copiously into a black bordered handkerchief. The contrast of her grief and the joy of the occasion was most too much for the audience but she was rescued by her mother when her grief became to overwhelming and the situation was saved.

It is a great thing to see a new home started out here, where real love is the main factor and the wife is the acknowledged equal. For most of the time the young couple have nothing to say about the matter and all arrangements are made by the mother or a middle man.

We have been having extremely cold weather for Peking

so they tell us, and it seems to me it would be cold anywhere. We are especially concerned over the poor, many of whom have inadequate clothing and little to eat. The city is doing something to provide for their wants and of course the missions are doing all that is possible, but, even then, many are freezing to death. It makes one long for millions of dollars to relieve the suffering.

I am sure all the members of our family and station join me in sending best wishes for a most successful 1917 to all our co-workers and friends at the American Board Rooms.

Yours most sincerely,

Adelle L Lunney.

Adelle L. Tenney

Peking, Jan. 9, 1917

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part in April

Ruth Tolman

Fenchowfu. Jan. 17, 1917

the winning of 500,000 souls by 1920? Whatever we may do with the rest of the Program, dare we refuse this?

In a special sense this is the time to strike for our Lord and His Kingdom; people are thinking more seriously about their souls' welfare than they have in many years. Dr. Sunday's evangelistic campaign in cold, cultured, Unitarian Boston was, even according to the secular press, the most successful one he has ever conducted; and in Buffalo the response to Dr. Sunday's appeal was equally remarkable.

In other days cultured Boston and commercial Buffalo have both been Waterloos for evangelists. One speaking of Buffalo says, "The atmosphere of this great commercial city has been completely changed. Men everywhere today are talking religion as the first thing of life, and the name of Jesus, signifying a blessing, is no longer taboo."

We are living in one of the great testing times of Jehovah.

"In an age on ages telling;
To be living is sublime."

But "only by living with Him in some quiet moments or hours will it be possible for us to receive from Him the stores of steadfastness, of strength, and of serenity which will enable us to meet the overwhelming claims of the day in which we live, and to bear our share in meeting the needs of the nation."

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior

Miss Ruth Thompson, Editor.

MISS RUTH TOLMAN'S JOURNEY FROM PEKIN TO FENCHOW.

Fenchowfu, Shansi,
January 17, 1917.

Dear people at home:

The moon was shining when we left the compound in Peking, a funny, lop-sided old moon, and in the east were the first dim beginnings of sunlight. Such a queer world as it is at seven o'clock these cold mornings, half day and half night, and the streets so dim and quiet. Adelle and Alice were with me, and as our rikishas moved silently down the frozen street, they looked at me and laughed. If you had been here, you would have laughed, too. Nobody can ever accuse me of not wearing enough clothes again. Besides extra underwear and two pair of socks, I had on my sweater, big blue corduroy coat, skating cap and muffler, and on top of everything a voluminous curly fur cape of Mrs. Ament's. Really, the rikisha could hardly hold me, and I know I looked like the fat lady at the circus. I felt the way Mark Twain must have felt when he took everybody's advice about how to cure his cold, only I had taken everybody's advice as to how to prevent taking cold, and everybody's advice was, "Wear more clothes, more clothes!" Lucky I had enough money to ride, for walking would have been much too arduous a matter. As it was, I rolled the part of me that was supposed to be my head toward the girls, and sang gently, "If Mother dear could see me now, I wonder what on earth she'd say," and we all laughed. I know you would have approved of me, Mother.

But even the funniness of me didn't keep us from appreciating the beauty of the morning. The city lay as if dead in the cold, still half-light of before the dawn, and as we sped noiselessly on between forbidding gray stone walls, we wondered if we Occidentals would ever come to know and understand what went on behind their calm and imperturbably exteriors. We passed through the beautiful ornamental gate that used to be used only by nobility in approaching the royal palace; how many hundreds of emperors had traveled this same road with their elaborate and gorgeous retinues? We neared the great Chien Men, the imperial gate to the city, and there the excitement began. I say "Excitement" because travelling in winter in China is always an undertaking and "began" because it just did begin there.

For right there we ran into a man and knocked him down. He fell heavily, somebody screamed, and we stopped. Out stepped a policeman, and I had visions of us all in the Chinese yamen (police court). But the man we knocked over was all right, and after the rikisha man's explaining that he had called to him three times, we were allowed to go on. Yen Erh (our Chinese servant who had gone ahead with the baggage to get it all tended to), met us at the station, and after I had rolled out of the rikisha, they got me on to the train, some accomplishment! Pushing me on was the first accomplishment, and getting all my baggage on was the second. I could write a discourse on the amount and idiosyncracies of my baggage, but I refrain. In China you can carry anything as baggage.

In a few minutes Miss Atzel, the new nurse for the hospital in Taiku (we want one at Fenchow, too, so much), arrived with Mr. and Mrs. Edwards who were seeing her off. A few more minutes and we had started, Miss Atzel who had been in China just a week, and I who am impressed more and more every day with my ignorance of things Chinese,—started on our first trip into real China. For if Peking is Chinese, the interior is ten times as Chinese.

We traveled second class, (there are three

classes on trains here, European fashion), and had a nice little compartment all to ourselves, with two rather long seats facing each other and a little table between. This table promptly received some candy and magazines which our friends had given us (doesn't that sound like America?) and I shed several layers of clothing with glee. Then we settled down to a day's trip through new and strange country. Can't you imagine how we gazed out of the window? We moved slowly out of the crowded city, keeping close to that great gray brick city wall. I wish you could see the wall. We have nothing like it in America. Its base is wider than its top and yet the top is wide enough for several teams of horses to be driven abreast. Along the top is a parapet that makes you think of the pictures of the wall of Troy. Beside its massive, tremendous and boary solidity our train seemed so small and pert, and we ourselves like such infants! As I meditated on the presumptuousness of mine own self in coming to China, we roared through the city wall. Think of the wall of Peking, the long inaccessible city, torn down to let in the "fire wagons" of the long hated foreigner! Willingly, too, and if you could see the friendliness of all the city people to the foreigners, you would see how hopeful China's awakening is! Outside the city we came upon the broad, flat plain of Chihle. It made me think a little of North Dakota. But where North Dakota is a broad expanse of white in the wintertime, this plain was one vast expanse of dull brown. Brown, brown, brown stretches of level land. I suppose in some moods it must seem the most dreary place on earth, but to us in the joy of new adventure that early morning, it was most beautiful. So different from anything we had ever seen before, so new, so must to be explored! Of course we knew we couldn't explore much in a train, but didn't we know that by four o'clock we would reach the junction, Shih Chia Chuang, where Miss Heebner was to meet us, and where we were to start our first ride in a Chinese cart? And surely, travelling in that slow and lowly fashion, we could explore.

In the meantime, we looked. The plain was like one vast sandpile, not the sandpile of a desert, but the sandpile in which a vast army of children had played, fashioning houses and walled towns and tiny farms and fields, and sunken roads, all out of the same dull brown sand. All of China that I've seen this far (I mean the country districts of course) gives one impression above all others, that of having been patted and moulded into shape for generations and generations! Every tiny spot seems to show the forming influence of man. If the land doesn't seem to have been patted into shape, it has been harrowed and ploughed or trodden by the foot of man until it shows his impress everywhere. And it seems like the sandpile of **children** because of the tiny, one story rectangular houses, the narrow foot paths, and the tiny fields, which seem, as someone has said, about the size of a napkin. Every field is marked off by a narrow ridge of sand about it, and that seems like the way we used to play in the sandpile, too.

Somehow, I can't get over my feeling that the Chinese in the country are playing at keeping house. They so frankly make use of every stick or stone that nature has put in their way, and are so painstaking about funny little details, just the way I can remember we used to be when we played at keeping house in our big yard at home. They sweep the layer of loose dirt from the top of the hard clay ground of their house courts with apparently the same earnestness and love of "tidying-up" that we little play house keepers used to sweep the dirt floors of our little board play houses. Then they stand their brooms (which, by the way, are merely a few broom plants tied together—no handle) up in a corner in the way we used to think so neat. You couldn't call them really neat, but they have a feeling for order, "such as it is."

But to go back to our journey. Miss Atzel and I had a fine morning. I stole two naps before noon, but begrudged the time lost at the window. At noon we opened our lunch basket, which was a surprise to us, contributed by Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Ament, and didn't we have a feast royal? A whole roast chicken, hot coffee from my thermos bottle, peanut butter sandwiches, and other luscious things, ending with candy and nuts. America in the midst of China. We had regular American appetites, too, and fell upon said chick with "gusto and avidity," as Tom says.

In the middle of the afternoon we steamed into Chih Chia Chuang. For several miles before the station, I stuck my head out of the window so that Miss Heebner would see me at once and come to our rescue with the baggage. (You can't imagine the mountains of baggage we had—three trunks and the typewriter in the baggage car, three suitcases, two bags, steamer rugs, fur rugs and pillows to keep us warm in the carts, and the big lunch basket with food to last us the other three days we were to be on the road.) I strained my eyes to see the figure of a foreign woman among the crowd of Chinese at the station, but in vain. Our hearts sunk, for we hadn't the slightest idea what to do at this junction. Just as we stopped, however, a Chinese man appeared at the window holding up a letter addressed to "Miss Atzel and Miss Tolman." In a few seconds things were clear. Miss Heebner could not come to meet us so Alzina Munger had come instead. (You know Alzina, the Carleton girl who came out last year and is stationed at Taiku, 55 miles from Fenchow.) But when Alzina had reached the Greenes, missionaries at Huailu, 15 miles from the junction, it was so cold that the Greenes had her stay there, send-

ing a trustworthy man to meet us and bring us back to Huailu for the night. This Mr. Su tended to our baggage quickly and quietly (I wish you could have seen it swiftly shooting out of the window—that's the way they do it here) and then led us across the tracks into the town proper.

That moment I'll never forget. The station didn't seem much different from stations at home; if anything it seemed more quiet for in China you have to pay to get on to the platform, and consequently loafers stay off. But the town! We came suddenly to a gate in the station fence, and passed through. Hanging over the fence and lined up on each side of us were crowds of men and boys, and in their midst white banners decorated with black characters, floating. The banners waved, the crowd stared with frank curiosity and some of the men talked rapidly at us. What would you have thought? Actually, I felt as if I were some conqueror, making my triumphal entry into the town. I felt like saluting to them all, and saying in good U. S. slang, "What's up, my friends?" In reality we walked demurely through it all, though burning with curiosity. We finally decided that probably some festival was on, but when we got to Huaily, the people there laughed and told us that the banners were advertisements of the different inns for travelers, and the exhorting brethren were the proprietors of these places of rest. Such a prosaic explanation to such an interesting picture!

Our next adventure was our first ride in a Peking court, the universal mode of travel in North China. I don't know why they are called Peking carts; perhaps they originated there. If you want a really good description of one, read Alice Tisdale's "From a Manchurian Note Book" in the December **Atlantic Monthly.** I believe I'll quote what she says: "A native cart is only an oak box with a rounded top, latticed sides, open front, and plank bottom. This structure, which, like Wendy's house, must have been measured just to fit (for it is exactly high enough and long enough for one person—if he be of medium size—to sit in) is set on heavy oak shafts. The shafts extend out in front, making a little platform for the driver, and in back, forming a place for the luggage. This substantial affair rests, exactly in its center, without a vestive of springs, on a wooden axle, at the ends of which the great wheels turn.—There is little room and less security for earthly treasure, for the springless cart jars everything into a more or less unrecognizable condition. Clothes jostle and rub until there are holes in them; bottles break, and crackers are often reduced to crumbs." In support of the last sentence I bring forth my testimony of a velvet hat which I packed in the top small tray of my trunk. It was built on a stiff frame, and I packed it so snugly that I thought it never could get bent. It didn't get **bent,** but when the trunk rode in a cart, the top of the trunk evidently rubbed the top of my hat, for now in two big round spots there is velvet no longer, but clean empty holes.

Through the narrow streets of the town we plodded. Bump, bump, bumpity bump. The irregular cobble stones of the sunken street were giving us a real initiation to cart riding. Suddenly we stopped dead still in the middle of a busy street, and the carter dodged into a side hutung (hootoong, an alley) and we were left alone, the center of a new crowd of interested eyes. Were we deserted? No, he returned almost instantly with two bright red hot water bottles steaming hot, how we laughed! But we were grateful for their warmth under our feet. On again between streets so narrow that we could almost span their width with our outstretched arms, and finally out into the open country, the plain that we had seen from the train windows, warm brown in the glorious sunlight that pervades all even on the coldest days in China. But not for long did we have the chance to study the plain, for our paths lay in deep gorges of the loess.

It is a strange feeling to be in a little Chinese cart just at the hour of dusk and enter one of these deep gorges.

Finally the full moon came up (only seven o'clock, but the three hours had seemed very long to us), and bumping over lonely roads, between irregular black walls of the loess, with the silver light of the moon overhead, we entered Huailu. At least our carter said it was Huailu, and drove us up to a gate that shone silver gray in the moonlight, and knocked. The gate opened and we drove into a gray courtyard. Doors opened and out rushed the Greenes and Alzina. I was too happy to know just what happened next; reunions are always happy, but I think the reunion of two Carleton girls far off in the interior of China is quite the happiest thing I know.

The Greenes are China Inland Mission missionaries (an English Board), and their beautiful hospitality to Alzina and Miss Atzel and myself when they had never seen us before shows what a fine spirit of friendliness there is out here between all foreigners. On all our days of cart travel, whenver we passed through a town that contained missionaries of any board, we stayed with them; that's the understanding out here.

Early the next morning we left Huailu, again on train, a different line from that on which we had come to Shih Chia Chuang. We were on that train until about four o'clock in the afternoon; all day traveled through the eastern Shansi mountains.

On this day we rode in a compartment, three of us, with **three Chinese!** When you consider our voluminous baggage, you can imagine that it was somewhat crowded. The Chinese, two men and a woman, were nice appearing people and offered us some oranges in their most polite way. We talked a little with them but when, after two

hours with all the windows shut, they began to smoke cigarettes, we just had to get out on the platform. Luckily it was a fairly warm day, and anyway we could see much better from there. I took one or two pictures of the curious villages, and the broad rocky river bed, and if they are good I will send them to you. A Belgian railroad official on the train let us eat our lunch in an empty first class compartment, and after lunch, according to my agelong custom, I went to sleep. I think Alzina followed my example, but Miss Atzel must have kept one eye open at least, for suddenly Alzina and I waked to hear an excited call of "Girls, there are some **Americans!"** We hadn't realized that we were missing other foreigners at all, but at that summons we both dashed up and fairly flew out on the platform! And they did look good to us, a fine looking middleaged man, his wife, and two adorable auburn haired youngsters. They smiled at us for they saw our eagerness, and our train sailed off. But from behind us we heard a perfectly good foreign voice say in perfectly good English, "I am Mr. Lower—Taiyaenfu —and this is my wife!" We found that they were missionaries of the English Baptist Board in Taiyuenfu, the capital of Shansi, they knew many of our American Board people in Taiku and Fenchow, and we had a fine visit with them until we reached Yutse at three.

Yu Chuen was at the station to meet us, and took immediate charge of our mountain of luggage. Then he led us, in dignified fashion, to a Peking cart beyond the platform, and in spite of Miss Atzel's insisting that she would rather walk, we all three rode, a distance of perhaps a city block and a half, to the inn. That was the proper way to approach! Bumpity bump through the narrow streets, the carter and Yu Chuen both walking beside us. Suddenly a sharp turn, and instead of stopping in front of the inn the way we would do at home, we went right in, cart and all, through the big gate. The outside wall in which this gate was as tall as the other buildings on the street, and right on a level with them so it seemed as though we were going straight into the front door of a hotel. And we were going straight into the inn, only inns in China are not built on the same plan as hotels at home. The inn is not a big solid building. It is a rim of narrow low buildings around a square or rectangular court.

Yu Chuen stopped the cart in front of one of those blue padded cloth entrances, and we entered into that place. I had heard so much about a Chinese inn.

Imagine four blank white washed walls—the room perhaps ten by twelve—one square latticed window covered with white paper, a bare gray stone floor, two rude wood benches in one corner, and one-third of the whole room taken up with a kang (kong), which is merely a brick bench, built right into the wall on three sides, height of an ordinary chair, covered with straw matting; on this kang a little square redwood table about a foot high around which you squat to eat, and down in the floor, close to the kang, a little round hole, through which comes a red blue flame—object to keep the kang warm to sleep on. I explore eagerly; sit on the kang just to see how it feels and it feels good; nearly catch fire to my khaki skirt when investigating where that flame comes from; and suddenly behold a cotton curtained door leading from our palatial apartment somewhere—but where, Alzina and I again investigate! We have a washroom! It is a little room about half the size of the first, with only a narrow aisle lect beside the kang, but in the aisle is a wooden bench bearing upon its blackened surface three enamel wash basins full of steaming hot water! Such luxury! Alzina informs us that this is a very stylish Chinese inn, and that our rooms are distinctly "high toned." We cogitate on the difference between our inn and the Radisson or the Blackstone, and decide this is much more fun. Our cogitations are cut short by the entrance—unannounced—of four or five inn men and our many trunks, bags, suitcases and bedding, also, most welcome of the welcome, our lunch basket and another box of good things sent from Taiku by Miss Heebner.

Early in the morning we awoke to the tune of a donkey braying and rooster crowing. In our comparison of impressions of the night, it leaked out that Miss Atzel had not slept well. "Why?" we asked, and the dear lady, who has the kindest heart in the world, said, rather apologetically, "Well, there was a man who every now and then gave the most awful groans and shrieks, and I just wanted to go and help him in his misery." Alzina and I wondered about those groans for we hadn't heard any. "There it is again" Miss Atzel suddenly said, and we listened, and what do you suppost her suffering man was? A donkey braying! No wonder she thought the man was in mortal agony, for—well, you have heard donkeys bray, haven't you? She hadn't.

We started about nine o'clock—'twas a beautiful, crisp sunshiny morning—each one of us in a cart, packed in tight as could be and with layers of warm things about us—and a cart behind with our trunks and the typewriter. Quite a caravan!

We poked on contentedly until eleven when we all descended to walk a bit. After about two miles of brisk walking in the warm sunshine we met a boy on a shaggy little native pony, who smiled broadly (the boy, I mean) and jumped off and bowed. He was another Taiku person, come to meet us with Mr. Kung's horse. (Mr. Kung is one of the head Chinese workers in Taiku). And can you guess what happened? I rode all the rest of the morning. No, I didn't feel guilty because the other girls didn't

have on skirts they could ride in, but I did. Oh, the joy of it, the swift gallop over the flat plain, the rush of the bracing air past the pony and me as we hurried on farther and farther into the heart of China!

Lunch at another Chinese inn, in a room about five feet square, dirt under foot, on the walls and on the ceiling; chickens, pigs and dirty little children peering in at us through the door. Alzina said it was much more typical than the other inn. Glad we didn't have to sleep there.

This afternoon I rode several miles on the horse, and then transferred to the Hemingway donkey which had been sent ahead to meet us. Yu Chuen rode the horse, and kept the little donkey going fast, so that he and I got into Taiku a few miles ahead of the other people in carts. The last few li (one third American mile) of that ride were especially beautiful. The sun was setting behind us, and looking ahead you could see the reflection of its rays on the brown wall of Taiku in the far distance; above this wall the tall white pagoda.

Dramatic entrance into Taiku—I ahead on the little gray donkey, Yu Chuen close behind on the horse. I felt like a real lady with a groom, but like a much embarrassed lady for the people on the streets stared so.

A day of rest at Taiku and Alzina and I started on, this time at half-past six in the morning.

Monday morning we started out early again. The day was warm and beautiful, but it seemed as if I could hardly wait. We were especially anticipating getting to Fenchos because we were surprising them by arriving on Monday instead of on Tuesday as they expected us, and surprising people is such fun. About three o'clock, as Alzina and I were busily talking together, perched on in front of one cart, I suddenly called out and pointed, "Oh, Alzina, what's that?" And it was a tall pagoda of Fenchowfu! The next hour and half were very long, but I watched the brown, weatherbeaten wall of the city getting closer and closer, and prayed that I could really help.

Finally we entered a gate of the city wall, and in a few minutes we were in our own compound with the dear people of whom I had heard so much around me, the Watsons with their three fine children, Mr. and Mrs. Pye, the Lettes, the Warners, the Worfes, dear Josie Horn and Mr. Hummel (Mrs. Hummel and Caroline Emily five days old did not appear). And I felt that I had reached home!—More about Fenchow next time.

Ruth W. Tolman.

News Interchange

Ellsworth—The church has recently called Rev. Wm. M. Kennedy from Iowa and Rev. Kennedy has accepted and is now at work.

Sandstone—This church recently organized in the union of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of the community has just called as its first Congregational pastor Rev. A. L. Golder of Glyndon, Mr. Golder has a unique opportunity for construction of religious and organized work. The church has a large congregation and constituency and a Sunday School to begin with of about 250. The people of the community are united on the proposition of one English Protestant church which is able at the start to pay its minister a good salary besides a Manse. Mr. Golder began his work the Third Sunday of this month.

Duluth, Pilgrim.

The great tower of the new Pilgrim building may now be seen from all parts of the city. Work was delayed on account of the severe winter, but has been pushed as rapidly as possible. It is hoped that the congregation may hold services in the parish house sometime in July and that the completed structure will be dedicated in September. Morning Services are being held at the Masonic Temple and the prayer-meeting, which has been changed to Wednesday evening, is being held at the manse.

Duluth is to have Billy Sunday for seven weeks, beginning late in May 1918. In preparation for his coming the Inter-church Council of the city in conjunction with the St. Louis County S. S. Association has engaged a salaried executive secretary, who shall have oversight of the federated work of the churches and schools. This is to be a permanent position and Mr. W. L. Smithies, a gifted and energetic Methodist layman, who headed the two tripmphant dry campaigns in Duluth, has been secured for the work. The salary was underwritten by a quick campaign among a group of generous and wealthy church men. The new office will probably be located at the Y. M. C. A. Rev. C. N. Thorp was chairman of the committee that handled the proposition for the two organizations.

The City Commissioners have granted to the Inter-Church Council the free use of part of the big public square in the center of the city, as a location for the Billy Sunday Tabernacle.

Northfield—The winter and spring campaign thus far has resulted in the addition of forty-five new members, crossing the 700 membership line for the first time in the history of the church. Twenty-six of those received entered on confession. Besides these several have entered into associate membership. These are mostly students who retain membership in their home churches. Three hundred dollars a year has been added to the Pastor's salary. This is the second time Mr. Dean's salary has been increased during the twelve years of his pastorate. The entire financial budget for the fiscal year has been subscribed in advance.

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CARLETON COLLEGE

NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA

READ! PONDER! INWARDLY DIGEST FOUR FACTS

1. **RESOLUTION adopted October 11, 1866, at Faribault by the Minnesota Association of Congregational Churches.**

"Resolved, That this Conference pledge the sum of $10,000 toward the College to be established at Northfield, under the auspices of this body, said sum to be collected in the churches of our own State during the coming year, and that thereby we give tangible evidence of the interest we feel in this great work."

2. **RESOLUTION adopted September 27, 1911, at Alexandria by the General Congregational Association of Minnesota.**

"Resolved, That this Association of the Congregational Churches of Minnesota pledge the sum of $50,000 to be paid in four annual installments, beginning July 1, 1912, toward the Endowment Fund of Carleton College, established at Northfield under the auspices of this body, said sum to be collected in the Churches of our own State during the coming four years, and that thereby we give tangible evidence of the interest we feel in this great work."

3. **January 1, 1917, LESS THAN $20,000 HAD BEEN PAID or PLEDGED!**
4. **RESOLUTION voted February 13, 1917, by the Board of Directors of the Congregational Conference of Minnesota.**

"Resolved to enter into an arrangement with Carleton College by which Mr. Merrill is to give his entire time to the raising of the Apportionment and the BALANCE DUE ON THE CHURCHES' PLEDGE OF $50,000 TO CARLETON COLLEGE."

Write George Plumer Merrill, 525 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis as to how your Church wishes to co-operate.

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MAR 12 1917

Fenchowfu, Shansi.
February 4, 1917.

My dear Dr. Strong,

When I was traveling in to Fenchow I thought of you and the pictures of Shansi that you showed at Carleton a year or two ago. Therefore I am sending you a copy of the letter I wrote to my own home people and the Carleton people about my trip. It was such an interesting time!

Of the pictures I enclose I know you can not use the Fenchow picture, but I thought perhaps you would be interested in seeing what we look like out here.

We often speak of you here. I am staying with the Watsons until the Warriers and Hummels vacate our Ladies' House — and wish you could come and see us again.

It is a wonderful thing to be in China and I can hardly wait to get really into the work. Language study is fascinating, however. The school in Peking is getting splendid results, we think.

With best wishes to you all from Fenchow.

Ruth W. Tolman.

Dr. W. E. Strong
Boston, Mass.

AR 12 1917

Fenchowfu, Shansi.
January 17, 1917.

Dear people at home,

The moon was shining when we left the compound in Peking, a funny, lop-sided old moon, and in the east were the first dim beginnings of sun light. Such a queer world as it is at seven o'clock these cold mornings, half day and half night, and the streets so dim and quiet. Adelle and Alice were with me, and as your rikishas moved silently down the frozen street, they looked at me and laughed. If you had been here, you would have laughed too. Nobody can ever accuse me of not wearing enough clothes again. Besides extra underwear and two pair of socks, I had on my sweater, big blue corduroy coat, skating cap and muffler, and on top of everything a voluminous curly fur cape of Mrs. Ament's. Really, the rikisha could hardly hold me, and I know I looked like the fat lady at the circus. I felt the way Mark Twain must have felt when he took everybody's advice about how to cure his cold, only I had taken everybody's advice as to how to prevent taking cold, and everybody's advice was, "Wear more clothes, more clothes!" Lucky I had enough money to ride, for walking would have been much too arduous a matter. As it was, I rolled the part of me that was supposed to be my head toward the girls, and sang gently, "If Mother dear could see me now, I wonder what on earth she'd say," and we all laughed. I know you would have approved of me, Mother.

But even the funniness of me didn't keep us from appreciating the beauty of the morning. The city lay as if dead in the cold, still half-light of before the dawn, and as we sped noiselessly on between forbidding gray stone walls, we wondered if we Occidentals would ever come to know and understand what went on behind their calm and imperturbable exteriors. We passed through the beautiful ornamental gate that used to be used only by nobility in approaching the royal palace; how many hundreds of emperors had traveled this same road with their elaborate and gorgeous retinues? We neared the great Chien Men, the imperial gate to the city, and there the excitement began. I say "excitement" because travelling in winter in China is always an undertaking and because this whole trip to Shansi has seemed like an adventure to me, and I say "began" because it just did begin there.

For right there we ran into a man and knocked him down. He fell heavily, somebody screamed, and we stopped. Out stepped a policeman, and I had visions of us all in the Chinese ya men (police court). But the man we knocked over was all right, and after the rikisha man's explaining that he had called to him three times, we were allowed to go on. Yen Erh (our Chinese servant who had gone ahead with the baggage to get it all tended to) met us at the station, and after I had rolled out of the rikisha, they got me on to the train,-some accomplishment! Pushing me on was the first accomplishment, and getting all my baggage on was the second. I could write a discourse on the amount and idiosyncrasies of my baggage, but I refrain. In China you can carry anything as baggage.

In a few minutes Miss Atzel, the new nurse for the hospital

t Taiku, (we want one at Fenchow too so much) arrived with Mr. and rs. Edwards who were seeing her off. A few more minutes and we had tarted, Miss Atzel who had been in China just a week, and I who am pressed more and more every day with my ignorance of things Chinese,-- tarted on our first trip into real China. For if Peking is Chinese, he interior is ten times as Chinese.

We traveled second class,(there are three classes on trains ere European fashion), and had a nice little compartment all to our-elves, with two rather long seats facing each other and a little able between. This table promptly received some candy and magazines hich our friends had given us (doesn't that sound like America?) and shed several layers of clothing with glee. Then we settled down o a day's trip through new and strange country. Can't you imagine ow we gazed out of the window? We moved slowly out of the crowded ity, keeping close to that great gray brick city wall. I wish you ould see the wall. We have nothing like it in America. Its base is ider than its top, and yet the top is wide enough for several eams of horses to be driven abreast. Along the top is a parapet that akes you think of the pictures of the walll of Troy. Beside its assive, tremendous and hoary solidity our train seemed so small and ert, and we ourselves like such infants! As I meditated on the presumptuousness of mine own self in coming to China, we roared through the city wall. Think of the wall of Peking, the long inaccessible city, town down to let in the "fire wagons" of the long hated foreigner.! Willingly, too, and if you could see the friendliness of all the city people to the foreigners, you would see how hopeful China's awakening is! Outside the city we came upon the broad, flat plain of Chihli. It made me think a little of North Dakota. But where North Dakota is a broad expanse of white in the winter time, this plain was one vast expanse of dull brown. Brown, brown, brown stretches of level land. I suppose in some moods it must seem the most dreary place on earth, but to us in the joy of new adventure that early morning, it was most beautiful. So different from anything we had ever seen before, so new, so much to be explored! Of course we knew we couldn't explore much in a train, but didn't we know that by four o'clock we would reach the junction, Shih Chia Chuang, where Miss Heebner was to meet us, and where we were to start our first ride in a Chinese cart? And surely, traveling in that slow and lowly fashion, we could explore.

In the meantime, we looked. The plain was like one vast sandpile, not the sandpile of a desert, but the sandpile in which a vast army of children had played, fashioning houses and walled towns and tiny farms and fields, and sunken roads, all out of the same dull brown sand. All of China that I've seen this far (I mean the country districts of course) gives one impression above all others, that of having been patted and moulded into shape for generation and generations! Every tiny spot seems to show the forming influence of man. If the land doesn't seem to have been patted into shape, it has been harrowed and ploughed or trodden by the foot of man until it shows his impress everywhere. And it seems like the sandpile of children because of the tiny, one story rectangular houses, the narrow foot paths, and the tiny fields, which seem, as some one has said, about the size of a napkin. Every field is marked off by a narrow ridge of sand about it, and that ssems like the way we used to play in the sandpile, too.

Somehow, I can't get over my feeling that the Chinese in the country are playing at keeping house. They so frankly make use of every stick or stone that nature has put in their way, and are so painstaking about funny little details, just the way I can remember we used to be when we played at keeping house in our big yard at home. They sweep the layer of loose dirt from the top of the hard clay ground of their house courts apparently with the same earnestness and love of "tidying-up" that we little play house keepers used to sweep the dirt floors of our little board play houses. Then they stand their brooms (which, by the way, are merely a few broom plants tied together - no handle) up in a corner in the way we used to think so neat. You couldn't call them really neat, but most of them do seem to have a feeling for order, "such as it is".

But to go back to our journey. Miss Atzel and I had a ffine morning. I stole two naps before noon, but begrudged the time lost at the window. At noon we opened our lunch basket, which was a ~~all a sort of~~ surprise to us, contributed by Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Ament, and didn't we have a feast royal? A whole roast chicken, hot coffee from my thermos bottle, peanut butter sandwiches, and other luscious things, ending with candy and nuts! America in the midst of China. We had regular American appetites, too, and fell upon said chick with "gusto and avidity" as Tom says.

In the middle of the afternoon we steamed into Shih Chia Chuang. For several miles before the station, I stuck my head out of the window so that Miss Heebner would see me at once and come to our rescue with the baggage. (You can't imagine the mountains of baggage we had - three trunks and the typewriter in the baggage car, three suitcases, two bags, steamer rugs, fur rugs and pillows to keep us warm in the carts, and the big lunch basket with food to last us the other ~~two~~ days we were to be on the road) I strained my eyes to see the figure of a foreign woman among the crowd of Chinese at the station, but in vain. Just as we stopped, a Chinese man appeared at the window holding up a letter addressed to "Miss Atzel and Miss Tolman". In a few seconds things were clear. Miss Heebner could not come to meet us so Alzina Munger had come instead. (You know Alzina, the Carleton girl who came out last year and is stationed at Taiku, 55 miles from Fenchow.) But when Alzina had reached the Greenes, missionaries at Huailu, 15 miles from the junction, it was so cold that the Greenes had her stay there, sending a trustworthy man to meet us and bring us back to Huailu for the night. This Mr. Su was very nice and traded to the mountain of baggage quickly and quietly, and then led us across the tracks into the town proper.

That moment I'll never forget. The station didn't seem much different from stations at home; if anything it seemed more quiet, for in China you have to pay to get on to the platform, and consequently loafers stay off. But the town! We came suddenly to a gate in the station fence, and passed through. Hanging over the fence and lined up on each side of us were crowds of men and boys, and in their midst floated white banners decorated with black characters, ~~floating~~. The banners waved, the crowd stared with frank curiosity, and some of the men talked rapidly at us. What would you have thought? Actually, I felt as if ~~I were some~~

I were some conqueror, making my triumphal entry into the town. I felt like saluting to them all, and saying in good Us S. slang, "What's up, my friends?" In reality we walked demurely through it all, burning with curiosity. We finally decided that probably some festival was on in the town, but when we got to Huailu, the people there laughed and told us that the banners were advertisements of the different inns for travelers, and the exhorting brethren were the proprietors of these places of rest. Such a prosaic explanation to such an interesting picture!

Our next adventure was our first ride in a Peking cart, the universal mode of travel in North China. I don't know why they are called Peking carts; perhaps they originated there. If you want a really good description of one, read Alice Tisdale's "From a Manchurian Note Book" in the December Atlantic Monthly. I believe I'll quote what she says: "A native cart is only an oak box with a rounded top, latiiced sides, open front, and plank bottom. This structure, which, like Wendy's house, must have been meas ured just to fit (for it is exactly high enough and long enough for one person- if he be of medium size- to sit in) is set on heavy oak shafts. The shafts extend out in front, making a little platform for the driver, and in back, forming a place for the luggage. This substantial affair rests, exactly in its center, without a vestige of springs, on a wodden axle, at the ends of which the great wheels turn.... . There is little room and less security for earthly treasure, for the springless cart jars everytthing into a more or less unrecognizable condition. Clothes jostle and rub until there are holes in them; bottles break, and crackers are often reduced to crumbs." In support fof the last sentence I bring forth my testimony of a velvet hat which I packed in the top small tray of my trunk. It was built on a stiff frame, and I packed it so snugly that I thought it never could get bent. It didn't get bent, but when the trunk rode in a cart, the top of the trunk evidently rubbed the top of my hat, for now the top of the hat sports two big holes worn right through that perfectly good velvet!

Mrs. Tisdale says a Peking cart is just big enoughfor one person. Miss Atzel and demonstrated our wonderful likeness to the Chinese - who ride three or four in a cart - by riding the fifteen miles to Huailu in one cart. It was all right for short-legged me, but Miss Atzel is almost six feet tall, and I think it was a little hard for her.

The first part ofthis adventure was getting into the cart. The Greenes and Alzina had sent many blankets and robes to be put in the bottom of the cart and to keep us warm, so it was really a cozy little home that we jumped up and crawled into amidst the amused (I suppose they were amused even though they kept their faces perfectly solemn) scrutiny of the crowd of Chinese. Imagine us starting out, Miss Atzel back inside the cart because she needed more room, and myself out on the little platform in front, legs crossed in true Oriental fashion, all behind a plump little brown mule. Beside us walked the carter, a wizened old Chinese man who cracked his whip fiercely with no apparent effect upon our placid mule, and made queer clucking noises to her between his teeth.

Through the narrow streets of the town we plodded. Bump, bump, bumpity bump! The irregular cobble stones of the sunken streets were giving us a real initiation to cart riding. Suddenly

stopped dead still in the middle of a busy street, and the carter dodged into a side hutung (hootoong, an alley), and we were left alone, the center a crowd of interested eyes. Were we deserted? No, he returned most instantly with two bright red hot water bottles steaming hot! How laughed! But we were very grateful for their warmth under our feet. again between streets so narrow that we could almost span their width th our outstretched arms, and finally out into the open country, the plain that we had seen from the train windows, warm brown in the glorious nlight that pervades all even on the coldest days in China. But not for ng did we have the chance to study the plain, for our paths lay in deep rges of the loess. No other country could have sunch strange roads, for takes the combination of hoary age and a flood plain of this soft rich yellow dirt ~~and very old age~~ to produce such deep worn canyons in a land. As you robably know, all of North China is covered with soft ine yellow soil, some of it deposited by the Yellow River, and some brought the tradewinds from Turkestan, Mongolia and Siberia.. Some writers say the average depth of this loess in northern China is thirty-hree feet. I am sure that in some places the loess is much deeper than hat, for in our trip to Huailu we want through one gorge of it that s sixty feet deep! These roads very seldom have been worn to their great epth by water. ~~either.~~ For ages and ages carts, donkeys and people have raveled the same road, and as they loosen up new dirt, the wind blows t away and gradually these roads have become real canyons.

It is a strange feeling to be in a little Chinese cart just t the hour of dusk and enter one of these deep gorges. Dark walls on either side of you, so near that you can touch; above and to the side of you, seemingly on the top of a high ridge but in rea lity simply on the level of the plain, walks your carter, filling the still evening air with a series of weird, eerie calls, now a gentle wailing falsetto, now a loud, harsh, resounding yell. He keeps this up until you are through the gorge so that anyone coming in the opposite direcion may have warning and turn out before it is too late. Once we had to back clear out of a fairly long gorge, and the sounds our carter made sounded as if he were in a tremendous anger because the other people had not yelled so that he could have waited where there was a broad place.

Finally the full moon came up (only seven o'clock, but the three hours had seemed very long to us), and bumping over lonely roads, between irregular black walls of the loess, with the silver light of the moon overhead, we entered Huailu. At least our carter said it was Huailu, and drove us up to a gate that shone silver gray in the moonlight, and knocked. The gate opened and we drove into a gray courtyard. Doors opened and out rushed the Greenes and Alzina. I was too happy to know just what happened next; reunions are always happy, but I think the reunion of two Carleton girls far off in the interior of China is quite the happiest thing I know.

The Greenes are China Inland Mission missionaries, and their beautiful hospitality to Alzina and Miss Atzel and myself when they had never seen us before shows what a fine spirit of friendliness there is out here between all foreigners. On all our days of cart travel, when ever we passed through a town that contained missionaries of any board, we stayed with them; that's the understanding out here.

Early the next morning we left Huailu, again on train, a different line from that on which we had come to Shih Chia Chuang.

s were on that train until about four o'clock in the afternoon; got off t Yütze, and all day traveled through the eastern Shansi mountains. hey were beautiful in the golden sunshine, which brought out all the arm browns, ~~xxlfxpinks~~soft pinks, and dull amethysts in their bare, weather-orn sides. Not one tree did we see on the sides of these mountains. hey look like naked, age-old rock turned up to the sky. If the plains of hina look old, the mountains of China make one dream of ~~xhew~~ they must ave looked thousands of years ago, for surely then there trees on the oothills at least. For many miles we puffed upward, bare, brown moun-ains on one side, and below us on the other side, the broad rocky bed of hat was once a mighty river. Alz ina said that every summer that dry tony bed ~~xxs~~ is a roaring torrent. When the summer rains come, there s nothing to hold the water on the mountains, and it all comes down with swoop, filling the river bed to overflowing. All along this valley were illages perched away up on the bare mountain sides that they might be afe in time of flood. Most of the houses were simply caves in the hard liffs with a front of brick, veritable cliff dwellings. A whole village ooked from a distance like so many round eyes in the mountain side -- ery much like the pictures I have seen of cliff dwellers' homes in Arizona nd New Mexico.

On this day we rode in a compartment - three of us - with <u>three</u> Chinese! When you consider our voluminous baggage, you can imagine that it was somewhat crowded. The Chinese, two men and a woman, were nice appear-ing people and offered us some oranges in their most polite way. We talked a little with them, but when, after two hours with all windows shut, they began to smoke cigarettes, we just had to get out on the platform. Luckily it was a ~~fix faily~~ fairly warm day, and anyway we could see much better from there. I took one or two pictures of the curious villages, and the broad rocky river bed, and if they are good I will send them to you. A Belgian railroad official on the train let us eat our lunch in an empty first class compartment, and after lunch, according to my age-long custom, I went to sleep. I think Alzina followed my example, but Miss Atzel must have kept one eye open at least, for suddenly Alzina and I wakkd to hear an excited calll of "Girls, there are some <u>Americans</u>!" We hadn't realized that we were missing ~~some~~ other foreigners at all, but at that summons we both dashed up and fairly flew out on the platform! And they did look good to us, a fine looking middle aged man, his wife, and two adorable auburn haired youngsters! They smiled at us for they saw our eagerness, and our train sailed off. But from behind us we heard a perfectly good foreign voice say in perfectly good English, "I am Mr. Lower ~~xf~~- Taiyuanfu - and this is my wife!" We found that they were missionaries of the English Baptist Board in Taiyuenfu, the capital of Shansi, ~~xxx~~ they knew many of our American Board people in Taiku and Fenchow, and we had a fine visit with them until we reached Yu"tze at about three.

Yütze ~~xx~~is the high water mark in our journey, for there we stayed in a real Chinese inn! What pictures and vague fears had attached themselves in my mind to the sound of the words "Chinese inn" I can hardly tell. I believe in never forming opinions on things before you see and examine them yourself, but what do theories and beliefs count against the constant hearing of remarks like this: "You're going to have three days of cart travel, are you? Going to spend any nights in Chinese inns? Yes?" and then a vague commiserating look and a mysterious "Oh!" that might mean any of a thousand things?

But,- listen hard, for this is a dead secret - we liked the inese inn where we stayed! I'll take any of you on the same adventure you'll only come over here, and I know you would enjoy it too! Of urse I realize if you hadn't nice people to plan for you like Alzina and l the people in Taiku and Fenchow, you might have a most uncomfortable me, but with their fore-handed planning, it was just fun!

First of all, Yü Chuen, a man nurse from Taiku, met us at Yütze th camp cots, more bedding and more eats, and he was our guide, protector d servant all in one. In China we women always have to have a man with when we travel simply because to travelwithout would be from the Chinese andpoint, most improper, and we never want to lose the respect of the inese. And of course, on a trip like this, a man is very very useful pecially a Chinese man, because he knows all about how to handle affairs, knowledge I doubt if we could ever learn.

Yü Chuen was right at the station to meet us, and took immediate charge of our mountain of luggage. Then he led us, in dignified fashion, to a Peking cart beyond the platform, and in spite of Miss Atzel's insisting that she would rather walk, we all three rode, a distance of perhaps a city block and a half, to the inn. That was the proper way to approach! Bumpity bump through the narrow streets, the carter and Yü Chuen both walking beside us. Suddenly a sharp turn, and instead of stopping in front of the inn the way we would do at home, we went right in, cart and all, through the big gate. The outside wall in which this gate was was tall as the other buildings on the street, and right on a level with them so it seemed as though we were going right into the inn itself. And we were, only inns in China are not built on the same plan as hotels at home. The inn is not a big solid building. It is a rim of narrow low buildings around a square or rectangular court. We went through the gate, and came at once into this rectangular open court. Chinese buildings on all sides with latticed paper windows and doors with an outside flap of heavy blue padded cotton. No, on one side the Chinese buildings were merely stalls in which stood donkeys, and mules peacefully chewing. Out in the court were two or three Peking carts, minus their mules, turned expectantly toward the gate through which we had come. Also in the court were about ten or twelve Chinese, the innkeepers, carters, and servants. They watched us stolidly as we drove in. Yü Chuen stopped the cart in front of one of those blue padded cloth entrances, and we entered into that place I had heard so much about, a Chinese inn.

Imagine a room of medium size, perhaps ten by twelve, one third

irt underfoot, on the walls and on the ceiling; chickens, pigs and dirty little children peering in at us through the door. Alzina said it was much more typical than the other inn. Glad we didn't have to sleep there.

After lunch, to the road again, over the sandy, dusty brown plain. Don't you ever believe, however, that China is one vast treeless plain. It is vast, and it is a plain - most of it - but it isn't treeless. At least it isn't as I had pictured it, absolutely bare. There are fine big trees often in the valleys, with outlines that make you think of our beautiful elms at home. Next summer I'll learn what the different kinds of trees are. They are usually trimmed high (for fuel) so that they have long bare trunks with ~~xxxxx~~ many branches overhead. Once I woke from a nooze in the cart to behold an avenue of trees ahead of me whose resemblance to that picture of a road by Hobbema was fairly startling.

This afternoon I rode several miles on the horse, and then transferred to the Hemingway donkey which had been sent ahead to meet us. Yü Chuen rode the horse, and kept the little donk going fast, so that he and I got into Taiku a few miles ahead of the other people in carts. The last few li (one third American mile) of that ride were especially beautiful. The sun was setting behind us, and looking ahead you could see the reflection of its rays on the brown wall of Taiku in the far distance; above this wall the tall white pagoda (built to memory of a faithful widow, they say) gleamed in the same golden light, and above and beyond and to the sides of it all were the mountains, at first a deep brilliant black blue, changing gradually to soft purple and pink in the fading light. On top of one ragged peak was a temple outlined against the sky. What a universal thought it has been - "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills".

Dramatic entrance into Taiku - I ahead on the little gray donkey, YüChuen close behind on the horse. I felt like a real lady with a groom, but like a much embarrassed lady for the people on the streets stared so. Suddenly we met foreigners, the Taiku ~~xxxxxxxx~~ American boarders going to meet us all. Consultation as to what to do with me; evidently they wanted us all to enter the compound together. But I was too tired to go a step back to meet the others, and so Miss Heebner took pity on me and led me on to the gate of the compound. We entered in the dusk, and ~~xxxxxx~~ my impressions of just what happened are vague, but I know I bowed to many smiling Chinese faces, and a big string of fire crackers went off in front of the Ladies' House. I can remember vaguely, too, Miss Heebner's calling out (in Chinese) "Just one string. Only one chiao shih (pronounced jowsher, meaning missionary teacher) has arrived! "

Miss Atzel and Alzina came not long after and had the same happy welcome. Miss Atzel is a fine woman, has had several years of experience as a visiting nurse, and is going to do an infinite amount of good in Taiku. We are hoping for a nurse to come to us at Fenchowfu. Do you know of any one?

A day of rest at Taiku and Alzina and I started on, this time at half-past six in the morning. I could be a wanderer forever if all mornings were like that one. What things we miss when we lie abed in the morning! The earth awaking, that swift yet almost imperceptible change from still morning moonlight to the soft light of dawn and then to the brightness of day, that change ~~from~~ the eastern sky from dull black gray to warm, magic pink! Ah, that is the mystic hour of day when life is youth and strength and hope and love, and our visions are realities. The mountains ahead came slowly out of the gray mist, the sun shone warm and

right, and I had "hit" the last of the long trail to Fenchow! Wasn't life beautiful and hadn't visions become realities?

The morning was perfect; so warm that Alzina and I walked several li, and then rode on one cart together and talked and talked. We took lunch with the Falls, China Inland Missionaries at Chi Hsien, think of it- just two of them all alone in a city of thousands. The afternoon was a surprise, for it was a howling, whizzing dust storm from one o'clock when we left Chi Hsien to six when we pulled, in, dirty and tired at Ping Yao. Take a North Dakota dust storm and multiply it by about five and you have a Shansi dust storm. "Awful" is inadequate. And why shouldn't it be super awful ~~or something of that kind~~, for all of Shansi is that soft loess without any grass anywhere, and when a wind comes up, all the top layer of Shansi comes up, too. Yes, that's honest truth. We hid our faces away back in our carts and simply existed. I dozed most of the time but woke at intervals to wonder how our carters ever stood it. They walked all the way straight against the wind, and poor fellows, seemed not to mind it a bit. They seem to be used to anything. I wish you could have seen my carter's face when we got to Ping Yao. It reminded me of pictures I have seen of Egyptian mummies, an immovable gray mask (there was so much dirt on it he couldn't smile), with two long dark rivers down it where the wind had whipped the tears from his eyes. And even Alzina and I could hardly recognize ourselves in the glass for we were so gray with dust.

The Taiku people had telegraphed ahead to the Jennings', missionaries at Ping Yao, so they were expecting us, and I'm sure nothing ever looked better to tired travelers than the cozy guest room of the Jennings' with a jolly fire crackling in the fireplace. I must admit, however, that the wash stand and the pitchers of hot water the servant brought vied with the fire place in popularity for the first few minutes atleast.

Do you realize that the next day was Sunday? We rested in Ping Yao that day, a beautiful, quiet time, with lovely people.

Monday morning we started out early again. The day was warm and beautiful again, but it seemed as if I could hardly wait. We were anticipating getting to Fenchow specially because we were surprising them by arriving on Monday instead of on Tuesday as they expected us, and surprising people is always such fun. About three o'clock, as Alzina and I were busily talking together, perched on the front of one cart, I suddenly called out and pointed, "Oh, Alzina, what's that?" And it was the tall pagoda of Fenchowfu! The next hour and half were very long, but I watched the brown, weatherbeaten wall of the city getting closer and closer, and prayed that I could really help.

Finally we entered a gate of the city wall, and in a few minutes we were in our own compound with the dear people of whom I had heard so much around me, - the Watsons with their three fine children, Mr. and Mrs. Pye, the Lestes, the Warners, the Wolfes, dear Josie Horn and Mr. Hummel (Mrs. Hummel and little Caroline Emily five days old did not appear). And I felt that I ~~xxxxxxx~~ had reached home!

I wanted to tell all about Fenchow in this letter, but it is so long that I am afraid you can hardly wade through it, so my next letter will be about Fenchow.

With love from Fenchow and me - Ruth W. Tolman.

Tientsin, January 17, 1917

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With love from Fengtowu and me -

Ruth M. Fahnestock

Special telegram from Fenchow.

Item: Burning of one of Fenchow's biggest and most beautiful temples.

Time: April 15, 1917, 8 P.M.

Distinctive features: Death of 40 or more Chinese by trampling in the crowd. Quick, clear-headed rescue work by church members, Chinese and foreign.

1500 or more Chinese attended the theater in the temple court that evening. While they were intent on the performance, fire suddenly started from sparks from an eating stand flying into some stored up dry grass.

Stampede for exit from court immediately followed. Absolutely no danger (as the crowd at a theater alway stands out in the open) if the people had gone out slowly, but no one had presence of mind to stop the crowd. 40 or more people were knocked down and trampled to death. Several more were probably saved from a like fate by Dr. Ma (Dr. Watson's hospital assistant) climbing over the wall and ordering people to go slowly. Dr. Ma happened to be down town when the fire started, discovered that all the policemen were running away, and forced four of them to go back with him to quiet the corwd.

In a very few minutes Dr. Watson, Mr. Leete and Mr. Warner arrived from the American Board compound. Armed with a force pump fruit sprayer, they saved at least two of the big temple buildings from catching fire and prevented spread of fire to residences surrounding. The theater stand was past saving.

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When foreigners finally persuaded the police headquarters it was their duty to get out and help they stopped to light their lanterns Mr. L. said the duty of the police that evening seemed to be to hold lanterns. Fire itself lit up the whole city!

Self appointed correspondent

R. W. Tolmon

(Photographs following)

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(Photographs following)

Second Telegram from Fenchow April 19, 1917.

Further developments after temple fire:-

Fact came to light the next day that Dr. Watson, Mr. Leete and Mr. Warner had fought the fire from top of a building in which were lodged 12 kegs of powder! If the foreigners had not been there, this powder would no doubt have exploded and caused much more suffering and death.

The next day the deputy of the magistrate (magistrate himself was sick) came up to compound to bring thanks of the city to the foreigners and Chinese church members. He also brot $10 to help fire sufferers in the hospital.

Next the foreigners were invited to a feast by the temple managers, but the climax came with the chief of police arranging with the temple authorities to allow our church people to conduct preaching services right in the temple court!

Mr. Leete says that today our church men have been preaching practically every minute -- among the debris of the ruined temple -- and have always had an attentive crowd of 200 at least.

We plan to follow these days of preaching at the temple with a preaching campaign by bands throughout the city.

The chief of police (a member of one of our gentry Bible classes) gave one of the strongest addresses of the day, urging the people to forsake their superstitions and to study the new "Jesus doctrine."

Best wishes to you all

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Telegram from Penchow Apr. 19 1917

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Best wishes to you all

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Telegram from Fenchow
Apr. 1917

Telegram from Tientsin

THIS SIDE FOR ADDRESS

Dr. Wm. E. Strong
14 Beacon Street
Boston
Mass.
U.S.A.

美國

RECD MAY 15 1917

When foreigners finally permitted the police to open their lanterns together with their lanterns Rolly then stopped the duty. Rolly said that the police seemed to be afraid of the whole city! seemed to be afraid of the whole city! This itself of Seal of appointed correspondent

Photographs following R. W. Tolman

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REC'D JUN 11 1917

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14 Beacon St.
Boston
Mass.
U.S.A.

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Ruth W. Tolman

JUN 11 1957

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From C.C. Johnson, Red Wing, Minn.

REC'D JUN 11 1917

Fenchowfu, Shansi,
April 24, 1917.

Dear people at home:

We have had a real adventure in Fenchowfu! At least I call it so; let me tell it to you, and see if you don't think so, too.

It began last Sunday night. Josie and I were strolling in the compound under the feathery green of our little young willow trees, wondering to ourselves if you people were having such balmy spring evenings, when we saw Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe bearing down upon us from the direction of the city wall. Mrs Wolfe called excitedly before they reached us," Go up on the wall and see the big fire in the city!" Fires in China go to one's head in the same strange way they do in America, I've discovered, and before she had hardly finished her sentence, Josie and I were having a race for the wall. Up the dusty, loose pathway we climbed, all heedless of Sunday clothes, and finally up by the little flight of wooden stairs Mr. Wolfe has fixed over the parapet of the wall. Yes, there it was, in the middle of the city, a big lurid glare and flicker of flame. Some of the servants who were already on the wall said it was the big temple in the middle of the city. As we stood there, wondering what such a fire might mean to the surrounding courts, so near and so full of women and children (all Chinese courts are), we saw Dr. Watson, Mr. Leete and Mr. Warner start off down the street, armed with the only instrument we have that could possibly be used for fighting fire--a force pump fruit tree sprater! That was one of the minutes when my heart rebelled over being a mere woman and not a man! For it was absolutely out of the question for us to go down the street to the fire, even though we had had many men escorts with us; you can hardly imagine how shocking that would be to the Chinese.

Josie and I therefore rebelliously pondered. If we only were men, we probably could help! But we pondered only a moment. For if we couldn't help, at least we could go around the wall, and see what was happening. (It was dark, but the gates to the wall are locked, so no Chinese ever is on the wall; we are the only people who have that special privilege.) So over the rough stones and prickly thorn bushes we ran; how grateful we were for the friendly dark that hid all our unseemly, unwomanly haste from Chinese eyes. Past the corner of the wall we flew, that corner that had looked out to the never-changing purple mountains for hundreds of years; past the gray old decrepit temple that tops the north gate; past the long-legged, long-necked iron birds of good omen that have stood on the top of the wall, facing the north to propitiate the evil spirits that come from that direction, since the time when Columbus discoverdd America, around still another corner, and finally to a point on the wall where all was bright from the glare of the fire, and where sparks were flying overhead in a thick stream. The temple was still several hundred yards away, but we could see the blaze to great advantage. Yes, it was a big fire! One large, tall heavy temple building was blazing high into the heavens; the flames roared and crackled; every few minutes came the dull thud of falling tiles; between us and that burning building was outlined clearly a giant tree, one of those huge hoary magnificent old fellows that you find very often in temple courtyards; as we stood there it, too began to burn. And suddenly the roof of the other temple building was afire. Black figures appeared apparently on the roof of a lower building beside this one, and we could see that they were throwing something at the fire. We could not tell whether or not they were out foreign men. We couldn't see down into the court because of the brick and mud wall around it.

I wonder if you can imagine how it felt--we two girls, alone on the top of the wall, deep blackness closing in on all sides of us except the front whence came that blinding blazing light; a

shower of big sparks overhead, outlined against the black sky like Fourth of July fireworks, the pungent smell of burning sugar and incense in the air, the hungry crackling of the flames in our ears and hardly perceptible, a dull murmur as of many

people's voices from the city; just below us, the rustle of some thrifty man getting his dry kao liang (like our corn stalks) out of danger's way; then from we knew not where, the cry of a frightened child. It scared me, and I wondered if that relentless fire would spread to the homes whose roofs leaned against the temple court walls, then to the rest of the city, and how would we stop it ? But my reason wouldm't stand for such fears, for I knew that probably the high wall around the court would keep the fire from spreading. I told Josie what I had been thinking ; she said she was thinking that too. We reassured eachother and started home again.

We got home to an empty house. Dr. Watson was still on the street, and the servant said Mrs. Watson had gone on the wall. Strange we hadn't seen her! About ten o'clock Mrs. W. appeared she, Mrs. Leete and Mrs. Warner had gone around the wall the opposite way from which we had taken. A little later the men came in. They are the ones who had the interesting story to tell. And this is it.

The Chinese were that night holding a theatrical performance in that temple for the benefit of the gods and the delight of themselves. The temple court was crowded; probably one or two thousand people were there. (The performance was given on a big massive stand, something like a porch, and the people stand out in the open court, crowding together in their eagerness to see the acting.) While the crowds were intent upon the story unfolding before them, a little vagrant spark from a tea stand flew over into a side building where much dry kao liang was stored. In an instant the whole building seenes ablaze, and the crowd was wild with terror. In their panic, they all rushed for the only exit open, a narrow little side door, pushing, fighting, trampling, some of the mencarrying their wives on their backs. Dr. Ma, Dr. Watson's energetic young Chinese Assistant happened to be down town at the time and rushed to the scene. He found four policemen, running away, brought them around with jerk told them if they didn't go back he would report them, and with them following climbed oner the wall into the panic stricken temple court. He was able to stop further crowding, and the rest of the crowd went out slowly, but already about forty had been trampled to death, and about a hundred were injured.

Such was the situation when Dr. Watson, Mr. Leete and Mr. Warner arrived. This is what Mr. Warner said in his letter home about it; "By this time the temple was blazing nicely. some officials were standing around with a helpless look on their faces. They had never seen so big a fire before (we don't have many fires in this part of China.) They looked sort of relieved when we came. They seemed to think that perhaps we could do something. Our apparatus consisted of a small force pump,but we hadn't any water. It hadn't occurred to any of them that water might put out a fire or stop its spreading. So one of us went around to interview the magistrate to suggest that a few oxcarts of water[illegible] perhaps one rumbling up and it was just in time for we needed it for the roof of an adjoining building which had started to burn, but just as the cart arrived, the ox (I wish tou could see the placid, peaceful old oxen about here) got frightened and away he went at a terrible pace, water and all. Another one

came, however, in time to save the building. When we felt sure that we could control the fire's spreading, we turned our attention to the temple to see if there was any of it that could be saved. We found one big building in the rear of the grounds whose roof was ablaze, so we ser to work to save it. After some hard work we got the fire out. The next day when I visited the place I reflected upon the curious pecture we foreign missionaries must have made in the temple beside the big bronze god trying to save his hideous face from being smoked up.

"The next day we were waited upon by temple trustees and officials who thanked us peofusely and invited us to a feast. They thought our daring was very great. We couldn't see where much daring had been needed and they explained that one of the buildings next to the burning temple, in fact the one on whose roof we had been standing while working against the fire, had contained several hundred pounds of powder. We looked at each other with the look of those who learn something for the first time and then some one had the possession to remark that if we had known that we would probably have suggested that it be moved to another place temporarily. China isn't much like America, is it ? The Chinese do not lack courage. They were ready to follow us any where and bring us water. They merely were at a loss as to what to do. It is a great credit to missionary work that the Christian Chinese always show up well in such times."

But the end of the story is not yet. All this week our Chinese Evangelists have been holding preaching services right in this temple among the ruins of the Chinese gods! This temple is a very old one, and was dedicated to Doong Yee, the Chinese Pluto, the god whom wicked Chinese have to meet in the lower World. The whole court is surrounded with a long line of hideous images of this god and his associates, and in the center of this court, broken bricks, charred wood and tile all about, and with this square of blackened, broken, sneering images looking on, our Christian Chinese are preaching the story of Jesus! of Jesus who loves all men!

This week, starting yesterday, bands of Christians have gone throughout the city preaching, a band of ten men to each of the four suburbs, and one for the city itself. Mr. Leete said Sunday, "We want to stir this city to its depths." It is interesting that a prominent county official and the Chief of Police are among the speakers in behalf of Christianity.

Now, don't you call that an adventure, and much more than an adventure? For its influence may mean more than we can ever count in good for these people.

I wish I could write to you every day; there are so many, many things that I know you would be interested in. It is wonderful to be here.

With love and best wishes,

RUTH W. TOLMAN.

From original

came. However, it came to save the building. When we felt sure that we could control the fire's progress, we turned our attention to the temple to see if there was any of it that could be saved. We found some big building in the rear of the grounds whose roof was ablaze, so we set to work to save it. After some hard work we got the fire out. The next day when I visited the place I reflected upon the curious position we foreign missionaries must have made in the temple beside the big bronze god trying to have his idolatrous face from being smashed up.

"The great day we were waited upon by temple trustees and office-bearers who thanked us politely and invited us to a feast. They thought our dousing was very great. We couldn't see where much part we had been needed and they explained that one of the buildings next to the burning temple, in fact the one on whose roof we had been standing while working against the fire, had contained several hundred pounds of powder. We looked at each other with the look of those who learn something for the first time and then some one had the presence of mind to remark that if we had known that we could probably have suggested that it be moved to another place temporarily. China isn't much like America, is it? The Chinese do not lack courage. They were ready to follow us any where and bring us water. They merely were at a loss as to what to do. It is a great credit to missionary work that the district Chinese always show up well in such times."

Yes, the end of the story is not yet. All this week our Chinese evangelists have been holding preaching services right in this temple among the ruins of the Chinese gods! This temple is a very old one, and was dedicated to Goong Yee, the Chinese Pluto, the god upon whom wicked Chinese have to meet in the lower World. The whole court is surrounded with a long line of hideous images of this god and his associates, and in the center of this court, broken prices, charred wood and ashes all about, and with this squares of blackened, broken, leering images looking on, our Christian Chinese are preaching the story of Jesus! of Jesus who loves all men!

This week, starting yesterday, bands of Christians have gone throughout the city preaching, a band of ten men to each of the four suburbs, and one for the city itself. Mr. Lewis said Sunday, "We want to stir this city to its depths." It is interesting that a prominent county official and the Chief of Police are among the speakers in behalf of Christianity.

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